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CANADIAN

LABOUR MARKET

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH BRANCH

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BAROMETRICS FILE " " (108)

January - *Mar*

1951

May - Dec

FEATURE ARTICLE.....

Employment Effects of
Industrial Expansion,
1950.

Volume 8

Number 1

CANADIAN LABOUR MARKET

Economics & Research Branch

Department of Labour

authorized by

Hon. Milton F. Gregg, V. C.,
Minister

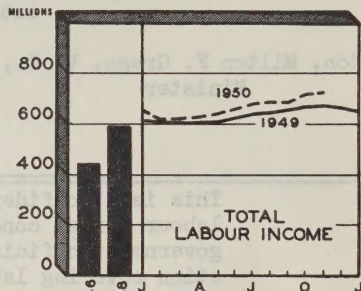
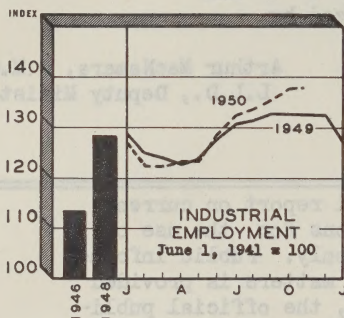
Arthur MacNamara, C.M.G.,
L.L.D., Deputy Minister

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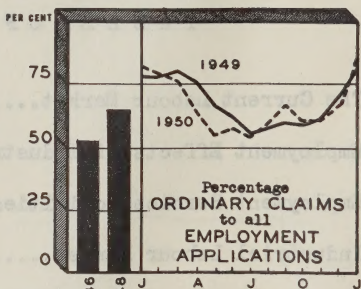
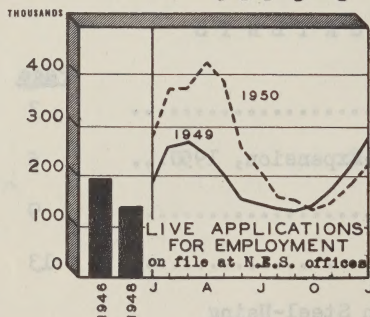
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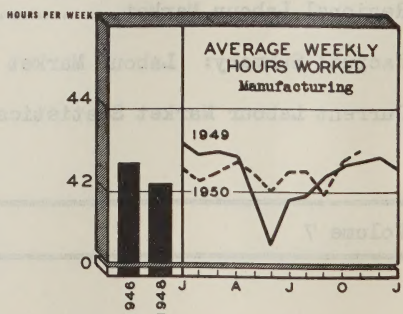
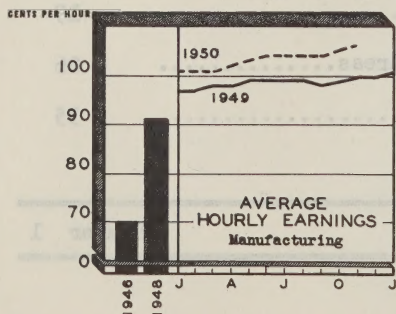
LABOUR



MARKET



TRENDS



cross at
Seasonal peak
Labour turnover

CURRENT LABOUR MARKET

are wages too low?
Skilled workers too low?

year ago?

Labour market activity during December and early January continued to be highlighted by a growing surplus of workers released from seasonal jobs in construction, transportation, trade and some manufacturing industries. By the middle of January, the number of applications for work on file with the National Employment Service totalled 290,000, about 6 per cent of the civilian labour force. About 85 per cent of the workers making these applications were claiming regular or supplementary unemployment insurance benefits.

Basically, employment and incomes continue to react strongly to the growing labour requirements of a number of industries and to rising prices. At the first of December, 1950, industrial employment was about 6 per cent higher than a year earlier. Total labour income reached a new peak during October when Canadian workers received \$723,000,000 in the form of wages, salaries and supplementary payments for work performed. This has been due partly to higher levels of employment but equally important, has been the rise in hourly earnings. In recent months, a growing number of Canadian workers have been granted wage increases primarily because of higher living costs.

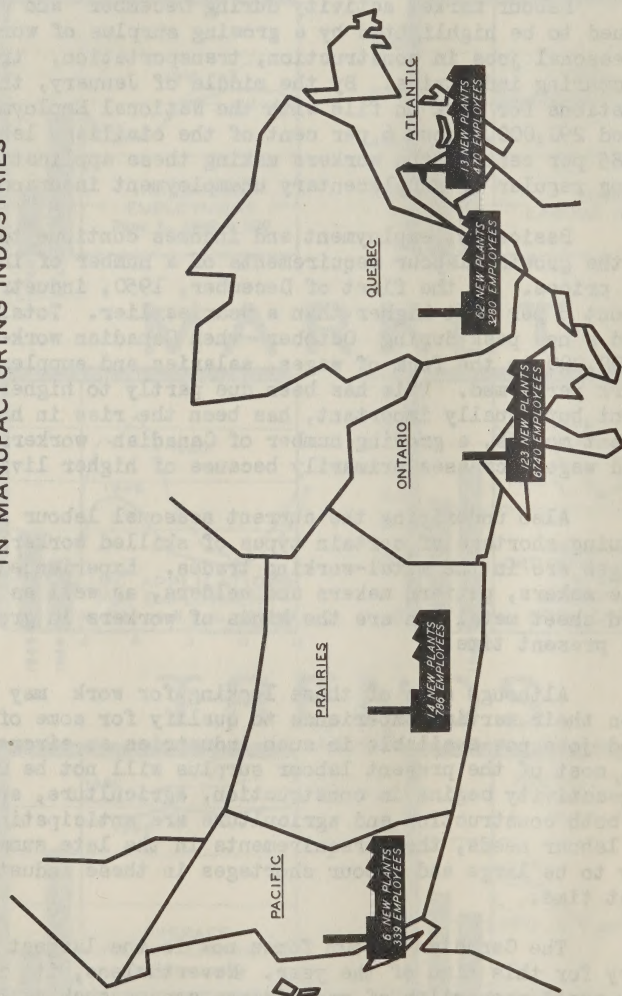
Also underlying the current seasonal labour surplus was the continuing shortage of certain types of skilled workers. Most of these shortages are in the metal-working trades. Experienced machinists, tool and die makers, pattern makers and welders, as well as moulders and skilled sheet metal men are the kinds of workers in greatest demand at the present time.

Seasonal peak

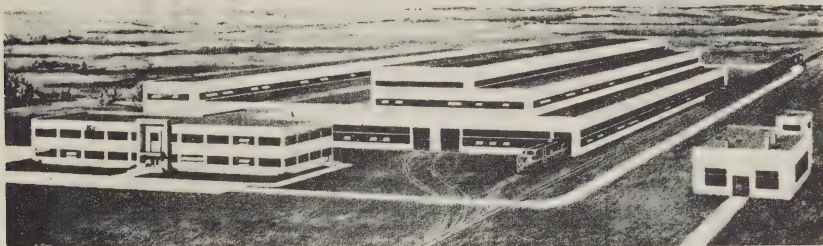
Although some of those looking for work may be able to draw on their wartime experience to qualify for some of the semi-skilled jobs now available in such industries as aircraft and munitions, most of the present labour surplus will not be utilized until spring activity begins in construction, agriculture, and transportation. Since both construction and agriculture are anticipating a season of heavy labour needs, their requirements in the late summer and fall are likely to be large and labour shortages in these industries may occur at that time.

The Canadian labour force now is the largest in the country's history for this time of the year. Nevertheless, it includes a relatively small proportion of many fringe groups such as housewives, students and retired persons. These groups, as well as the larger volume of immigration which is planned for 1951, provide a reserve of labour which can be drawn upon should manpower requirements ever significantly exceed the current supply of workers.

EMPLOYMENT INCREASE FROM INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION, 1950 IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES



EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION, 1950



Economic conditions in Canada showed a considerable strengthening in 1950, especially during the latter part of the year when accelerated defence preparations added further stimulus to an already highly active manufacturing industry. Industrial expansion responded accordingly. In the first eleven months of 1950, building contracts let for industrial construction totalled \$141 million, compared to the twelve-month total of \$104 million for 1949. Such an outlay has set a new peak.

During 1950, 12,000 new jobs were reported available in manufacturing as a result of industrial expansion, compared to 8,000 in 1949. The number of jobs opened in the fourth quarter of last year was more than double those in the first, second or third.

But, because of the high level of investment in 1950 and the time-lag between the awarding of a contract and the commencement of production, there will be a large carry-over of industrial construction into 1951. So far, 7,800 new jobs are expected to be made available in 1951 as a result of 1950 investment alone.

Almost 60 per cent of the 12,000 new jobs which resulted from industrial expansion in 1950 were in Ontario; 30 per cent were in Quebec. While industrial expansion continued at a slower pace in the Maritime, Prairie and Pacific regions, the Maritime region was the only one which did not record some increase over 1949.

Industrially, however, the employment effects of plant expansion were more evenly distributed. New jobs were created during 1950 in every manufacturing industry except those producing leather and tobacco products.

Number of New Jobs Resulting from Industrial Expansion in 1950 (1)
(Industry by Region)

Industry	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada	
						1950	1949
Chemicals.....	-	215	589	-	12	816	554
Clothing.....	10	203	100	-	-	313	635
Electrical Apparatus.....	-	240	466	-	-	706	548
Food & Beverages.....	142	416	425	475	17	1,475	781
Iron & Steel Products.....	26	101	1,318	63	20	1,528	1,409
Leather Products.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
Miscellaneous Manufacturing.....	2	75	23	-	-	100	508
Non-Ferrous Metal Products.....	-	389	287	142	-	818	331
Non-Metallic Mineral Products.....	75	85	225	86	-	471	517
Paper Products.....	50	395	30	-	200	675	618
Petroleum Products.....	-	325	-	-	-	325	205
Printing and Publishing.....	-	-	107	10	10	127	167
Rubber Products.....	-	110	125	-	-	235	62
Primary Textiles.....	-	626	318	-	-	944	744
Tobacco Products.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment.....	-	30	2,589	-	-	2,619	77
Wood Products.....	165	70	138	10	80	463	769
Total.....	470	3,280	6,740	786	339	11,615	8,015
(1950.....)	473	2,179	4,736	415	212		
(1949.....)							

(1) All information in the table has been confirmed by direct contact with the firms concerned.

Transportation Equipment

The official opening of the first Canadian plant designed solely for the production of diesel-electric locomotive—the General Motors Diesel Ltd. plant at London, Ontario—took place in August. At full capacity, which will be the spring of 1951, this plant will employ 1,000 workers.

Aside from the traditional "Big Three" in the automotive field, two new types of cars are now being produced in Canada, and one pre-war operation has been resumed. Nash Motors of Canada Ltd. started producing cars for the Canadian market early this year in the old Ford Motor Co. plant on Danforth Avenue in Toronto and now employs about 400 workers. The Reo Motor Co. of Canada Ltd. at Leaside, Ontario began the production of Kaiser-Fraser cars for the first time last summer, thus hiring an additional 125 workers. Chatco Steel Products Ltd. at Tilbury, Ontario resumed the production of Hudson cars in April and hired 194 workers for this purpose.

Food and Beverages

The 1,475 new jobs in the food and Beverages products industry were distributed amongst 33 firms. In the Atlantic region, the M.W. Graves & Co. Ltd. at Kentville, N. S., took over an unused plant and hired 100 workers to manufacture apple cider and vinegar. The large new Canadian Sugar Factories plant at Taber, Alberta, was completed and employed about 300 at peak production which runs for about 3 months from September on, after which an average of 80 workers will be kept on until the next season.

Iron and Steel Products

Some 1,500 new jobs became available in the iron and steel products industry during 1950. The Allis Chalmers Rumley Ltd. commenced production at St. Thomas, Ontario and will soon employ 110 workers. The Canadian SKF Co. at Toronto, completed a new plant and is now starting to build up a labour force of 250. The new Page Hersey Tubes Ltd. 16-inch pipe mill provided employment for 100 men, on the manufacture of pipe for the new Canadian pipeline running east from Edmonton.

Non-ferrous Metal Products

A new and very important industry, the mining of ilmenite, began in the Province of Quebec during 1950. The Quebec Iron and Titanium Corp. financed a rail line to transport ore from the Lake Allard region of Quebec to Sorel where a smelter recently went into operation to produce titanium slag and pig iron from the new mineral. This refining process provided employment for 300 men.

Paper Products

There were 800 new jobs reported by this industry during 1950. The St. Regis Paper Co. (Canada) Ltd. built a new plant to manufacture laminated phenolic plastics. Production began late in 1950 and will result in an increase of 150 workers. Earlier this year the new H. R. MacMillan Export Company, Limited pulp plant commenced operations at Nanaimo, British Columbia and now employs about 200 workers.

Petroleum Products

The Canadian petroleum refining industry continues to expand rapidly. The British American Oil Co. Ltd. and Shell Oil Co. of Canada Ltd. both completed major extensions to their Montreal refineries, the former employing 125 additional workers while the latter will employ about 200. In addition, three large new refineries are under construction in Western Canada, two at Edmonton, and one at Winnipeg.

The larger plant expansion projects which occurred during the year have been noted in the foregoing synopsis. However, in 1950 as in 1949, many new jobs were supplied by smaller projects. For instance, the textile industry showed a total of 1,257 new jobs reported but there were only six plants out of a total of 25 which hired over 100 additional workers. The smaller projects, together with the larger ones that have been discussed, are summarized in the accompanying table by industry and region.

Employment Service Activities

Because of the growing scope of the Unemployment Insurance Act and the constant efforts to increase the efficiency of its operation, the statistics which are a by-product of the administration of the Act, and particularly of the activities of the National Employment Service, are becoming of increasing value as indicators of labour market conditions. In the coming months, it is likely that much more emphasis will be placed on the efficient use of manpower, since defence production will be increasing at a time when civilian industry is already fully employing the Canadian labour force. Detailed and up-to-date information on changes in the supply of and demand for workers will be indispensable.

It is the purpose of this brief statement to review some of the more important statistics which are available from the operations of the National Employment Service and to show how they throw light on the current manpower situation. That there are limitations in the story which these data can tell is only to be expected, since the primary purpose of the Employment Service is to match men with jobs and not to collect statistics. Nevertheless, these statistics are extremely valuable to those who follow the current employment situation closely.

The major series of statistics arising out of the operations of the Employment Service is that showing live applications for employments of a given date. Because of several important amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act during the past year, these figures now become more useful as indicators of variations in unemployment than heretofore. The most significant change improving these statistics was the extension of unemployment insurance to workers in Eastern Canadian logging industries. This has meant that a large group of workers, probably employed in agriculture and fishing in the summer and logging in the winter, will register at employment offices when unemployed because they are now entitled to the benefits of unemployment insurance. Previously there was not the same incentive for these workers to report. While the agricultural and fishing industries, two important groups which have shown some significant degree of unemployment in the past few years, are not yet covered by unemployment insurance, many workers in these industries have now some protection because of their winter employment in logging.

In addition, due to the Supplementary Benefit Program, there is now less likelihood of registrations falling off during the winter as workers exhaust their regular unemployment insurance benefits and, at the same time, stop reporting at the employment office. This year, the Supplementary Benefit Program will be in operation from January 1 to March 31 and will enable persons who have exhausted their ordinary benefits to receive further supplementary payments.

At the same time, two important changes have been made during the year which have helped to eliminate applications from the active file from those persons who are not actually unemployed. Under the first of these revisions, applications of workers who have not reported for their unemployment insurance benefit for two weeks will be removed from the live employment file 15 days, instead of 30 as was formerly the case, after the last benefit was paid. The other change was the regulation regarding the eligibility of married women for unemployment insurance benefits. When this regulation came into effect, circumstances of married women on benefit were reviewed and, in cases where they did not qualify under the new provision, benefits were stopped. Although these persons could continue to register at the Employment Service for jobs, unquestionably many allowed their applications to lapse.

All in all, these changes have helped to make this statistic a better indicator of changes in unemployment. Nevertheless, the two basic limitations remain. First, these data are limited in coverage since there are unemployed persons who do not register with the Employment Service. Second, and offsetting the former, is the fact that they may include at any one time a number of employed persons. An employment application remains live for 30 days unless the worker specifically notifies the office he has a job or unless he is placed by the Service itself, except in the case mentioned earlier when the applicant has failed to collect his unemployment insurance for two consecutive weeks in which case his employment application is cancelled at the end of the second week. The extent to which one factor offsets the other is not as yet known, but an attempt is currently being made to obtain information on this.

Comparison of current statistics with those of earlier years is made more difficult by these changes, however. This should be borne in mind particularly when comparing this year's figures with those of last year.

As greater emphasis is placed on the demand for labour, the statistics on unfilled vacancies becomes of increasing interest. However, unlike the statistics on applications where unemployment insurance provides a definite incentive for a worker to register, these figures represent only the demands of those employers who make use of the facilities of the National Employment Service.

Because of their relatively fine occupational break-down, these statistics can be used to spot labour shortages in specific occupational groups. At the present time, for example, they are being used to trace various shortages which are developing in the metalworking trades.

While the above statistics give a picture of the labour market at a given date, figures are also available on the number of

applicants registering, vacancies notified and placements made which indicate labour market development during a period of time. Applicants registering show the number of persons who applied for jobs through employment offices during a month (except those who are re-registering), vacancies notified show the number of jobs reported by employers during the period, and placements the number of jobs which are filled through the efforts of the Employment Service.

These figures give some indication of the volume of labour market activity and may not necessarily move in the same direction as the figures which present the situation at a given date. For example, from September to November of 1950, considerably more persons were entering employment offices than a year earlier, but the number on file at any one date was below the previous year's level.

An indication of the volume of labour market operations is of value in spotting cases of excessive slowness or intensive activity which in the latter case might suggest a high degree of labour turnover.

While this covers the main series of statistics generally, it does not examine other aspects of the information available which are of particular value. For example, this material becomes increasingly important as it is refined down to the local areas and within these, to specific industries and occupations. Because of the diversity of the Canadian economy, much of the labour market analysis must be on a regional or local basis if it is to be of value. The breakdown of the above statistics on a local office basis, makes them indeed a valuable source of information on labour market developments.

Employment Service Activities in Brief

Although hampered by the seasonal decline, placement activity at employment offices continued fairly strong during most of December. Hiring was active for the Christmas trade in stores, in the post office, and in some service establishments. The influx of seasonal workers continued but few of those released were suitable for this type of work; students and women made up the bulk of the temporary Christmas working force. Applications from men increased at a rate of 10,000 or more a week from the middle of November to December 28, the latest date for which information was available at the time of writing. Applications from women during December dropped by about 8,000, in part the result of Christmas hirings and partly because of the regulations regarding the eligibility of married women for unemployment insurance benefits. Registrations on hand from skilled and semi-skilled workers rose at approximately the same rate as those from the unskilled group, although it was probable that within the first group the increase was mainly among the semi-skilled. More handicapped workers are being placed this year than a year ago, another indication of the more active labour market. Efforts are being made by special placement officers to discourage

youths from leaving school after one or two years secondary school education; those who have done so often present a difficult placement problem.

Placement Operations of the National Employment Service

Series	Average Weekly		
	Nov. 1950*	Oct. 1950	Nov. 1949
Applications Filed*	44,000	39,000	41,000
Vacancies Notified	23,000	26,000	16,000
Placements	16,100	18,200	11,000
Women	4,700	5,000	4,200
Veterans	2,300	2,600	1,900
Handicapped	275	280	215
Executive & Professional	75	60	65

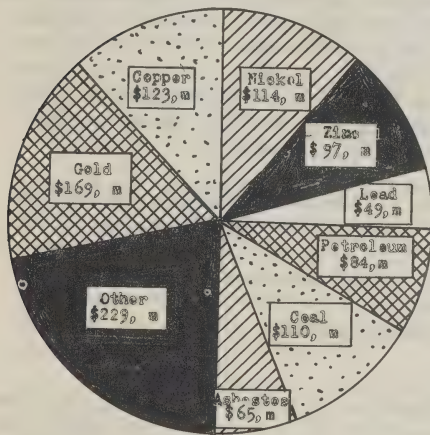
* Latest date for which complete figures are available.

x Renewals not included.

industrial labour market

MINING

Mineral Production in Canada
1950



December brought to a close the most active year in the history of the Canadian mining industry, both in terms of value of production and of labour force employed. Preliminary estimates made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics place the gross value of mineral production for 1950 at \$1,040,000,000. Employment in all sections of the industry was in the neighbourhood of 90,000 during the year.

The greatest expansion during the year was in the non-metallic group. The index of employment in the industry reached a high of 197.2 at October 1 (June 1, 1941 = 100), compared to 168.9 one year earlier. This employment increase was principally due to increased activity in petroleum and asbestos mining. The annual value of asbestos production reached an all-time high of \$65,000,000 and petroleum production increased from 21,000,000 barrels to 29,000,000.

In the metal mining industry, gold, copper, zinc and nickel all showed improvement over 1949 levels. The index of employment in this sector of the industry is indicated by the rise in the employment index from 92.4 to 98.0 (June 1, 1941 = 100) in the twelve-month period following October 1, 1949. The estimated value of all metals produced during 1950 was \$621,000,000.

A moderate decline in both production and employment in the coal mining industry took place during 1950. About 23,000 persons were reported as employed in Canadian coal mines in the fall of the year, a drop of 1,500 from 1949. The decline in production was relatively less; coal output for 1950 was estimated at 19,000,000 tons compared with 19,120,000 in 1949.

At the present time, there is a very heavy demand for nickel and base metals since they are so important to defence production. Canadian nickel is used especially by the U.S. in the manufacture of alloy steels. There is a shortage of skilled hard rock miners, and some of the mining companies are hiring unskilled men to train as fully qualified miners.

MANUFACTURING There was some seasonal curtailment of employment in the manufacturing industries during December as the annual peak of activity had passed and a moderate winter employment decline began. This was offset in part by the long-term upward employment trend which had pushed the index of manufacturing employment up to 128.4 (June 1, 1941 = 100) by November 1, about 4 points above year-earlier levels.

Industries in their active period during December included some sections of primary textiles, tobacco, agricultural implements, non-ferrous metal products and usually meat products and furniture plants. The automobile and parts industry was busy in December also, but a lay-off of nearly 4,000 workers due to re-tooling by one of the major producers, reduced the numbers actually at work. These above groups altogether constitute at the most 25 per cent of the working force in the whole manufacturing industries, or about 300,000 persons.

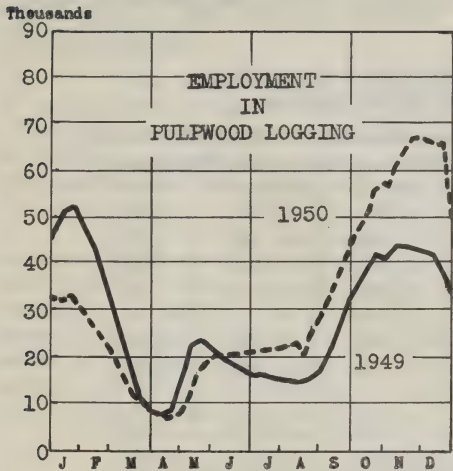
On the other hand, several of the manufacturing industries were in their slack period in December. In particular, declines in employment took place in the food products, clothing, and sawmill industries. In other manufacturing industries, employment declines at the year-end are usual but not extensive. On the whole, therefore, an increase in unemployment occurred during December among workers usually associated with manufacturing firms.

The total number of applications for manufacturing employment on hand with the National Employment Service at the end of the month was slightly less than 50,000, an increase of about 10,000 during the month. This increase was about equally divided between skilled and unskilled groups. Among both these, new applications were heaviest in the food, secondary textiles, lumber and metalworking trades, as tabled below:

Live Applications for Employment in Selected Manufacturing Occupations, November and December 28, 1950

Occupational Group	December 28		November 30	
	Skilled and semi-skilled	Unskilled	Skilled and semi-skilled	Unskilled
Food and tobacco...	2,191	5,437	1,557	3,873
Primary textiles....	1,802)	2,056	1,827)	2,314
Secondary textiles..	7,875)		6,794)	
Lumber.....	2,511	-	1,704	-
Pulp and paper.....	184	1,173	208	805
Leather.....	1,871	535	1,566	455
Metalworking.....	6,563	2,483	5,443	1,902
Electrical.....	1,084	445	1,078	497
Transport equipment.	386	1,071	870	678
Others.....	1,687	3,810	1,372	3,274

LOGGING



Eastern Canada including Manitoba as reported by Canadian Pulp and Paper association.

presented an increase of nearly 60 per cent over last year's peak. By December 23 of this year, the number reported at work had declined to about 56,000.

By region, this employment peak of 67,000 was distributed as follows: the Maritimes, 4,000; Quebec, 48,000, with the heaviest concentration in the areas to the north and west of Quebec City; Ontario, 13,000 with most of these working in the Timmins-Kapuskasing area and north of Lake Superior; and Manitoba, less than 1,000.

Although British Columbia logging continued at a high level in most areas during the first three weeks of December, nearly all camps closed then for holidays until the first week in January. Logging conditions have been generally good both in the mainland coastal area and on Vancouver Island and they have been excellent in the Northern Interior. Only in the Chilliwack area were operations temporarily suspended because of the weather. A high degree of optimism prevails throughout the entire logging industry and, if weather conditions remain favourable, a heavy demand for loggers is anticipated shortly after the New Year.

SERVICES

Among personal service occupations, there was a general increase in applications for employment registered with the National Employment Service during December but a decline in female registrations. This was chiefly due to the demand for extra workers around the Christmas season in occupations in which women predominate,

Employment in the logging industry in Eastern Canada reached its yearly peak in the first week of December and subsequently began to decline. This decrease in the number at work in the woods was due in part to the completion of cutting in some camps but also to the movement of loggers back home for the Christmas holiday season. This holiday drop in employment is shown on the accompanying chart, together with the increase which occurs in January as the loggers return and hauling operations begin.

The number of loggers employed by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association member companies, which cover the larger part of pulpwood logging in the East, reached a peak of 67,250 at December 3. This re-

such as waitresses and domestic help. Male applications were concentrated in such occupations as protective service and building service, both of which showed a substantial increase during the month as indicated in the following table:

Applications Registered with the N.E.S. for
Employment in the Service Occupations.

Occupation	Female		Male	
	Dec. 28 1950	Nov. 30 1950	Dec. 28 1950	Nov. 30 1950
Cooks and Chefs.....	1,280	1,205	2,120	1,714
Waiters.....	2,696	2,994	908	825
Kitchen Workers.....	1,644	1,796	1,121	967
Domestic & Personal Service.....	3,910	4,831	1,315	1,162
Protective Service....	12	12	4,946	4,264
Building Service and Porters.....	777	956	3,361	3,111
Total.....	10,319	11,794	13,771	12,043

Labour force statistics indicate that the rapid postwar expansion in the service industries was tapering off in the latter part of 1950. The number of persons employed in the industry is now estimated at around 900,000 as compared to about 750,000 at the end of 1945. In the past year, there has been only a moderate expansion in the industry's labour force, apart from the short-run fluctuations which occur in the personal service sector.

By type of work, the total labour force was distributed as follows: public service, 259,000; government service, 279,000; recreational service, 25,000; business service, 56,000; personal service, 276,000. Over the last year, there has been a moderate increase in public and business service employment and a slight downward tendency in the personal service group.

NON-SEASONAL LAY-OFFS HEAVIEST IN STEEL-USING INDUSTRIES

The total number of workers affected by non-seasonal lay-offs in manufacturing industries in December, 1950, has been estimated at 2,883, on the basis of reports from local N.E.S. offices. When compared to employment in manufacturing which totalled approximately 1,125,000 at the same time, these appear almost negligible.

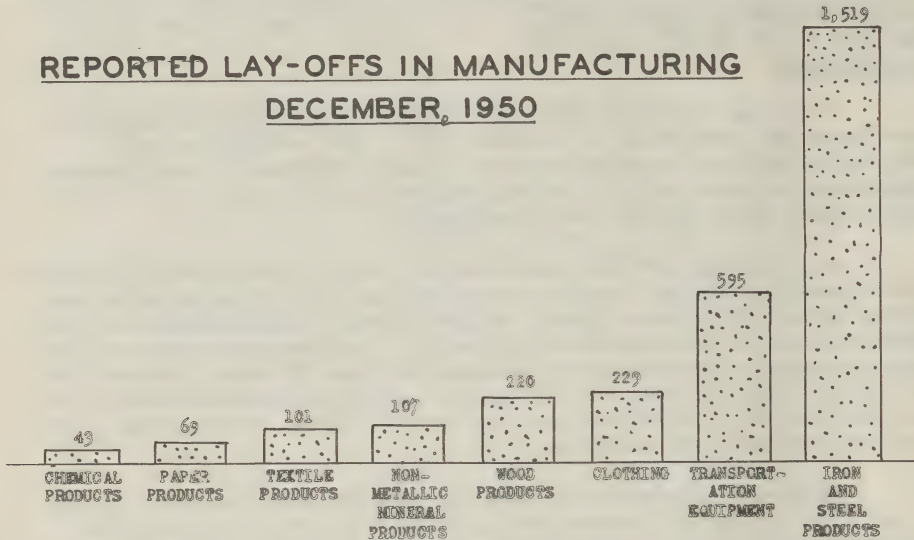
Most of the lay-offs which were reported during December resulted from inventory taking, repairs, or re-tooling, all of which occur annually at this time in many plants and are therefore not included in the accompanying table on non-seasonal lay-offs. The Chrysler Corporation of Canada temporarily discontinued production in their Windsor plant at December 15, in order to carry out extensive tooling and lay-out changes required for new model passenger cars and trucks. About 3,500 of the 5,200 hourly rated workers were affected.

Of those tabulated, non-seasonal lay-offs were heaviest in the iron and steel products industry during December. The effect of steel shortages was becoming apparent although as yet lay-offs attributed directly to tight supplies were still relatively light. One of the largest lay-offs was from the General Steel Wares Ltd. plant in London, Ontario, where 1,100 men were released. The reasons given for the lay-off were as follows: the shortage of steel, inventory-taking and the changeover of the plant to 60 cycle electric power. A. Belanger Ltd. at Montmagny, Que., laid off 275 workers for about one month reportedly because of lack of steel. There were other lay-offs due to steel shortages but these were not included in the table because they were of less than two weeks duration. The largest of these was at the Ingersoll Machine and Tool Co. at Ingersoll, Ontario, which laid off approximately 240 men for about one week.

Periodic lay-offs continued in the transportation equipment manufacturing industry. The Canadian Car and Foundry Co. at Montreal released 50 workers permanently because of lack of orders. The National Steel Car Co. at Hamilton, Ontario, released 500 men; initially this lay-off was due to the completion of the contracts on hand, but it was being prolonged by the lack of steel to start new projects. Unless there is an immediate change in the material supply situation, the lay-off may continue into February.

While widespread lay-offs from the British Columbia shingle mill industry have ceased, the Robert McNair Shingle Co. Ltd. at Pleasantide released 80 men until January 15. Recent indications point to an improvement conditions in the shingle mill industry in the near future since orders reportedly have been increasing.

REPORTED LAY-OFFS IN MANUFACTURING DECEMBER, 1950



Reported Non-seasonal Lay-offs in Manufacturing by Industry

Industry	Reported Lay-offs (1) During December, 1950		Employment at October 1, 1950 (2)	
	Number of Plants	Number of Workers	Number	Percentage Increase from Previous Year
Iron and steel products.....	8	1,519	163,850	5.5
Transportation equipment.....	3	595	133,950	1.5
Textile products.....	2	101	102,100	3.6
Wood products.....	6	220	91,500	9.1
Paper products.....	2	69	74,000	3.2
Clothing.....	4	229	69,150	2.2
Chemical products.....	1	43	44,800	2.6
Non-metallic mineral products..	2	107	39,800	3.2
Other (3).....	-	-	405,900	2.7
Total.....	28	2,883	1,125,050	3.6

(1) As reported by National Employment Service offices.

(2) Source: Employment and Payrolls Branch, D.B.S.

(3) Employment in the eight industries in which no non-seasonal lay-offs took place in December, 1950.

regional labour market

ATLANTIC

As winter weather generally prevailed by the end of December, activity in fishing, construction, agriculture and other seasonal industries in the Maritimes and Newfoundland slackened noticeably. The release of workers from these industries was reflected in an accelerated increase in the numbers applying for work at National Employment Service offices in the region. Total registrations stood at 28,100 at the end of December, a rise of 18 per cent over the month, but still only about two-thirds of the regional figure at the end of 1949.

In NEWFOUNDLAND, where job applications rose 25 per cent to a December 28 total of almost 4,200 (as against 9,100 a year earlier), most fishing activity ended during the month, construction slackened, and ice in harbours in the northern half of the province brought coastal navigation in those parts to a close. Consequently, employment in wholesale trade and dock work was also reduced.

During December, cod prices fell, and preliminary estimates placed the total 1950 cod catch at considerably below the 1949 volume. If further price declines appear imminent, a floor price for Newfoundland cod similar to that established for Labrador cod may be sought from the Fisheries Prices Support Board.

Woods employment remained much higher than last year and a continuing high rate of labour turnover resulted in a wide distribution of income from this employment. On balance, it appears that conditions in Newfoundland this winter may be considerably less severe than last year, and that measures on the scale of last winter's emergency work relief program will not be required.

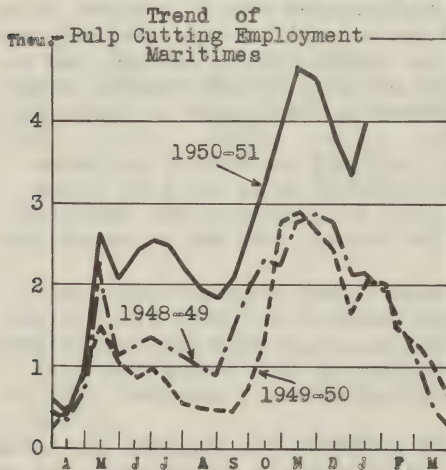
Except for the 10-day holiday shutdown from December 23, three iron mines on Bell Island operated steadily with two shifts each, and are expected to do so through 1951.

The provincial government has begun work preparatory to the construction of a woodworking factory at Donovan's, near St. John's. This plant, to be operated, like the cement plant at Humbermouth, by private interests under agreement with the province, is to be the key establishment in the government's program to utilize Newfoundland's extensive birch resources. It is expected to begin operation in the fall of 1951, its products ranging from lumber and dimensional stock to containers and furniture.

Construction lay-offs were finally brought on by the weather in PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, where job applications on file with N.E.S. offices rose 66 per cent during December to almost 1,800 at the end of the month. In addition to construction workers, numerous stevedores registered for work as the north shore port season ended.

In general, agriculture in Prince Edward Island enjoyed a prosperous season, although poor potato prices have curtailed income considerably. Even at prices below the cost of production, only 2,500 carloads of potatoes had been shipped from the Island by the end of December, as against 6,000 carloads a year earlier. More farm workers and others are reported to have left for woods employment in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick this year than last.

Building construction activity was well maintained in most parts of NOVA SCOTIA through December, but road construction, railway maintenance and seasonal manufacturing slackened considerably. The general suspension of woods activity due to continuing mild, wet weather delayed deliveries of logs to sawmills and brought about temporary shut-downs, which would last until cold weather set in.



Source: Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

Steel shortages continued to delay shipbuilding activity and some construction projects, and are expected to cause intermittent lay-offs in the manufacture of railway rolling stock, although a substantial volume of orders is on hand. Other construction materials, particularly cement, are also scarce.

Mild weather in December curtailed woods activity in NEW BRUNSWICK because of soft ground conditions and it is probable that this will mean extension of the cutting season. Mild, wet weather also affected construction activity, and was responsible for the poor start of the smelt fishing season. The demand for woods workers is expected to revive sharply during January in several areas, however, as cutting is accelerated and hauling, both in New Brunswick and in Maine, gets under way.

Despite these unfavourable conditions, the number of active job applications in Employment Service files in the province at December 30 was 27 per cent below the comparable figure for 1949, having risen 15 per cent during the month to a total of 10,400.

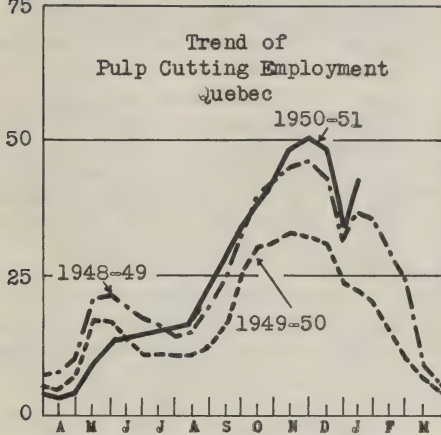
Reflecting seasonal conditions, the number of active job applications in Employment Service files in Nova Scotia at December 30 was 11,800, up 13 per cent since the end of November, but 20 per cent below that of December, 1949. This was the least proportional rise in the Maritimes.

Storms damaged lobster-fishing gear and brought reduced catches of fish in several parts of the south shore of the province, resulting in short-time work for fish handlers and processors in these areas. From Halifax north, however, landings were good, fish processing remained active, and it appeared that this situation might continue for some time yet.

Steel shortages continued to

QUEBEC

Thousands
75



Source: Quebec Forestry Industries Association.

during the month; applications from women declined by 2,500 partly because of the new unemployment insurance regulations pertaining to married women, partly because of the usual seasonal withdrawal of women from the labour force.

The strong demand for experienced pulp cutters throughout the region was only slightly eased during December by the release of additional workers from farming and construction, and the completion of some cutting programs. In areas where shortages of cutters have been acute, extended cutting seasons are expected. Woods work will also be prolonged in the GASPE peninsula, where not only logging but fishing, fish processing and shipping, construction and transportation were totally disrupted by unusually heavy rains.

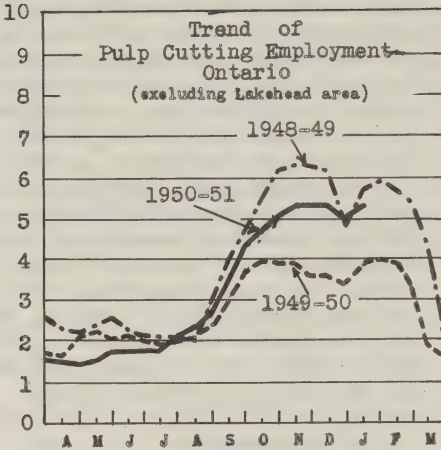
Manufacturing output and employment in the region reached the highest point of the year in December. Had it not been for the uncertainty created by shortages of materials and the growing scarcity of key skills, further expansion might have resulted. This is especially true in and around MONTREAL, where heavy iron and steel industries in particular have been handicapped by the tight materials and skilled manpower situation.

Large government contracts for electronic equipment, chemicals, aircraft and aircraft parts have been awarded firms in the same area, while orders for military clothing have been distributed more widely among the textile centres. The first group of orders particularly is expected to occasion substantial hiring programs, some of which already are under way.

Employment conditions in the Quebec region remained much better during December than they were a year earlier, with activity well maintained in woods work, mining and most phases of manufacturing. While the seasonal release of construction workers was accelerated by low temperature, a relatively high level of employment in that industry continued, especially for skilled tradesmen. Dock workers, freight handlers, seamen and farm workers seeking industrial employment, also were registering at N.E.S. offices throughout the region, bringing the month-end total to 71,100. While almost 30 per cent above that of the end of November, this remains about 17,000, or 20 per cent, below the comparable 1949 total. Male applications rose 18,000 during

ONTARIO

Thousands



Source: Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

A rise of 13 per cent to a December 28 total of 52,900 was noted during the month in the number of active job applications in N.E.S. files in the Ontario region. This reflects seasonal declines in some construction, water transportation and related activities, agriculture and some manufacturing, and shortages of materials and key skills in other manufacturing and construction.

While over 6,000 more persons were seeking work than at the beginning of the month, the comparison of the current situation with that obtaining a year earlier is quite favourable. The current total of registrations remains 20 per cent lower than the total at that time.

Although almost 9,000 more male job seekers registered with the N.E.S. during December, this favourable margin over last year was accounted for almost entirely by a smaller total of male registrations. The number of applications by female workers declined by more than 2,500. As in Quebec and, on a smaller scale, the other regions, this decline was due chiefly to seasonal withdrawals of women from the labour force and to the effects of the new unemployment insurance regulations for married women.

Expansion of manufacturing output and employment was retarded by shortages of steel, in particular, in KINGSTON, TORONTO and several areas in southwestern Ontario and the Niagara Peninsula. Lay-offs, varying in duration from a few days to an expected 6 or 8 weeks, occurred on the same account in HAMILTON, LONDON and other centres in the same district. Scarcity of structural steel, cement and other building materials hampered construction, bringing some lay-offs and causing projects to be deferred in TORONTO, HAMILTON and a number of centres throughout the region.

In general, however, these difficulties were not sufficiently severe or widespread to reduce the overall level of employment in Ontario manufacturing. The aircraft industry continued to hire extensively, foundries throughout the region showed slight increases in employment, and the electrical apparatus, chemicals, rubber, leather and textile industries in general maintained normal activity, with expansion reported from some centres.

Although cutting programs were well advanced by the end of the month and hauling was expected to begin early in January, the larger woods operators in northern Ontario continued to seek experienced cutters. Some still awaiting the arrival of D.P. woods workers to expand their operations.

PRAIRIE

With the Christmas season over, the region entered the annual slack employment period and, although there were significant differences in the incidence of unemployment from last year, developments during the month of December followed the usual pattern. The leading factor contributing to the lower level of activity was the release of workers from the construction and meat packing industries, and from the retail trade. A moderation in temperature in the southwestern part of the region prolonged outside building construction activity there, but continued severe weather in other areas brought all types of construction to a virtual standstill. On the supply side of the labour market, there were indications that a greater than usual number of people from the farms were seeking work.

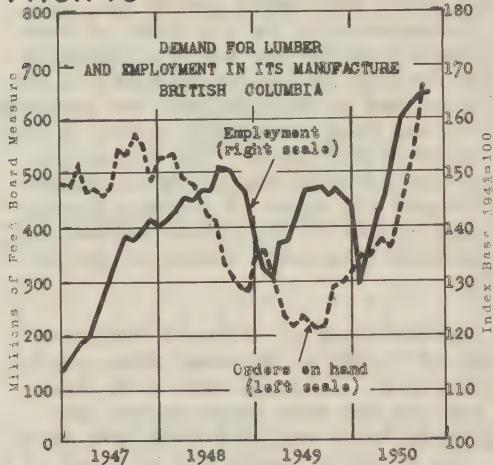
As a result, active registrations at National Employment Offices rose by 7,000 to a total of 37,000 on December 28th, or 3.8 per cent of the estimated labour force. In comparison with other regions, this is not serious, but for the past three months the Prairies has been the only region in which registrations have paralleled last year's high level. The probable reason may be found in a comparison of unemployment within the region.

Generally, unemployment was higher than last year in the north and centre of the region, and lower in the eastern section. Because of the greatly increased pulp cutting program, conditions at the Lakehead were much better than a year ago. Registrations were about 35 per cent lower and are likely to remain lower. At least two companies plan to extend their cutting operations through until summer, since heavy snow has delayed the work. With labour turn-over quite heavy in this industry, workers were being required for replacement and the recent arrival of 75 immigrants was helpful.

In the west, particularly in centres on the Regina plains and along the Saskatchewan valley, registrations showed a considerable increase over the comparable 1949 totals. Part of the increase is due to the effect of the early and severe winter upon the construction industry, but portion should be attributed to the lower cash income of farmers. Although the wheat crop was almost 100 million bushels greater this year than last, it is estimated that the immediate cash return to farmers in the Prairie provinces from wheat and coarse grains, including participation payments, was \$285 million less this year than last. This was a decrease of over 700 dollars in the income

of each worker in the agricultural sector, which constitutes more than two-fifths of the labour force of the region. The lower purchasing power had a noticeably depressing effect on retail trade in these areas during December, and brought into the labour force a considerable number who would normally remain on the farm for the winter.

PACIFIC



Seasonal operations in all industries reached a low ebb during the month of December, but the employment situation was generally better than it has been at this time during the past two years. Favourable weather made possible a comparatively high level of logging and construction activity, and due to the higher income from all sectors and the prospect of continued logging employment, retail sales for the month were much higher than expected. Active registrations at National Employment Offices were 13 per cent lower than the comparable total in 1949. During the month, however, registrations increased by 7,000 to a total of 37,000 at December 28.

The increase was largely in forestry occupations, and occurs annually at Christmas when logging camps and sawmills shut down for alterations and repairs. This year it was expected that the majority of operations would resume during the first two weeks of January, due to the absence of the heavy snow which so completely disrupted operations in previous winters.

Prospects for the industry in the coming year are bright, for the combined demand in domestic and export markets exceeds by far the previous high record set in 1947. Shingle mills, after a setback caused by the reduced housing program in the United States and the re-valuation of Canadian currency, have shown signs of increasing production. Employment in the coming months, however, depends upon the weather, for stocks of logs at sawmills are low, and log shortages have already caused extensive lay-offs in some areas. Any heavy precipitation probably would have immediate effects on production and employment in both logging and lumber manufacturing.

The seasonal decline in construction work was responsible for about 2,000 of the increase in registrations, but due to the mild weather, the industry is relatively active. Relatively high prices of building

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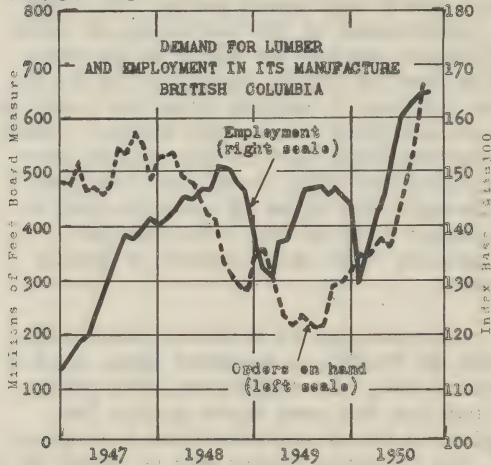
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Moncton.....	2,936	10.8	7.0	97
Poor roads due to wet weather caused some logging camps to close.				
Minto.....	338	9.3	8.2	78
Yarmouth.....	1,239	9.2	5.7	86
Liverpool.....	325	9.1	6.8	96
Bridgewater.....	622	8.2	4.8	93
Saint John.....	2,584	7.8	6.6	92
Campbellton.....	624	7.7	5.7	84
New Glasgow.....	1,303	7.4	4.9	72
Halifax.....	3,443	7.1	6.0	66
Newcastle.....	644	7.1	4.6	93
Amherst.....	402	6.3	4.9	94
Sydney.....	2,402	6.0	5.1	39
Woodstock.....	425	5.6	3.2	89
Kentville-Truro.....	1,518	5.5	3.7	88
Fredericton.....	558	5.0	3.6	68
Sussex.....	178	5.0	2.4	98
Springhill.....	239	4.3	3.2	99
Edmundston.....	401	4.0	2.6	91
Bathurst.....	729	8.4	4.1	83

Quebec Region

Sorel.....	1,759	17.5	10.9	95
Water transportation has ceased for the winter months releasing many seamen resident in the area. Surplus of shipbuilding workers. Demand for experienced mechanical draughtsmen.				
La Malbaie.....	834	16.7	8.0	89
End of our shipping season released about 300 workers.				
La Tuque.....	381	12.5	9.8	82
Seasonal activity interrupted by log shortage. Strong demand for bush workers.				
Megantic.....	327	11.6	4.2	78
Construction and quarrying workers seeking jobs in lumbering and transportation. Temporary lay-off of textile workers.				

FACTUAL SUMMARY: LABOUR MARKET AREAS

January 1, 1951

Area	Applications on file with N.E.S.			% Claims for Benefit to all Em- ployment Applications
	Number	% of Wage & Salary Workers	% of Labour Force	
<u>Quebec Region (Cont'd)</u>				
Levis.....	1,821	11.5	5.4	92
Seasonal decline in building products, construction, water transportation.				
Montmagny.....	759	11.2	4.7	95
Lay-offs in textiles and woodworking.				
St. Georges de Beuce.....	851	11.1	5.0	82
Seasonal decline in building products, slackening in textiles and footwear. Demand for wood cutters.				
Shawinigan Falls.....	1,759	10.8	7.8	99
Some slackening in footwear, textiles. Scarcity of bush workers.				
Drummondville.....	1,170	10.8	7.5	72
Textile workers registered in anticipation of hirings following installation of new equipment.				
Quebec.....	8,680	10.3	7.9	89
Surplus of construction and dock workers, seamen; some slackening in footwear manufacturing; wood cutters in strong demand.				
Three Rivers.....	3,279	10.3	6.2	79
Increased registration of construction, water trans- portation and textile workers. Temporary closing of knitting mills due to material shortages. Demand for wood-cutters.				
Beauharnois, Valleyfield.....	1,923	10.1	6.9	69
Surplus of textile and construction workers.				
Ste-Agathe-Ste.Jerome-Ste.Therease.....	1,840	10.0	6.2	93
Surplus of woodworkers construction textile and rubber workers.				
Buckingham.....	479	9.6	5.0	84
Rimouski.....	1,038	9.6	4.7	90
Demand for bush workers.				

Chicoutimi-Jonguiere-Port Alfred.....	2,057	9.3	7.4	84
Asbestos.....	280	8.8	4.8	73
Granby.....	822	8.4	5.3	99
Victoriaville.....	818	8.4	4.1	84
Riviere du Loup.....	1,072	8.2	3.6	99
Dolbeau-St. Joseph d'Alma.....	809	7.5	3.7	52
St. Hyacinthe.....	1,024	7.0	4.1	90
Joliette.....	1,028	6.9	3.7	92
Hull.....	1,757	6.8	4.7	83
Thetford Mines.....	610	6.1	2.5	79
Sherbrooke.....	2,217	6.0	4.0	89
Steady demand for skilled machinists for heavy in-				
dustries.....				
Mont Laurier.....	177	5.8	2.3	88
Matane-Causapscal-Chandler.....	1,255	5.6	2.4	95
Shortage of bush workers.....				
St. Jean.....	734	5.5	3.5	79
Ste. Anne de Bellevue.....	466	5.4	3.3	93
Montreal.....	27,358	5.2	4.6	99
Demand in excess of supply for mechanical, civil and				
chemical engineers, architects, draughtsmen and tool				
designers.....				
Farnham.....	365	4.5	2.7	99
Lachute.....	350	4.4	3.1	99
Rouyn-Val d'Or.....	966	4.1	2.2	67

Ontario Region

Sturgeon Falls.....	393	16.5	9.9	99
Construction force at pulp mill reduced by 200; logging				
operations suspended for holiday season, cutting almost				
finished.....				
Midland.....	992	15.7	11.9	90
Close of navigation caused a lay-off of several hundred				
seamen, dock workers and freight handlers at Port McNicol.				
Hawkesbury.....	603	14.0	7.3	94
Seasonal slackening in construction gained momentum due				
to shortage of building materials. A temporary shutdown				
of sawmills in Lachute resulted in over 200 workers re-				
turning to their homes in Hawkesbury to register for em-				
ployment.....				

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	Number	% of Wage & Salary Workers	% of Labour Force
Ontario Region (Cont'd)			
Pictou.....	305	12.0	6.1
Canning factories closed down for the season.			97
Leamington.....	640	11.2	6.6
Registrations increased with the end of the fishing season. Residents of other areas registering in an- ticipation of hirings by automotive industry aggravat- ed labour surplus.			69
Collingwood.....	476	9.7	5.7
Cobourg.....	264	9.2	4.6
Perth.....	309	9.0	4.7
Gananoque.....	164	8.0	4.9
Demand for skilled machinists, plater and automatic header machine operators.			93
Wallaceburg.....	256	8.0	4.8
Smiths Falls.....	393	7.3	5.4
Cornwall.....	1,347	7.3	4.5
Napanee.....	213	7.1	3.5
Windsor.....	4,338	6.8	6.2
Orillia.....	436	6.7	4.8
Port Colborne.....	429	6.5	5.7
Carleton Place.....	185	6.3	4.4
Trenton.....	495	6.3	4.0
Pembroke.....	523	6.2	3.5
Owen Sound.....	771	6.2	3.4
Renfrew.....	189	6.0	3.6
Arnprior.....	153	5.8	3.2
Prescott.....	278	5.7	3.1
St. Catharines.....	1,596	5.6	5.0
Shortage of electricians and skilled metal trades.			73
Brantford.....	1,207	5.0	4.2
Oshawa.....	1,275	5.0	3.6

Niagara Falls.....	846	4.9	3.3	72
North Bay.....	559	4.8	3.8	67
Peterborough.....	1,087	4.8	3.1	87
Kingston.....	810	4.8	3.0	83
Urgent need for mechanical engineers with diesel experience.				
Goderich.....	254	4.8	2.2	96
Chatham.....	772	4.7	2.8	88
Bracebridge.....	326	4.5	3.2	99
Brookville.....	265	4.4	3.2	86
Welland.....	749	4.4	3.2	72
Hamilton.....	4,399	4.1	3.7	86
Listowel.....	204	4.0	1.7	86
Parry Sound.....	212	4.0	.9	92
London.....	1,769	3.8	2.8	82
Fort Erie.....	232	3.7	3.5	88
Sarnia.....	602	3.7	2.6	68
Lindsay.....	213	3.6	2.2	99
Simcoe.....	314	3.5	2.0	77
Belleville.....	536	3.4	2.4	76
Timmins - Kapuskasing.....	980	3.3	2.8	57
Serious shortage of wood cutters.				
Stratford.....	349	3.0	1.8	97
Ottawa.....	2,468	2.9	2.4	87
Demand exceeds supply for toolmakers, machinists, auto-body and fender repairmen and printing trades.				
St. Thomas.....	337	2.8	1.8	60
Walkerton.....	192	2.8	1.2	99
Textile skills, moulders, bricklayers and licensed electricians are in demand.				
Toronto.....	12,183	2.7	2.4	73
Prominent among scarce skills are foundry workers, bricklayers, licensed electricians, boiler shop fitters, printing trades, engineers, draughtsmen and tool designers.				
Sudbury.....	948	2.5	2.1	61
Kirkland Lake.....	426	2.5	2.0	75
Scarcity of experienced miners and drillers.				
Ingersoll-Woodstock.....	400	2.5	1.5	72

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	Number	% of Wage & Salary Workers	% of Labour Force	
Guelph.....	415	2.4	1.7	71
Sault Ste. Marie.....	414	2.3	1.9	66
Shortage of bricklayers with fire brick experience for smelter.				
Galt.....	280	1.8	1.7	84
Kitchener-Waterloo.....	523	1.6	1.4	99
Strong demand for toolmakers; lesser demand for machinists.				
Brampton.....	131	1.5	.8	89
Barrie.....	172	1.1	.6	72
<u>Prairie Region</u>				
Port Arthur.....	1,177	5.9	5.5	87
Shortage of wood cutters.				
Fort William.....	1,149	3.9	3.6	84
Kenora-Sioux Lookout.....	364	3.2	2.9	84
Shortage of wood-cutters.				
Fort Frances.....	148	3.0	2.0	99
Prince Albert.....	1,210	8.6	3.5	76
Lethbridge.....	1,185	8.5	4.7	90
Moose Jaw.....	1,099	8.4	4.2	81
Yorkton.....	1,135	7.5	2.4	75
Calgary.....	4,146	7.3	5.2	75
Winnipeg.....	11,110	7.2	5.0	85
Saskatoon.....	2,431	7.0	3.3	78
Regina.....	2,514	6.9	3.9	84
Dawson Creek.....	202	6.7	1.7	95
Edmonton.....	4,752	6.4	2.8	73
Estevan.....	178	6.3	2.4	92
Portage la Prairie.....	549	6.2	2.8	83
Swift Current.....	595	6.2	2.4	88
Medicine Hat.....	462	5.9	3.0	97

Dauphin.....	396	5.9	2.0	92
Weyburn.....	245	5.5	1.9	75
North Battleford.....	523	4.9	4.4	93
Red Deer.....	451	4.6	1.8	82
Brandon.....	895	4.4	2.1	73
First class welders with pressure experience in demand.				
Blairmore.....	148	3.8	3.2	78
Flin-Flon-The Pas.....	225	3.6	1.9	79
Drumheller.....	234	3.0	1.5	88
Edson.....	103	2.6	2.2	99
<u>Pacific Region</u>				
Nanaimo.....	1,345	22.8	16.2	95
Lay-offs as construction of pulp mill nears completion.				
Nearly all logging operations suspended for the regular Christmas shut-down.				
Chilliwack.....	1,552	21.6	13.0	83
The steady rise in the cost of building materials, and shortages of electrical, hardware and plumbing fixtures have added impetus to the seasonal slackening in construction. Heavy snow closed high level logging operations.				
New Westminster.....	5,225	12.1	9.8	76
Several hundred workers on indefinite lay-off from shingle mills; a decline in construction activity on completion of major housing projects.				
Vernon.....	979	12.1	7.6	80
Majority of logging camps closed for the regular Christmas shut-down; portable sawmills slack due to weather conditions.				
Vancouver.....	18,702	10.3	7.3	86
Loggers from outside points registering as bush activity suspended or ended; shingle-mill workers on indefinite lay-offs; shipbuilding employment slack.				
Courtenay.....	437	9.7	6.9	99
Prince George.....	420	8.9	3.9	66
Kelowna-Penticton-Princeton.....	908	8.3	6.1	95

FACTUAL SUMMARY: LABOUR MARKET AREAS

January 1, 1951

<u>Area</u>	<u>Applications on file with N.E.S.</u>			<u>% Claims for Benefit to all Em- ployment Applications</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Wage & Salary Workers</u>	<u>% of Labour Force</u>	
Pacific Region (Concl'd)				
Prince Rupert.....	540	7.5	5.0	97
Shortage of plumbers and steam fitters.				
Duncan.....	399	7.3	6.0	99
Nelson.....	532	7.0	5.5	99
Victoria.....	2,578	6.5	5.7	76
Trail.....	487	6.5	5.5	92
Port Alberni.....	406	5.3	4.5	84
Kamloops.....	372	5.0	3.1	95
Cranbrook.....	370	4.5	3.7	86

CURRENT LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

(Preliminary Data)

Indicator	Latest Data		Percentage Change		
	Month	Amount	From Previ- ous Month	From Same Month Last Yr.	To Date From Same Period Last Year
<u>Manpower</u>					
Live Applications for jobs at N.E.S.	Dec.28	226,877	+21.8	-17.2	-
Per cent of labour force.....	Dec.28	4.4	3.6x	5.3x	-
Per cent of paid workers.....	Dec.28	6.2	5.1x	7.7x	-
Claimants for benefit, U.I.C. (1) ..	Jan. 1	190,101	+52.3	-14.4	-
Per cent of insured population...	Jan. 1	6.7	4.4x	9.4x	-
Per cent of live applications for employment.....	Dec.28	83.8	67.0x	81.1x	-
Amount of benefit payments(000)....	December	\$5,309	+26.9	-26.1	+36.3
Index of employment (June 1, 1941 = 100).....	Nov. 1	137.9	+ 0.3	+ 4.2	+ 1.0
(Eight leading industries)					
Immigration.....	October	5,771	+14.7	-23.6	-28.3
<u>Earnings and Income</u>					
Total labour income (000,000).....	October	\$723	+ 1.0	+ 9.0	+ 5.5
Average weekly salaries & wages....	Nov. 1	\$46.39	+ 0.8	+ 5.9	+ 4.2
(Eight leading industries)					
Average hourly wages (mfg.).....	Nov. 1	\$ 1.06	+ 0.9	+ 6.7	+ 4.8
Average hrs. worked per week (mfg.)	Nov. 1	43.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.3
Average weekly wages (mfg.).....	Nov. 1	\$45.67	+ 1.1	+ 7.2	+ 5.1
Cost-of-living index (Average 1935-39 = 100).....	Dec. 1	171.1	+ 0.2	+ 5.9	+ 3.5
Real weekly wages (mfg. Average 1946 = 100).....	Nov. 1	109.4	+ 1.0	+ 1.6	+ 1.7
<u>Industrial Production</u>					
Total (Average 1935-39 = 100).....	November	209.5	= 0.6	+13.1	+ 7.1
Manufacturing.....	November	220.2	= 0.7	+12.7	+ 6.7
Non-durables.....	November	196.9	= 0.3	+ 7.3	+ 4.3
Durables.....	November	260.2	= 1.3	+20.6	+10.1
<u>Industrial Relations</u>					
Strikes and lockouts-days lost.....	December	8,438	-82.8	-64.9	+30.6

(1) Includes ordinary live claimants plus claimants for supplementary benefit .
The latter totalled 6,833 at January 1, 1951.

(x) These figures are the respective percentage for the previous month and for
the same month last year.

A N A D I A N

LABOUR MARKET

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH BRANCH

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
CONFIDENTIAL
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BAROMETRICS FILE " "

FEBRUARY

1951

Volume 8

Number 2

CANADIAN LABOUR MARKET

Economics & Research Branch

Department of Labour

authorized by

Hon. Milton F. Gregg, V.C.,
Minister

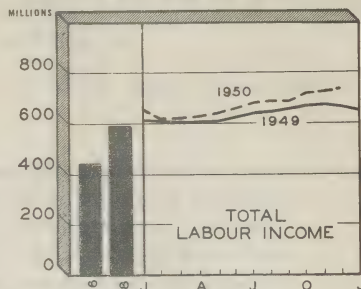
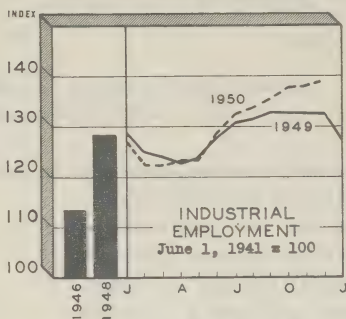
Arthur MacNamara, C.M.G.,
L.L.D., Deputy Minister

This is a confidential report on current labour market conditions for the use of government officials only. Any comments on its contents should be addressed to the Director of this Branch. Public information covering labour matters is provided in the Labour Gazette, the official publication of the Department of Labour.

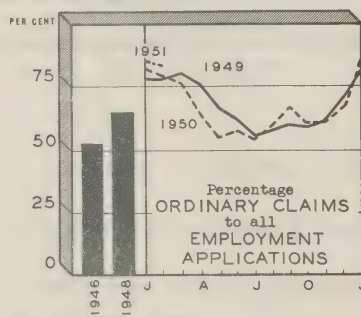
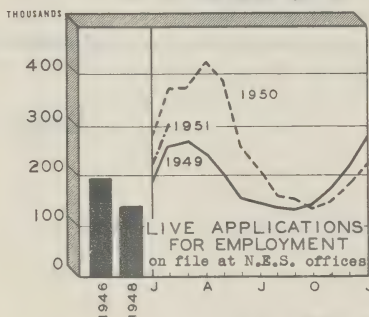
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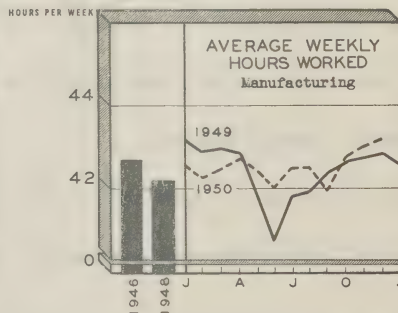
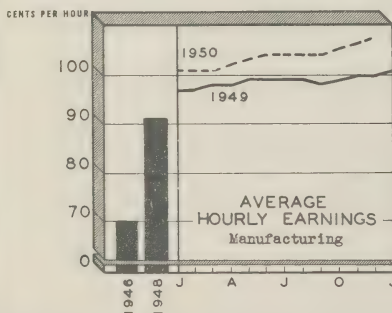
LABOUR



MARKET



TRENDS



CURRENT LABOUR MARKET

The current labour market has been characterized by sustained activity in most manufacturing industries and logging, accompanied by continued lulls in agriculture, transportation and construction. Seasonal unemployment increased steadily throughout January with applications for work on file at National Employment offices reaching 300,000 at the month-end. By the middle of February, however, the increase had begun to slacken with applications totalling 303,300, compared to 375,400 at the same date last year. In spite of the seasonal labour surplus however, there were still some labour shortages. These have appeared in logging and in those sections of manufacturing which have been influenced by high consumer demand and defence spending.

In assessing these labour shortages, however, they must be placed in perspective against the total manpower picture. In January of this year, compared to 1950, we had 50,000 more persons in the total labour force, 40,000 more workers employed on woods operations throughout the country, 70,000 more persons employed in manufacturing and 17,000 more persons in the Armed Forces.

Although unemployment is near its seasonal high, employment nevertheless is at a record level for this time of the year. Among the main reasons for this are the continuing substantial increases in investment, the further expansion of external trade, the high levels of consumer incomes and expenditures and, perhaps most of all, the fact that an expanding defence program has been superimposed on an economy already working at a high level.

Capital investment for 1950 by business, individuals and government is estimated at about \$3,900 millions, \$500 million above that of 1949. While much of this investment has been in housing and in resource development such as that of the iron mines in Labrador, there was a decided increase in the investment in new plant and equipment among manufacturing firms in the third and fourth quarters of 1950. For the new year, one of the most important projects will be the erection of a new steel-producing plant which will add very considerably to Canadian steel capacity. Under the stimulus of rising prices, especially

for construction materials, and with the added incentive of possible future shortages, many manufacturers in a wide variety of industries have gone ahead with plans for new plants or for modernizing their present ones.

The current manpower picture, of course, varies considerably from area to area. The number of applications from workers for jobs is relatively higher on the west and east coasts than in the central section of the country. The labour market is tightest at present in the Ontario region, where, even during the present seasonal lull in employment in many industries, only four per cent of the labour force or five per cent of all wage and salary workers are seeking jobs through N.E.S. offices.

Industrially, also, the picture varies widely. Generally speaking, in many branches of manufacturing, trade and services, where labour requirements remain fairly steady throughout the year, employers are obtaining the workers they need without too much difficulty. In other industries such as agriculture, construction and transportation, where there is a winter lull in employment, there are few outstanding needs at the moment. In industries which experience an expansion in operations during the winter, however, notably logging, and in those industries directly influenced by the expanding defence production program, some shortages of labour are occurring.

Where, then, can additional workers be obtained for our expanding defence program? Each year, we can count on a normal addition to the labour force of approximately 70,000 workers. This year, in addition, immigration will play an important part in augmenting our labour supply. It is anticipated that around 150,000 persons will come to Canada in 1951, of whom close to one-half may be workers.

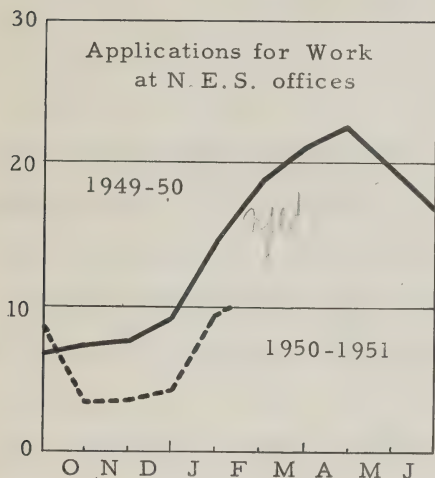
Among the several reserves of labour that can be drawn upon to a greater extent are women, older persons who have retired and young people. With improved facilities and training, many physically handicapped people could also make a greater contribution to employment than they are making today.

The transfer of workers from non-essential to essential production is another important potential source of labour. To the extent that employment is curtailed in non-essential industries due to shortages of materials, such transfers will be automatically encouraged. They can also be encouraged, especially during the next few months when the total numbers looking for work exceed current needs, by guiding people on a voluntary basis through the N.E.S. to the jobs where their services are most needed.

Current Employment Conditions

in Newfoundland

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The level of employment in Newfoundland this winter is considerably higher than it was at this time last year, due especially to the much greater activity in the woods. About 9,000 were employed in the woods at the late fall peak of activity, and some 6,000 were still employed by the larger operators toward the end of January, as against about one-third this number a year ago. Further slackening in woods employment and in other seasonal activities will undoubtedly add to

the total of unemployed before spring, but the duration of unemployment this winter will be, on the average, considerably less than last winter. As a result of the higher level of woods employment and the usual high rate of turnover among bush workers, the income position of Newfoundland workers is generally better than it was a year ago. Consequently, hardship resulting from unemployment is not likely to be either as extensive or as severe, and fewer persons are seeking winter employment.

At February 1, 9,100 workers were registered with offices of the National Employment Service in Newfoundland, in contrast to 14,700 at this time in 1950. The current total amounts to about 7.6 per cent of the labour force and 13.5 per cent of all wage and salary workers. Comparative percentages for Canada as a whole are 5.7 and 7.9 respectively.

In October and November, 1950, the Provincial Government began about 200 special road projects throughout the Island to provide jobs for workers claiming able-bodied relief. The closing of these projects in January accounted for a substantial proportion of the increase of 4,900 in active registrations with the N. E. S. over the month, especially in the St. John's and Corner Brook areas. The closing of navigation at more northerly ports, and the relative slackness of water transportation activity generally, a seasonal occurrence, created a surplus of longshoremen and seamen that also contributed to this increase.

Occupationally, almost 45 per cent of the 8,700 male workers registered at February 1, were unskilled workers. Among the skilled and semi-skilled workers registered, the predominant occupational groups were construction (17 per cent), loggers and bushmen (7 per cent) and taxi, truck and tractor drivers (5 per cent).

The Employment Outlook

There appears likely to be a considerable upsurge of activity in most important industries in Newfoundland this spring. The early resumption of fishing activity, while very dependent upon weather and fish runs, is suggested by the probable sale of all of the 1950 cod catch before the 1951 season opens. The absence of any carry-over from last year's catch will have the very material effect of freeing working capital, as well as an important psychological influence. Other factors being favourable, a more rapid resumption of fishing than last year is likely to take place.

Pulp cutting programs for 1951 are expected to at least equal those of 1950 and road, railway and building construction is expected to provide jobs for a record number of workers, especially on the west coast. The fear has been expressed that, with the manpower requirements of the expanding U.S. military bases superimposed on other demands for labour, there may be difficulty in obtaining all the manpower required at the peak of activity.

Industrial expansion planned for 1951 includes fish processing plants at Grand Bank and Harbour Grace, a fish oil plant in the vicinity of St. John's, cement, gypsum and wallboard plants near Corner Brook, and a woodworking factory at Donovan's, near St. John's. This last project is the central unit in the program to utilize Newfoundland's extensive birch resources. Other projects, including additional fish processing plants, hydro developments and a pulp mill, are under consideration.

New British iron ore contracts, now in the final stages of negotiation, will raise the annual output of the Wabana iron mines to 2.5 million tons, and employment at the mines to 3,000. This represents an increase over present employment of about 1,000, and is almost 2,000 higher than the level at this time last year. The new contracts, involving delivery of 200,000 tons annually for five years, will necessitate the expenditure of an estimated \$6 million for expanded facilities.

Employment Service Activities

A fairly good picture of available labour supplies in Canada is provided by an examination of the applications for work registered at National Employment Service offices at the end of January. The increase in registrations is usually small in February; thus the month-end figure for January covers almost all seasonally unemployed workers who register at employment offices. At that date in 1951, some 300,000 applications were on file, accounting for a little over 6 per cent of the labour force. The extent to which these registrations represent total unemployment was discussed in the January issue of the Canadian Labour Market.

Slightly more than a third of these applications were from persons in unskilled occupations, which is a higher proportion than in the previous two winters. Where training would benefit these workers, employment office officials may refer them to various schools, at the same time allowing them to collect their unemployment insurance benefits. During the last three months of 1950, an average of 185 persons were referred to and began training each month. With the defence program requiring more and more skilled help, this phase of Employment Service activity is becoming increasingly important. However, because job opportunities are more plentiful this year, it is more difficult to persuade applicants to undergo training on the limited income of unemployment insurance benefits, or the allowances provided by the provinces for those not eligible for benefits.*

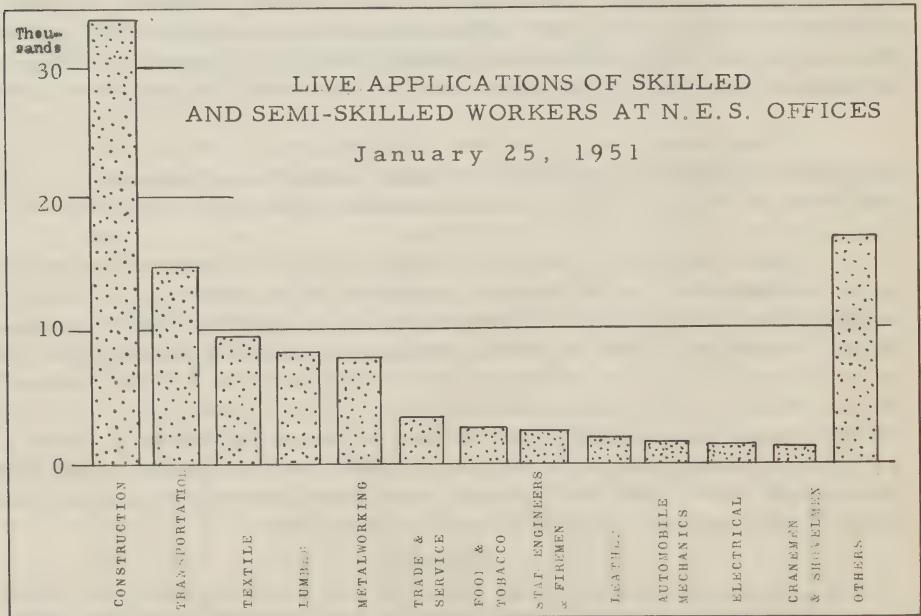
Of the remaining 64 per cent of applications, 36 per cent were in occupations classified as skilled or semi-skilled and the remaining 28 per cent were in the clerical, sales and service group of occupations.

There is a broad variation in degree of skills possessed by the persons registered in the skilled and semi-skilled occupations. The specific occupations in which they fall are shown in the chart on the following page. By far the majority will be found in the semi-skilled classifications and these too would require additional training in order to fill the orders for skilled men on file at employment offices. Thus, while there were about 36,000 vacancies at employment offices at the end of January, some 20,000 were in the skilled and semi-skilled trades, most probably falling in the former, and these could not in many cases be filled despite the fact that 300,000 applications were on file at the same date.

* All provinces except Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Ontario provide allowances for unemployed persons training.

Another significant feature of the reported labour supply was that a larger proportion was in the age group 45 years and over than at any time before in the post-war period. About one out of every three applications were from persons 45 years of age or over; a little less than one out of every ten was from persons 65 and over. In actual numbers, there are some 59,000 men and 11,000 women between the ages of 45 and 64 years and another 23,000 and 1,200 who were 65 years of age and over. The age problem does not prevent workers from being absorbed into employment but it does necessitate a more selective and time-consuming placement process.

One in four applications on file at the beginning of February was received from a woman. The balance between reported jobs and applications is usually better for women than men but there is still the problem of orders falling mostly in a few occupations such as stenography, domestic service and textile sewing-machine operators, while the supply is registered for unskilled, sales and general clerical jobs. An added placement problem arises when many employment "handicaps" are combined, such as the case of the older woman, who is married and seeking work but has no particular skill.



The number of persons registered at Employment Service offices who are suffering from physical handicaps is relatively small, numbering 8,300 at the middle of January.

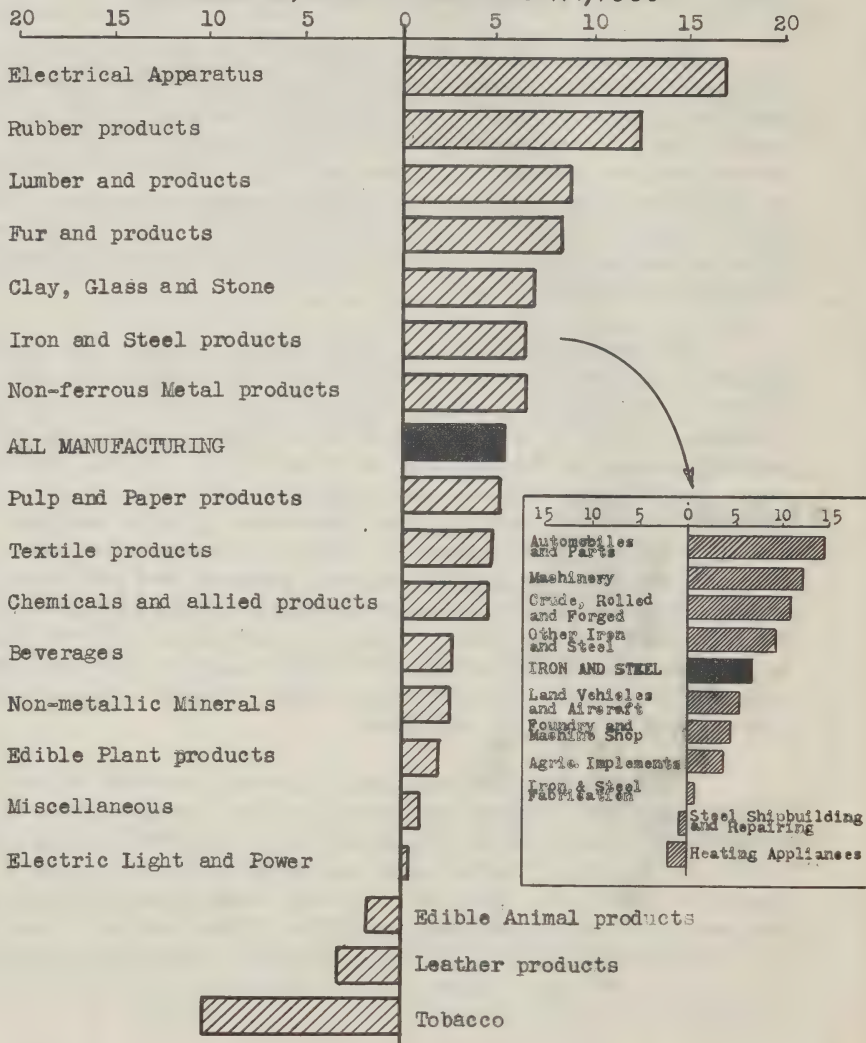
While changes in the composition of the labour supply registered at employment offices have in many ways made placement work more difficult, the improved economic conditions of the country have strengthened general labour demand. Thus more placements have been made during the last half of 1950 and the first month in 1951 than in the same period of the previous two years. In almost every industry, with the exception of services, placements have increased substantially. The rise is particularly great in logging, manufacturing and construction.

Increased attention will be given this year to that phase of Employment Service activity which includes the registration and placement of university students. Its importance lies in the fact these students represent a source of labour with some technical knowledge and offer a partial solution to the shortage of trained help. By the middle of January, employment officials had registered all students who wished to use their services. As early as December, letters had been sent to 8,000 employers asking them to report vacancies which would be suitable and, by the beginning of January, referral and placement work had begun. Approximately 13,000 or 14,000 persons are expected to graduate from universities this year and probably about 40,000 students may be looking for summer work. While the majority will find jobs on their own, the Employment Service does offer valuable assistance to both employers and students in this field.

Another phase of Employment Service activity which is becoming increasingly important as the labour market changes from a surplus to a shortage of workers, is the assistance offered in placing immigrants under the Dominion Government Group Movement program. At the beginning of February, there were orders authorized for bringing in 26,000 Displaced Persons under this program. These workers and others who enter Canada during the coming year will be placed into employment, in the majority of cases, either by the Employment Service itself or by other agencies in co-operation with N. E. S. officials.

PER CENT CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

DECEMBER 1, 1949 TO DECEMBER 1, 1950



Source: Employment and Payrolls Branch, D.B.S.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR MARKET

MANUFACTURING

Canadian manufacturing plants have been much busier this winter than last year, when lay-offs and short-time work were widespread. Not only has there been an increase in the number of jobs provided but this employment has been steadier and at higher wage rates on the average. It is estimated that about 5 per cent more persons were employed in manufacturing plants at the end of 1950 than there were one year earlier, which represents an increase of over 50,000 jobs. Lay-offs have been few in number, resulting rather from shortages of materials than lack of orders. During January, about 1,700 workers were reported as laid off, with over 700 of this total in the steel-using industries where the principal cause was shortage of steel. Latest data place average weekly earnings in the industry at approximately \$49.00, nearly \$3.50 per week more than at the same date in 1949.

Meat packing: During 1950, inspected slaughterings of cattle and sheep showed a sharp decline from the previous year while those of hogs registered a marked increase. Calf slaughterings increased slightly during the year. The net effect was to maintain employment in the meat packing industry at about the same level in 1950 as in 1949, the work force in the industry numbering about 22,000 at the end of the year.

Inspected Slaughterings of Livestock, Canada Total

	1950	1949
Cattle.....	1,284,683	1,439,489
Calves.....	773,205	766,277
Hogs.....	4,405,055	4,098,609
Sheep.....	521,089	629,673

In the month of January, a seasonal slackness in employment is usual. This was reported as evident among smaller plants but a strong market for beef cattle in part offset this trend. With a strong domestic market, and high prices prevailing, the volume of exports to the United States was held down. In the first six weeks of the year, shipments of beef cattle totalled about 24,000 head, about half the figure in the same period in 1950 when exports were unusually high.

Dairy products: The downtrend in dairy employment which began during 1950 continued in January as many rural butter and cheese factories were experiencing the usual winter slowdown with about half the staff laid off. Over the long term, declining milk production (down from 15.7 million pounds in the first eleven months of 1949 to 15.4 million in the first eleven months of 1950) was the main factor in the lower employment. While milk sales have increased, production of such end-products as butter and cheese has declined, with a corresponding reduction in dairy employment. Although no surplus of any of these products, exists there was no indication during January of a reversal of the downward employment trend.

Primary textiles: Increased demand for civilian goods and the beginning of work on defence orders have resulted in expanded operations in the primary textile industry. At December 1 1950, the working force was estimated to be about 5 per cent higher than at the same time in the previous year, with over 64,000 persons at work in cotton, wool, and synthetic silk plants. Some plants have added new shifts and others are operating training programs for inexperienced new workers. Skilled workers are reported as scarce, particularly in such trades as spinners, weavers and loom fixers. There has been no shortage of inexperienced help during the winter.

Pulp and Paper: Expansion in production and employment in the pulp and paper industry is limited not by the demand for its products but rather by the capacity of the industry. The United States continues to absorb Canadian newsprint production at a record rate, now taking nearly 90 per cent of total production. Requests for paper have also been received from the United Kingdom, Australia, South Africa and some European countries. New job opportunities in the industry have not been as large as might have been expected in view of this strong demand. In the year ending December 1, 1950, employment showed an increase of just over 7 per cent. Canadian newsprint production in 1950 was estimated at 5.3 million tons (5.2 million in 1949). This accounted for 54 per cent of world production and 81 per cent of world exports.

Farm Implements: Employment in the farm implements plants was seasonally high in January, as the industry was producing for spring sales. Although farm cash income declined by about 12 per cent in 1950, sales of farm implements have not been reduced. The possibility of farm labour shortages, as well as the anticipated scarcity of farm machinery, have sustained the level of sales. Although lack of steel was hampering production, employment in the industry was over 15,000, well above year-earlier levels.

F I S H I N G

Winter fishing was in full swing in northwestern Ontario and the Prairies during January. Good catches of trout, whitefish, and pickerel were reported in the Lakehead area but it was a poor season in Manitoba. In Saskatchewan, deliveries of fish from northern lakes was impeded by heavy snowfalls. Except for some fishing through the ice, there was no activity on the Great Lakes.

The herring fishery was the only major fishery being prosecuted on the West coast during the month. Fishing in the northern district closed on January 12 but continued in the central district as only half the 40,000 ton quota had been caught. In Prince Rupert, the season was reported as the best on record.

Winter smelt fishing in the Maritimes was spotty on the whole during January. Mild weather which prevented the freeze-up of rivers and bays seriously affected operations in the Bridgewater, N.S. and Campbellton, N.B. areas. Favourable weather conditions were reported from Bathurst, N.B. but the catch was poor. On the other hand, exceptional smelt catches were reported from the Miramichi River area. Smelt fishermen on New Brunswick's east coast suffered heavy losses when their nets were carried away by high tides.

F A R M I N G

Farm work being carried on during January consisted principally of the normal daily chores and cutting on wood-lots. Labour demand was mainly for the replacement of year-round workers. There was some activity in specialized lines, such as fruit tree pruning in southern Ontario and turkey-raising in Quebec but little labour market activity as a result. The unusually mild weather in the Maritimes permitted spring ploughing in some areas. Heavy snowfalls in British Columbia kept farm work in that province at a minimum and the only employment opportunities were for experienced daily workers and skilled general farm help.

There was increased interest in Displaced Persons for farm labour for the coming season and some farmers were already placing orders with the N.E.S. The Dominion Government has asked the International Refugee Organization for 3,000 single farm workers this year and 250 families for sugar beet work. As well, 500 Italian farm workers are being brought in and plans are being worked out for the admission of another 10,000 persons from Holland, who have proved in the past to be valuable additions to Canadian farm communities.

The labour market in the logging industry in the East continued unusually active during January. A large proportion of the workers in the industry went home for the Yuletide holidays but were drifting back into the woods before the middle of the month. Some of these were taken on for cutting operations, which are being carried on much later this year, while others were engaged in hauling work. Heavy snowfalls during the month interfered with the former in some areas but generally were of assistance to hauling.

Shortages of labour were reported from most cutting areas during the month. With the strong demand for labour, experienced woods workers had no difficulty in obtaining employment. When one camp finished its cut, the men released were quickly absorbed in another. There was also a strong demand for Canadian woodsmen in the United States and many workers from Quebec and New Brunswick were moving over to Maine. Immigration of Displaced Persons for logging work has provided some help in relieving the worst shortages, although it takes from one to three weeks to train these men. Another 326 D.P. 's were admitted to Canada for this work during January.

An indication of the increased activity in the logging industry this year is shown in the weekly report on the number of men employed in woods work by member companies of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. At January 27, 1951, the total was 62,700, as compared to 30,400 at January 28, 1950. In the peak season 1947-8, the figure at the same date was 74,800. These data refer to operations in Manitoba and East.

Activity in the logging industry in British Columbia was at a low point in January, with frequent interruption in work due to snow conditions. The first part of the month was fairly active and many camps which had been closed were re-opened. Heavy snowfalls took place after the middle of the month, however, and caused many work stoppages. A temporary surplus of labour developed, as indicated in an increase in registrations of skilled loggers with the N.E.S. in the province from 2,350 to 3,360. The number of applications on file in unskilled occupations in the lumber products industry also increased from 2,100 at the first of the month to 2,900 at the end of January.

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES THE OUTLOOK, 1951

In attempting to assess the probable pattern of plant expansion in Canadian manufacturing industries in 1951, the contrast, both in the extent and in the nature of economic activity with that prevailing at the beginning of the previous year, is immediately apparent. The attitude of caution on the part of business last year has since given way to a resurgence of optimism and of business activity almost feverish in nature. In the latter part of 1950, Canadian manufacturing production reached a height not attained since the war years 1943-4, reflected in an advance of the D. B. S. index of manufacturing production to 220 (on the base 1935-39 = 100).

Increased capital investment in new manufacturing plant and equipment has been one of the principal indicators of this new economic stimulus. New manufacturing plants are now under construction at a rate comparable to that in the early postwar years, when industrial expansion attained a volume and variety never before experienced in Canada. A statistical indication of the extent of the current wave of industrial construction is given by data on industrial contracts awarded. As a result of the awarding of many large contracts in the last half of the year, the total for 1950 reached \$141,000,000, about one-third higher than that registered in 1949.

What effect will this accelerated rate of expansion have on the Canadian worker and on the labour market during 1951? In terms of volume of employment provided, probably over 20,000 jobs will be created. In the carry-over of construction from last year alone, the investment intentions of firms reporting to the Department of Labour indicate a total of around 9,000 new job openings in 1951. This is but a part of the employment which will be created by industrial expansion but as a sample provides an indicator of industrial and geographical distribution of the new employment from this source.

As shown in the accompanying chart, about 60 per cent of the new jobs will result from expansion in four main groups, namely: iron and steel products, pulp and paper products, textiles and transportation equipment. Over 90 per cent of the total is concentrated in the two central provinces, Ontario and Quebec.

ESTIMATED INCREASE IN MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
AS A RESULT OF PLANT EXPANSION (1)

- First Quarter 1951 -

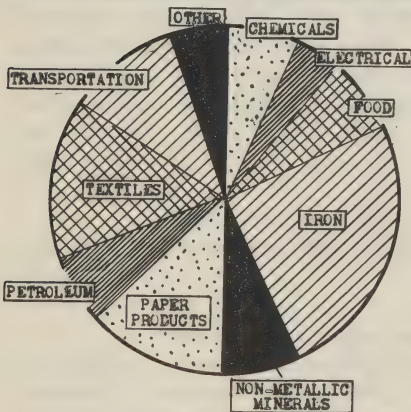
Area	Name of Company	Industry	Number of New Employees
<u>Quebec</u>			
Buckingham	International Cooperage Co. of Canada, Ltd.	Iron & Steel Products	3
Landrienne Station	Wendell Mineral Products, Ltd.	Non-metallic Mineral Products	55-60
Montreal	Auto Fabric Products Co.	Textiles	6
	Broadway Fur Mfg. Co.	Textiles	10-15
St. Foye	Canada Packers, Ltd.	Chemicals (Fertilizers)	30
Ste. Therese	Blackwood, Morton & Sons, Ltd.	Textiles	100-130
	Whitehouse Ind. Ltd.	Wood Products	20-30
Three Rivers	Cdn. Westinghouse Co. Ltd.	Electrical Apparatus	150
<u>Ontario</u>			
Belleville	Ontario Cheese Producers' Association	Food Products	10
Chatham	Canada Packers Ltd.	Chemicals (Fertilizers)	30
Cooksville	Automatic Products Co.	Iron & Steel Products	100
Fergus	Beatty Bros. Ltd.	Iron & Steel Products	75
Meaford	Amerock Cabinet Hardware Ltd.	Iron & Steel Products	75-100
Oshawa	Plax Canada, Ltd.	Chemical Products	20-25
Toronto	Conneticut Chemicals (Canada) Ltd.	Chemical Products	20
	Radio Condenser Co. Ltd.	Electrical Apparatus	75
<u>Prairies</u>			
Lloydminster	Sidney Roofing & Paper Co. Ltd.	Non-metallic Mineral Products	25-30
<u>Pacific</u>			
Vancouver	Kraft Foods Ltd.	Food Products	25-30

(1) All employment information contained in the table has been confirmed by direct contact with the firm concerned.

The effect on the labour market in 1951 will be felt in several ways. These new labour requirements, added to the already strong demand for labour, will exert greater pressures on occupations in which there are already shortages of highly specialized workers. In particular, the iron and steel and textile industries may experience problems of this nature.

Geographically, the fact that most of the current plant expansion is going on in the central provinces will result in a continuation of the trend towards concentration of labour demand for manufacturing in the already highly industrialized areas. This should add impetus to the long-term movement of labourers into these industrialized areas as well as the rural-urban shift of labour. In this connection, the increasingly wide differential between farm and manufacturing wage rates will also work towards a similar end.

Finally, as a result of this tightening of labour market conditions, increased upward pressure on wage rates can be expected.



Distribution by Industry
of Reported New Jobs
in 1951.

some types of food, little industrial expansion had been planned (see chart).

A limiting factor on the realization of the industrial construction program planned for 1951 may be the development of bottlenecks in building material supplies. Steel has been declared an "essential material" and the Federal government has issued orders restricting its use in less essential construction and establishing a system of priorities for defence and defence-supporting projects. In those manufacturing industries in which the use of steel is restricted, beverages, tobacco and

The current expansion of the Canadian basic steel industry will not materially alter this fundamental condition of shortages in 1951. One new primary steel plant, Dominion Foundries and Steel plant extension at Hamilton, will commence production this summer. Algoma Steel has carried out an extensive equipment replacement program, which will increase production but not employment. The major expansion project,

the \$45,000,000 addition to the Steel Co. of Canada is not expected to be completed until 1951 or 1952.

Finally, the impact of growing defense expenditures on the economy as a whole will be an increasingly important influence on the pattern of industrial development throughout 1951. This influence will probably be felt in three ways. First, it can be expected that increasing emphasis will be placed on the expansion of productive facilities in the direct defence industries such as aircraft, armaments and electronics. Second, many of the more basic industries, which support both the production of defence goods and of essential civilian goods, may endeavour to increase their facilities. Thirdly, the general strengthening of consumer incomes and thus of the demand for many civilian goods, may stimulate increased investment in the civilian industries. In this latter case, however, capital investment may be severely limited by shortages of steel and other important component materials.

LAY-OFFS LIGHT IN MANUFACTURING DESPITE STEEL SHORTAGES

Reported non-seasonal lay-offs were light during January and were due principally to shortages of raw materials rather than to lack of business. During the month, only 1,667 workers were affected, as reported by local offices of the National Employment Service. This compares with totals of 2,883 and 4,394 one month and one year previously.

Among materials in short supply, steel is causing concern to many firms although the number of workers actually let out for this reason has not been large. The largest lay-off of this type was that from General Steel Wares Ltd., at London, Ontario, where 200 men were released. La Fonderie de L'Islet Ltee. at Loretteville, Quebec, released 233 workers for about two weeks, but seasonal factors also influenced this lay-off. Reo Motors Co. of Canada, Ltd. at Leaside, Ontario, let 28 men go in January, when ordinarily they would be hiring additional labour.

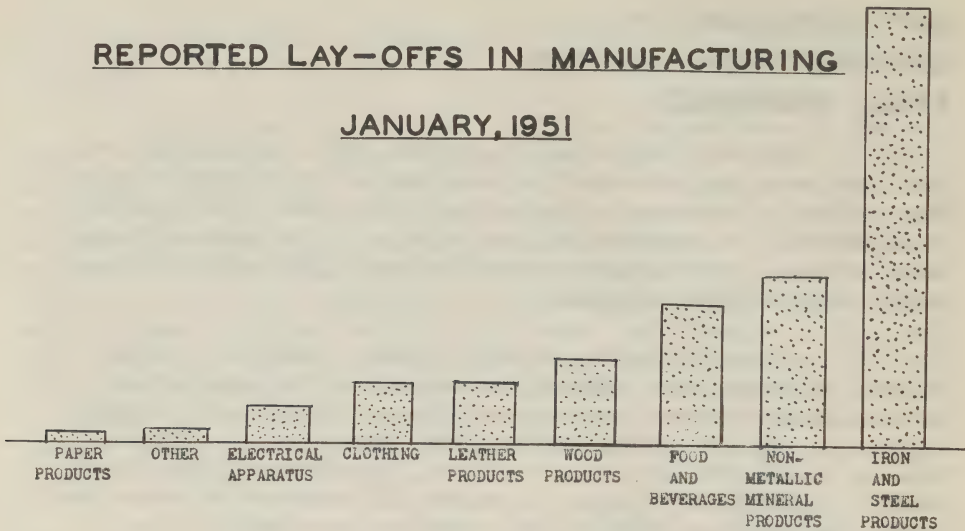
The Dominion Glass Co. plant at Montreal released 250 men for at least two months because of a shortage of silica sand.

While order shortages were responsible for few lay-offs in January, two manufacturers of chocolates laid off workers for this reason. Twenty-five workers were laid off by William Neilson Ltd. at Toronto and 50 by Bond and Donald Ltd. of Winnipeg who also indicated that they would not require as many additional workers, as in previous years to handle the Easter trade.

Lay-offs in other industries were very light. A Vancouver firm producing boots and shoes, J. Leckie Co. Ltd., released 100 workers for an indefinite period because no orders were booked during a recent company strike. Another lay-off which was not significant of conditions general to the industry was that of 85 workers from a Winnipeg firm manufacturing leather jackets; this was largely due to the increased competition from newer types of garments.

REPORTED LAY-OFFS IN MANUFACTURING

JANUARY, 1951



Reported Non-seasonal Lay-offs in Manufacturing by Industry

Industry	Reported Lay-offs (1) During December, 1950		Employment at December 1, 1951 (2)	
	Number of Plants	Number of Workers	Number	Percentage Change From Previous Year
Iron and steel products.....	10	722	167,023	+ 7.9
Food and beverages.....	4	230	124,439	+ 1.3
Textile products.....	1	10	105,850	+ 4.9
Wood products.....	3	137	87,787	+ 9.9
Paper products.....	1	20	72,953	+ 5.8
Clothing.....	2	100	70,148	+ 5.4
Electrical apparatus.....	2	62	63,171	+ 19.3
Non-ferrous metal products....	1	12	47,850	+ 4.9
Non-metallic mineral products.	2	274	39,470	+ 5.2
Leather products.....	1	100	29,813	- 3.2
Other (3).....	-	-	316,041	-
Total.....	27	1,667	1,124,545	+ 5.7

(1) As reported by National Employment Service offices.

(2) Source: Employment and Payrolls Branch, D. B. S.

(3) Employment in the six industries in which no non-seasonal lay-offs were reported in January, 1950.

REGIONAL LABOUR MARKET

A T L A N T I C During January, unseasonably mild weather prevailed over most of the Atlantic region where, due to the predominance of the primary industries, employment is particularly vulnerable to climatic influences, especially during the winter months. As a result, the extension of activity in some seasonal industries was facilitated, in others impeded.

More workers were affected adversely than favourably, accounting in large measure for the increase of 47 per cent over the month in the number of registrants with National Employment Services offices in the region. The availability of supplementary unemployment insurance benefits also contributed to the relatively high level of registrations at February 1, when the total was 41,300. This figure was 25 per cent lower than the total a year earlier, when supplementary benefits were not available to attract registrations.

There were some further declines in woods employment in NEWFOUNDLAND during the month, although more than 6,000 were still on the payrolls of the larger operators toward the end of January. These declines, together with the general slackening in navigation and the closing down of the more than 200 special work projects that employed several thousand applicants for able-bodied relief payments, were chiefly responsible for an increase during the month of almost 5,000 in the number of seasonal job seekers registered with National Employment Offices in the province. At February 1, the total of active job applications was 9,100, a rise of almost 120 per cent during January but still more than one-third less than the comparable 1950 figure.

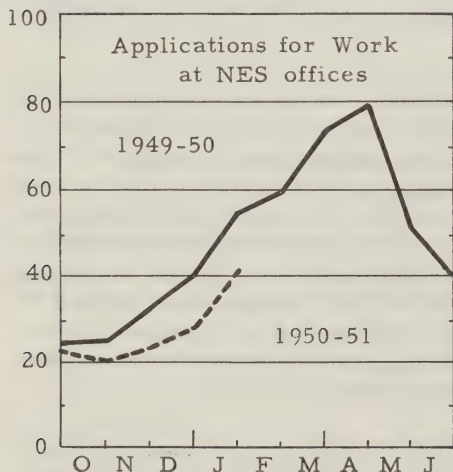
A great many PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND workers are finding winter employment in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick pulp and lumber cutting. Despite this exodus, however, the virtual cessation of construction, water transport and fishing activity, and the larger number of farm workers seeking winter jobs as a result of reduced farm income in potato areas, increased job registrations with the Employment Service by 60 per cent during January. This brought the total to 2,800, about 8 per cent higher than at the same time last year.

Due to the mild weather, the NOVA SCOTIA lumber cut this winter may be only about half the expected volume. A cold snap at the end of January, however, may improve logging conditions during February and

permit the start of large-scale hauling, the resumption of cutting activity and the re-opening of sawmills closed for lack of logs. The mild weather was particularly favourable to construction, and work continued on building projects in several larger centres; but the shortage of steel and steel products threatened to disrupt some of this work, especially in Halifax and Truro. The delayed freeze-up also postponed the usual seasonal lay-offs from Sydney steel plant loading piers. On the other hand, the lack of snow deprived a good many workers of casual snow removal employment, and the lack of ice was detrimental to smelt fishing in some areas. The growing steel shortage further obscured plans for the laying of keels for naval ship-building contracts, and interrupted refrigerator output at Amherst.

Factors favourable to continued employment were not sufficiently strong during January to offset the usual seasonal influences, and the result was a further increase of 4,400 in the total number of active

Thousands



job applications filed with N.E.S. in the province. At February 1, this total stood at 16,400, about 20 per cent lower than a year ago.

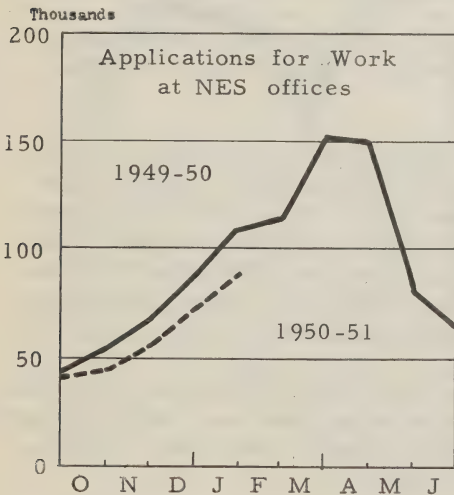
The February 1 total of 12,900 registrations in NEW BRUNSWICK was 25 per cent below the comparable 1950 level, and the increase during the month was only 2,800. Partially responsible for this relatively smaller increase were the differences in weather conditions in various parts of the province. Mild weather reacted very unfavourably on lumbering in the Moncton area, to the extent that some operators are considering withdrawing from the woods. Pulp and lumber cut-

ting in northern, central and western sections continued at high levels, however, and pulp cutting on the North Shore may be considerably extended. Log hauling was well under way by the end of January around Edmundston and in other areas and, as lumber quotas are filled, cutters are expected to start on pulpwood.

Port activity at Saint John was at a high level during January, but there were further lay-offs from shipbuilding. Generally, the smelt fishing season was not proving very satisfactory; other fishing had ceased and fish processing plants were either closed or very slack.

Q U E B E C The relative importance of the primary industries to the total employment picture in Quebec is especially apparent at this time of year, when many thousands of seasonal workers out of agriculture, construction, fishing and water transportation are available for their traditional winter employment in the woods. This importance is pointed up by a comparison of present conditions with those in the winter of 1949-50. Then, producers' decisions to liquidate large, high-cost pulpwood inventories reflected the uncertain state of world woodpulp and newsprint markets. Pulp cutting employment was thus kept at a low level, and there was extensive unemployment among these seasonal workers.

The demand for pulp and paper strengthened during 1950, however. The pattern of pulp cutting activity returned to that of the immediate post-war years, and woods employment this winter approximates the high levels of those years. A factor apparently limiting the expansion of woods activity this winter has been a persistent scarcity of



skilled piecework pulp cutters for the camps of larger operators. There is, however, a considerably higher level of activity on farm woodlots and in the operations of smaller employers and co-operatives which, when taken with the activity of the larger firms, means that a near-record number of workers may be gainfully occupied in the woods this winter. In addition, the cutting season is likely to be much longer than last year, when most operations closed down in late January or early February.

This has also meant less unemployment in many cities this winter. Seasonal workers who usually look to manufacturing for winter employment were joined last year by large numbers for whom the woods held no job prospects. But manufacturing too was beset by problems of foreign market adjustment, and hired fewer than usual. This year, under the impetus of expanded government spending superimposed upon continuing strong private demand, the level of manufacturing activity and employment is higher, for this time of year, than at any time since the war-time peak; and there are, in general, fewer workers seeking manufacturing employment.

These factors are largely responsible for the smaller number of active job applications on file with Employment Service offices in the region at February 1, when the total, at 89,300, was 18 per cent lower than a year ago; and for the smaller number added to the total during January—18,000, as compared to 21,000 last year.

In the Montreal area, expanding aircraft and parts production for government contracts created a steady demand for manpower and increased employment levels in that industry. Slow deliveries of steel brought slow-downs and scattered short-time to a variety of industries including the manufacture of cutlery and edged tools and railway rolling stock, and structural steel fabrication. Steel-using industries in Montmagny and Joliette were similarly affected. Shortages of other materials beset textile, leather, rubber products and furniture manufacturing in the Eastern Townships and in Three Rivers; while metal-working and textile skills were scarce in Montreal, Sorel, Sherbrooke and Drummondville.

New staff for the aluminum plant at Valleyfield is now undergoing training at Shawinigan Falls, while other workers are readying the plant for early re-opening.

In the Joliette and La Malbaie areas, heavy snow has reduced the probable duration of pulp and lumber cutting activity. On the other hand, cutting quotas have been increased 25 to 33 per cent, or extended indefinitely, in the Saguenay and Gaspé districts. In St. Joseph d'Alma, the employment picture is further improved by the 1,300 jobs at present provided by dam construction. Heavy snowfalls also closed down work on the Labrador railway at Seven Islands, in the Matane area.

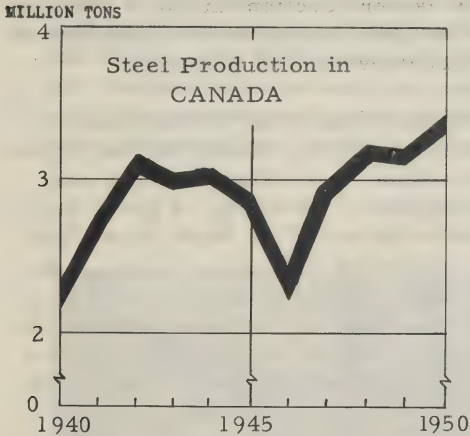
Increasing activity or imminent expansion in textiles, foundries, men's footwear and other leather manufacturing, due to military contracts, was noted during January in Hull, Joliette, Quebec, Montreal, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers and Sorel.

O N T A R I O

Toward the end of January the rise in seasonal unemployment began to taper off, and in a few scattered areas it actually declined. The increase may be attributed to substantial declines in retail trade and the food processing industries. Manufacturing as a whole showed increasing activity, although there were some lay-offs as a result of steel shortages. With above-normal temperatures in some areas during most of the month, construction was unusually active.

From December 28 to January 25 the number of active registrations at National Employment Service offices increased from 52,900 to 68,300. The figure remained unchanged at February 1. This represents 3.8 per cent of the estimated labour force, an improvement of 25 per cent over the situation a year earlier. Almost a third of the job applications were from female workers.

With the exception of those in food products industries—meat packing, canning and cereals—there were few lay-offs in manufacturing, and none of major proportions. The chemical industry is expanding rapidly. The Polymer Corporation is planning to increase its output of synthetic rubber at Sarnia by 20 per cent, an expansion that will be facilitated by the greater supplies of petroleum. Employment in the rubber products industries increased with defence orders for aircraft tires and footwear.



Expansion in the manufacture of consumer durables and in construction is limited by the supply of steel. The Canadian situation is not expected to improve a great deal in 1951. New steel production facilities at Hamilton will add a quarter of a million tons to the output this year, and some increase may be expected as a result of greater utilization of existing equipment, but the major planned expansion will not be completed until 1952. During the month further manpower additions were made at Welland and Hamilton and a new shift was started at the mill in Sault Ste. Marie.

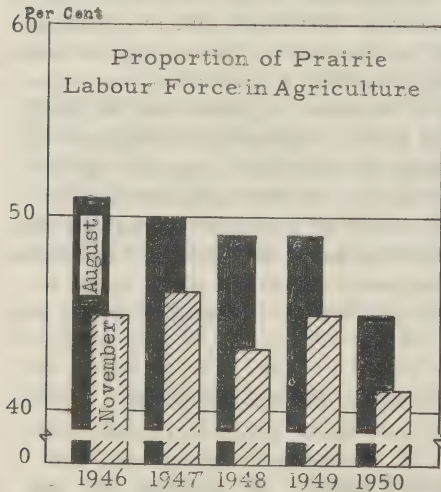
In the steel-using industries there were uneven advances. Aircraft firms were hiring skilled workmen, and farm implement manufacturers took on extra labour at Smiths Falls, Kitchener, Brantford and Toronto. At the latter two third shifts were added. At London, on the other hand, shortage of steel caused the lay-off of 200 workers and short-time for others in plants manufacturing household appliances. On the whole, however, employment in this group of industries advanced during January rather than declined as it has in the past.

Preparations are under way for a busy season in construction. The greatest man-using project will be the power tunnel at Niagara Falls;

work on accommodation for 8,000 men who will be employed there has already started. Contracts have been awarded for the construction of barracks for the armed forces at Barrie, Goderich, Kingston and North Bay. It is expected that the defence construction will more than offset the non-essential building that has been deferred. As well, the amount of contracts awarded for industrial construction for December, 1950 tripled that of a year earlier.

In the Prairie region, total unemployment has followed the trend of last year very closely. Fewer job-seekers in the eastern section this year because of increased pulpwood operations in the Lakehead area have been matched by an equal increase in parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Several factors enter into this increase in the western part of the region. First, it is likely that more workers, having left the farms to enter into such activities as construction, and railway and highway maintenance, are now seasonally unemployed. Secondly, a lower farm income has at the same time reduced employment in retail trade and



increased the number looking for work. Thirdly, employment in the meat packing industry has been reduced because more cattle are being held by farmers to use up an over-supply of feed. Finally, the greater coverage of unemployment insurance has probably meant that more of the unemployed persons are registering for jobs at N.E.S. offices.

Total active registrations rose from 41,700 at January 4 to 51,100 at February 1. A reduction in the rate of increase to 1,000 in the last week of the month indicated that the peak may be reached shortly. Of this total 12,200 applications were from female workers; these increased by 3,000 during the month as a result of lay-offs in retail trade.

Lower levels of activity were apparent in other industries. The extremely low temperatures during most of the month interfered with the continuance of many building projects. There were seasonal lay-offs in the

sugar processing and meat packing industries. Coal mines at Estevan, Edson and Red Deer were working full time, but production at Lethbridge, Calgary, and Medicine Hat was reduced by low demand and strikes. Garment manufacturing plants, however, were busy, with spring orders coming in quite freely.

Employment conditions are good in the Lakehead district. Employment was picking up at the Port Arthur shipyard as preparatory work for the construction of two mine sweepers continued. The start of the rail haul of pulpwood has provided more work at mills, and despite heavy snow the bush work was proceeding well. Although the season was well advanced, there were still over 1,000 vacancies for the wood cutters and nine major producers expressed intentions of cutting during the spring and summer. This will alleviate the heavy unemployment that generally occurs in this area in the spring.

P A C I F I C



Log hauling in B. C.

At this time of year, the weather plays an important and unpredictable role in employment in British Columbia, mainly through its effect on the forest industries, and to a lesser degree, on construction. Every year snowfall on the upper mountain slopes causes a reduction in logging operations, but at the present time, the closure of high level camps causes only a minor degree of unemployment.

Lumber manufacturing is also affected directly by the weather, as sawmills situated at freshwater points find it impossible to operate when log ponds and conveyors freeze

up. This factor does not, however, affect the large coast mills, which account for four-fifths of the lumber production of the region. A more serious source of vulnerability is the fact that about half of the production of the logging industry is transported to the mills by heavy trucks over temporary roads which quickly become impassable in rain. Last year, the combination of low temperatures and the problem of supply caused almost all mills to close early in December, and although most were able to operate early in February, they were operating at reduced capacity as late as April because of log shortages.

Up until the middle of January of this year, the winter was generally mild and, consequently, there was little interruption in the bulk of forestry operations except for the annual Christmas shut-down. In the second half of the month frequent gales and heavy precipitation along the coast closed most logging camps on Vancouver Island and the lower mainland, but did not affect those in the northern interior. Log supplies at the larger mills were adequate, for a short period at least. All mills are operating at capacity, within the limitations imposed by the weather, to satisfy the record demand for lumber and pulpwood products.

Deterioration in construction employment continued, largely from seasonal causes, but in part owing to the gradual completion of such projects as the pulp mills at Nanaimo (Vancouver Island) and Watson Island, near Prince Rupert. There is, however, enough capital expansion in prospect for 1951 to take up the slack. The larger undertakings, on which preliminary work has started, include: the hydro-electric tunnel at Jones Lake (near Chilliwack); the pulp mill at Duncan Bay (Vancouver Island); the dam site for the future aluminum plant at Kitimat (near Prince Rupert), expansion of the cement plant at Saanich Inlet (near Victoria); and renovation of the pulp and paper mill at Powell River.

Employment in other industries was generally favourable. Activity stepped up at shipyards, notably at those in Victoria, as a result of refitting and conversion work for the Navy. An increasing number of freighters calling has provided more work for longshoremen. Retail trade has held up well because of the greater continuity of employment this year. The recent cold weather has temporarily increased the demand for coal.

At February 1, registrations at National Service offices totalled 50,000, an increase of 9,600 during the month. The comparable figure for 1950 was 68,700.

FACTUAL SUMMARY: LABOUR MARKET AREAS

FEBRUARY 1, 1951.

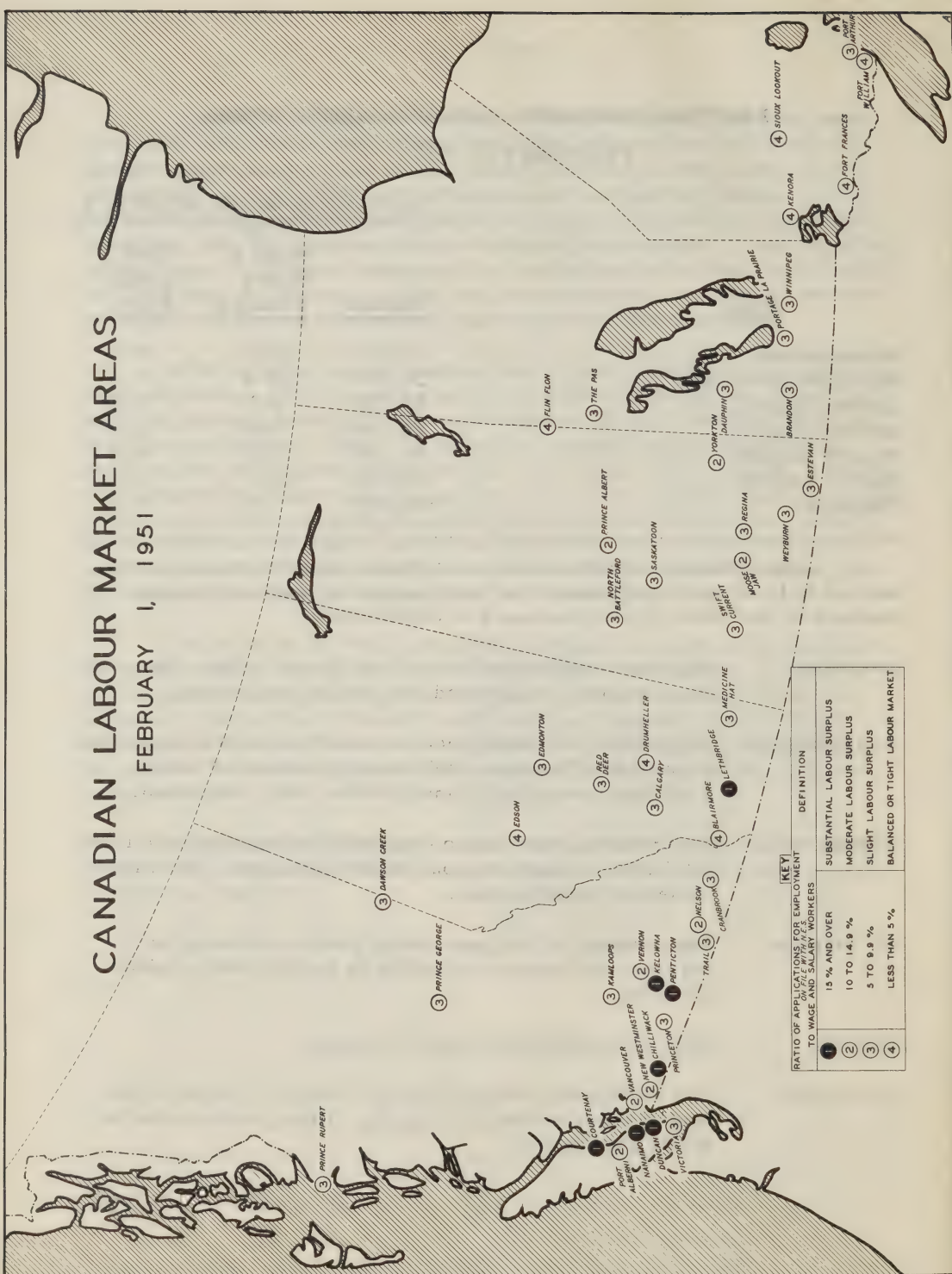
<u>Area</u>	<u>Applications on file with N. E. S.</u>		
	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Wage & Salary Workers</u>	<u>% of Labour Force</u>
Newfoundland.....	9,100	13.5	7.6
Maritime Provinces.....	32,200	10.4	7.2
Quebec Region.....	89,300	8.7	6.2
Ontario Region.....	68,300	5.0	3.9
Prairie Region.....	51,100	8.8	4.8
Pacific Region.....	50,000	14.1	11.7
CANADA.....	300,000	7.9	5.7

Labour market conditions in areas where applications for work amount to 15 or more per cent of the total number of wage and salary workers in that district are discussed in detail below:

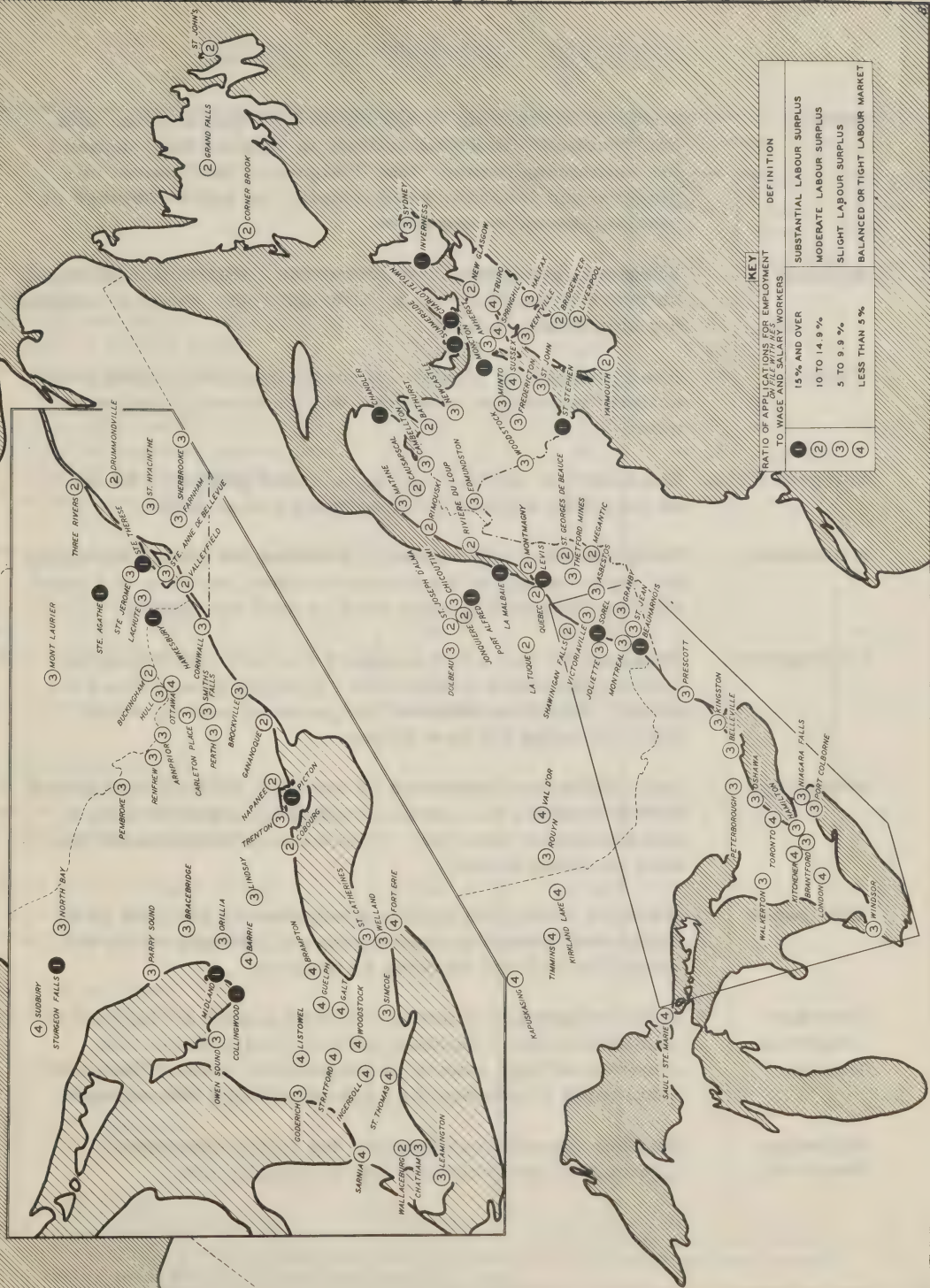
Inverness	Highway construction in the area is now ended. Many of these workers registered for jobs in coal mining.
Charlottetown	A high level of employment in construction which prevailed until late December fell sharply during the month. Food processing and transportation work slackened.
Summerside	Low returns from potato crop inducing many people from the farms to apply for jobs on the main land. Port now closed and fishing slack.
St. Stephen...	Employment in fish processing plants continuing at a very low ebb; some slackening in confectionery manufacturing.
Moncton	Adverse weather interrupted logging.
La Malbaie	End of shipping season induced seamen to register for jobs in construction and logging. Heavy snow curtailed woods operations.

CANADIAN LABOUR MARKET AREAS

FEBRUARY 1, 1951



KEY		DEFINITION
RATIO OF APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT TO WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS		
1	15% AND OVER	SUBSTANTIAL LABOUR SURPLUS
2	10 TO 14.9%	MODERATE LABOUR SURPLUS
3	5 TO 9.9%	SLIGHT LABOUR SURPLUS
4	LESS THAN 5%	BALANCED OR TIGHT LABOUR MARKET



Sorel	Seasonal slackening in agriculture, transportation and construction. Reduced activity in shipbuilding; demand for ship draughtsmen, tool designers, mechanical engineers and laboratory assistants: an acute shortage of machinists and tool-makers.
Midland	Farming, navigation and dockwork, construction dormant, shipyard employment low, although some workers rehired for ship repair work.
Pictou	Food processing plants seasonally inactive, construction activity reduced by weather, wholesale and retail trade quiet.
Sturgeon Falls	Construction workers being released gradually as work on pulp mill advances. Quarrying closed down.
Hawkesbury	Temporary lay-off of textile workers for plant alterations. No replacement hiring in construction, weather and steel shortage hampering what work is still continuing.
Collingwood	Progressive lay-off of shipyard workers continuing as current job nears completion. Canning plant closed for winter, furniture workers temporarily laid off while plant retooling for new styles.
Lethbridge	Two coal mines shut down by strikes, another by flooding. Fewer workers than usual retained by sugar factories, now seasonally inactive. Cold weather accentuated slackness in construction.
Chilliwack	Workers from outlying areas registering for jobs in anticipation of work on hydro project. Shingle mills and sawmills both not working at capacity.
Nanaimo Courtenay Duncan	Adverse weather conditions forced nearly all logging camps to close. Sawmill activity declined due to a shortage of logs caused by impassible roads. Seasonal slackening in construction accentuated by bad weather.
Kelowna Penticton	Further lay-offs in sawmills due to log shortages. Agriculture and construction seasonally low.

CURRENT LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS
(Preliminary Data)

Indicator	Latest Data		Percentage Change		
	Month	Amount	From Previ- ous Month	From Same Month Last Yr.	To Date From Same Period Last Yr.
Manpower					
Live Applications for jobs at N.E.S.	Feb. 1	300,046	+32.3	-20.1	-
Per cent of labour force.....	Feb. 1	5.8	4.4*	7.2*	-
Per cent of paid workers.....	Feb. 1	8.1	6.2*	10.5*	-
Claimants for benefit, U.I.C. (1)..	Feb. 1	247,642	+30.3	-16.7	-15.7
Per cent of insured population....	Feb. 1	8.5	6.5*	11.2*	-
Per cent of live applications for employment.....	Feb. 1	82.5	83.8*	79.1*	-
Amount of benefit payments (000) ⁽²⁾	January	\$9,829	+85.2	-16.6	-
Index of employment (June 1, 1941 = 100).....	Dec. 1	139.2	+ 0.7	+ 5.3	+1.4
(Eight leading industries)					
Immigration.....	November	6,830	+18.4	+ 7.5	-25.8
Earnings and Income					
Total labour income (000,000)....	November	\$733	+ 1.4	+10.9	+ 6.1
Average weekly salaries & wages..	Dec. 1	\$46.72	+ 0.6	+ 6.6	+ 4.4
(Eight leading industries)					
Average hourly wages (mfg).....	Dec. 1	\$1.08	+ 1.2	+ 7.7	+ 5.1
Average hrs. worked per week (mfg)	Dec. 1	43.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.3
Average weekly wages (mfg).....	Dec. 1	\$46.42	+ 1.5	+ 8.2	+ 5.4
Cost-of-living index (Average 1935-39 = 100).....	Jan. 1	172.5	+ 0.8	+ 7.1	-
Real weekly wages (mfg. Average 1946 = 100).....	Dec. 1	111.0	+ 1.3	+ 2.2	+ 1.8
Industrial Production					
Total (Average 1935-39 = 100).....	December	210.2	- 0.1	+12.5	+ 7.6
Industrial Relations					
Strikes and lockouts-days lost.....	January	16,763	+98.7	-57.6	-

(1) Includes ordinary live claimants plus claimants for Supplementary Benefit.
The latter totalled 27,103 at February 1, 1951.

(2) Including \$462,000 in Supplementary Benefit payments.

* These figures are the respective percentages for the previous month and for the same month last year.

LABOUR MARKET

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH BRANCH

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DEPT. OF LABOUR ECONOMY

BAROMETRICS FILE " "

March

1951

FEATURE ARTICLE

Aircraft Industry Growth
Increases Demand for
Specialized Labour.

Volume 8

Number 3

CANADIAN LABOUR MARKET

Economics & Research Branch

Department of Labour

authorized by

Hon. Milton F. Gregg, V.C.,
Minister

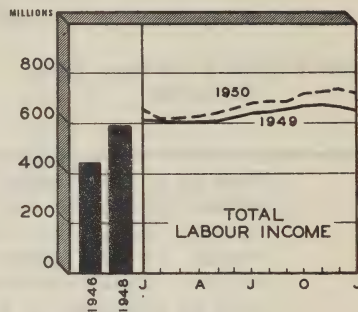
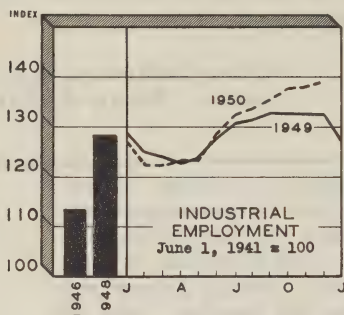
Arthur MacNamara, C.M.G.,
L.L.D., Deputy Minister

This is a confidential report on current labour market conditions for the use of government officials only. Any comments on its contents should be addressed to the Director of this Branch. Public information covering labour matters is provided in the Labour Gazette, the official publication of the Department of Labour.

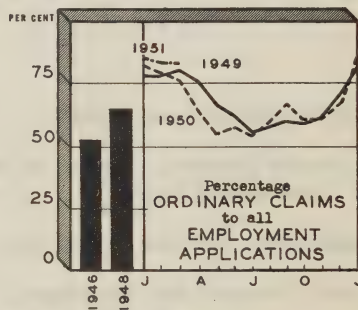
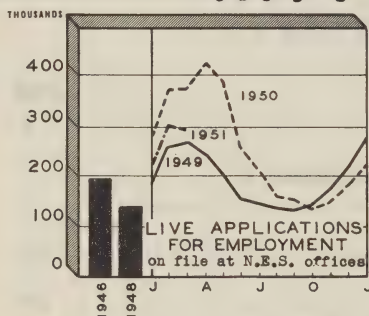
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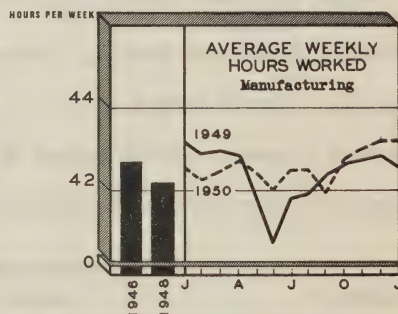
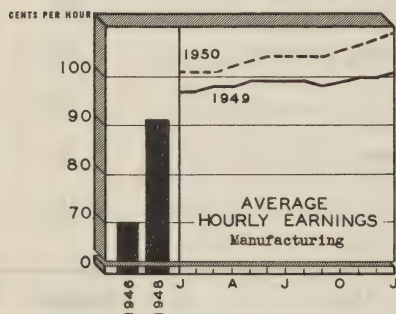
LABOUR



MARKET



TRENDS



CURRENT LABOUR MARKET

During the last four years, the total volume of goods and services produced by Canadian workers has increased by almost 10 per cent. The construction and development of new productive facilities and the more intensive utilization of existing capacity, on the one hand, and the steady expansion of foreign and domestic demand on the other, have made possible this increase in real production.

A corresponding increase in total employment has accompanied the expansion of production since 1946. The total number of persons with jobs averaged 4,652,000 in the first complete post-war year while by 1950, an average of 5,211,000 people held jobs, a rise of about 12 per cent.

A comparison of these production and employment trends indicates that there has been only a small increase in output per worker. Productivity per man-hour has been somewhat greater, however, since weekly hours worked have shown a steady decrease in recent years.

During 1950, most Canadian industries felt the impact of the surge in business activity which occurred particularly during the latter part of the year. In terms of employment, only two major industries—agriculture and the services—failed to record an increase. Employment gains were greatest in logging, mining, manufacturing and trade. Little change occurred in the employment levels of construction and transportation. Within manufacturing, employment gains were most striking in those industries producing durable goods such as electrical apparatus, rubber, lumber, iron and steel products and non-ferrous metal products. The increased demand for these products was primarily the result of greater buying by consumers and other producers in anticipation of price rises and shortages.

During 1951, it appears that aggregate production and employment will again rise although the causes of the expansion may change. The demand for labour will likely continue to grow, particularly in the mining industry and durable goods section of manufacturing, rather in response to the growing need for military goods and equipment than to a further increase in consumer spending.

It is now clear that the changing nature of the stimulus to economic activity will cause some employment dislocations. These dislocations will be the inevitable result of growing shortages of certain key production materials as well as the difficulty of timing the placing of defence contracts to offset the effects of such employment interruptions.

At the moment, the major seasonal industries of Canada--agriculture, construction, transportation and some services--are beginning to hire for spring work. On the other hand, the logging industry which provides the major source of employment during the winter for many seasonal workers, has just completed its most active season. Although, unemployment reached its peak early in February, it is not expected to drop markedly for about another month. At the same time, the need for certain types of skilled production workers, although not numerically great, is causing problems which may intensify as more firms become directly engaged in the production of defence goods.

The current concern with the probable manpower requirements of the over-all preparedness program, has raised the question of manpower reserves. During World War II, an important source of additional workers was the many thousands of women who had not previously been actively in the labour force. As can be seen from the table at the bottom of this page, female wage and salary workers increased both numerically and proportionately during the war years. At the end of the war, many of these women workers withdrew from the labour force, but in the last three years they have again increased both relatively and absolutely.

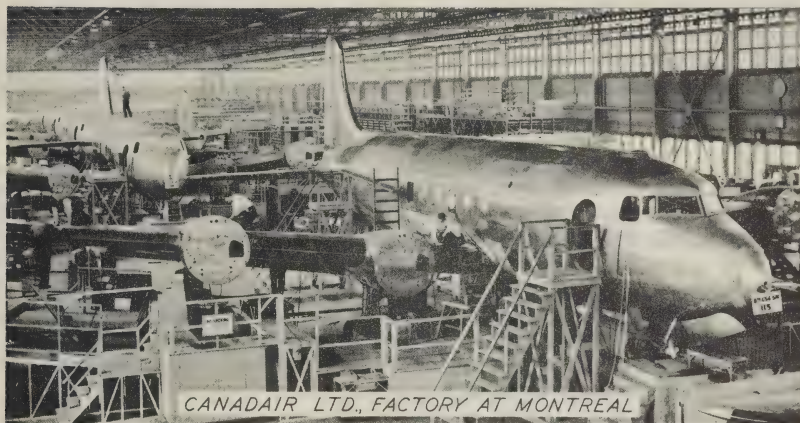
Over the past year, no clear-cut trend is apparent in the extent to which women are participating in employment. It is likely, however, that as the demand for semi-skilled and unskilled workers begins to exhaust current supplies, the "pull" on women to enter the labour market will become greater. It is also probable that this tendency will be strengthened by rising living costs with resultant efforts by increasing numbers of married women to augment the family income by accepting part-time and regular employment.

WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS WITH JOBS

(Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% Female to Total</u>
June 1939.....	568	2,056	27.6
June 1941.....	675	2,538	26.6
June 1943.....	841	2,906	28.9
June 1945.....	915	2,914	31.4
June 1947.....	802	3,111	25.8
June 1949.....	881	3,342	26.4
Nov. 1949.....	917	3,454	26.5
June 1950.....	915	3,378	27.1
Nov. 1950.....	945	3,581	26.4

Aircraft Industry Growth Increases Demand For Specialized Labour



In the current re-armament program, Canada's greatest single contribution is to be made in the field of aircraft production. Of the total value of defence contracts let during 1950, \$267,000,000, or over 40 per cent, was for aircraft and parts. This is more than four times the gross value of production by the industry in 1949 and about equal to the value of production in 1945. In the next few years, as defence expenditures increase further, the demands upon the productive facilities of the aircraft industry will become correspondingly greater.

With Canada now in the process of building up an independent aircraft industry, designing, manufacturing and assembling its own planes, including engines, a demand for two main types of workers has been created. First, numerous skilled and professional personnel are required to design and set-up production; secondly, when this is completed, assembly-line workers are needed for operative tasks which are mainly repetitive and require little training.

To date, the industry's manpower requirements have been chiefly for workers of the first type, in addition to administrative staffs. From now on, however, an increasingly large proportion of unskilled and semi-skilled labour will be taken on. Thus, the main employment problems facing the industry are to find the necessary skilled workers, to determine what types of semi-skilled workers are required, to recruit these and to train them so that they may quickly learn operating techniques.

LABOUR DEMAND

Since the latter part of 1950, the aircraft and parts industry has been taking on workers at the rate of from 500 to 1,000 persons per month. So far, these labour requirements have been centred mainly in

three assembly plants, two near Toronto and one in Montreal. It is expected, however, that two other aircraft producers will resume operations on a large scale beginning this year. A short summary of the production and employment plans in each of these five firms indicates the location, and in some cases the number, of new jobs which will result.

A.V. Roe, Malton, Ont.: This firm is just getting into production on a twin-engine jet fighter, to be powered by the Orenda, a Canadian-designed and built jet engine. Employment in the plant is now nearly 6,000 and is expected to reach 10,000 by 1952.

Canadair Ltd., Montreal: Present employment is over 3,000 and a figure of 6,500 is forecast for July 1 of this year. The Sabre jet fighter, an American plane, is being produced, with the engines being made in the United States. When full production is reached, it is planned to turn out 20 planes per month.

DeHaviland Aircraft Ltd., Toronto: This company has designed and built two types of aircraft, a training plane and a general purpose or reconnaissance plane. It is reported that a substantial order has been received from the United States government and the company is enlarging its staff. The present working force numbers about 1,000, as compared to a wartime peak of between 5,000 and 7,000.

Canadian Car and Foundry Ltd., Montreal: It is reported that the Fort William plant of this company will be re-opened to make Harvard trainers, both for the United States and Canada. The Montreal plant is engaged in repair and maintenance work with a staff of about 500.

Canadian Pratt and Whitney Ltd., Montreal: Present plans call for this firm to produce the engines for the Harvard trainers to be built by Canadian Car and Foundry. This would be the first time that piston-type engines have been manufactured in Canada.

In addition to aircraft assembly plants, there are at least nine companies in Canada whose principal product is aircraft parts, in which employment has also been increasing. As well, this plane construction program will create a large volume of indirect employment in subcontracting companies. A. V. Roe, for example, whose CF 100 fighter is to be 90 per cent Canadian made, has over 300 supplier firms.

The increase in employment since the present program to step up production got under way is reflected in the following table on reported employment in the aircraft and parts industry since July 1, 1950:

July 1, 1950.....	9,500	October 1, 1950.....	11,100
August 1, 1950.....	9,300	November 1, 1950.....	12,100
September 1, 1950.....	10,000	December 1, 1950.....	12,800
January 1, 1951.....		13,200	

As the industry is just tooling up, large numbers of specialists have been required. During February, aircraft companies were advertising for machinists, mechanical and aeronautical engineers, engineering physicists, jig and fixture builders, tool designers, tool production engineers and sheet metal workers. Among repair plants, radio, aircraft and aircraft electrical mechanics were in demand.

This labour demand has centred around the Toronto and Montreal labour market areas. As a large part of the current industrial boom has been going on in the central provinces, an additional load has thus been placed on the labour supply in those areas. Competition between firms for skilled workers has developed, although at the same time there have been surpluses of unskilled workers.

During the next few months, labour requirements will follow a somewhat different pattern. None of the plants are in production as yet. When production lines are set up, more jobs requiring relatively short training periods will become available. Key men will still be required of course, but larger numbers of assembly and installation workers will be taken on. During February, for example, the total employment of A.V. Roe was divided between 60 per cent works staff and 40 per cent engineers, technicians and office staff. This proportion will change gradually as production gets under way and the works staff increases.

The table below lists the main process divisions in a complete airframe plant, together with the percentage of total work force which is normally found in these sections. Not all of these sections are found in every plant. In the construction of all-metal planes for example, there is no wood fabrication and assembly or welded tubular fuselage work. However, the table does provide a rough guide to probable composition of employment in the Canadian industry when full production is reached. It illustrates in terms of employment the relative importance of tooling and engineering and administrative work as compared to assembly-line tasks.

Main Working Divisions in the Aircraft Industry

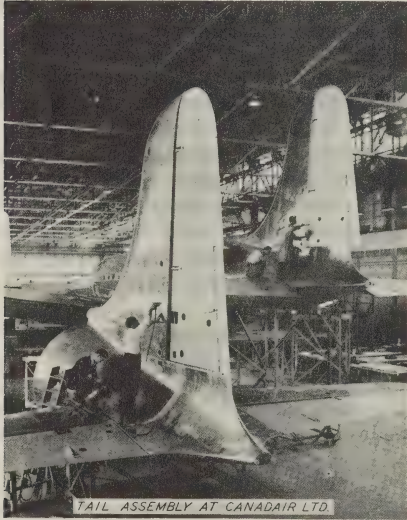
(Source: Industrial Manning Table, United States Employment Service).

Section	Per Cent of All Workers	Section	Per Cent of All Workers
1. Tooling.....	3 - 8	10. Wood member fabrica-	
2. Machine shop.....	4 - 6	tion and assembly..	12 -15
3. Sheet metal.....	5 - 7	11. Welded tubular fuselage	3 - 4
4. Sheet metal detail assembly	3 - 6	12. Final assembly &	
5. Misc. detail assembly....	2 - 4	installation.....	15 -18
6. Metal processing.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1	13. Inspection.....	3 - 4
7. Painting and finishing...	2 - 4	14. Plant maintenace....	3 - 5
8. Trim and covering.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 2	15. Engineering.....	2 - 3
9. Assembly-major metal		16. Administration &	
section.....	23 -27	clerical	6 - 8
		17. Receiving, storage and distribution..	2 - 4

LABOUR SUPPLY

Aircraft plants report that they have had hundreds of job-seekers applying at the gate for work. Even so, there has been difficulty in securing labour of the desired qualifications. The industry is therefore seeking skilled workers wherever they can be found—tradesmen from other industries, experienced aircraft workers, university graduates—to be added to the flow of skilled workers from within the plant itself.

Workers with previous civilian or military experience in aircraft work: As the industry employed nearly 80,000 workers at the war-time peak, there are large numbers of persons in the labour force with some degree of experience in this work. Many of these have been seeking re-employment but to date only a relatively small proportion have been accepted. The same is true of men with military experience in related occupations. An official of one large company stated:



TAIL ASSEMBLY AT CANADAIR LTD

"During the war, we had 14,000 persons working at one time or another. All of them call themselves skilled aircraft workers but only a thousand or so actually were----they are useless to us unless we get into war production again."

"Factory requirements are entirely different from Air Force requirements. Few who were in the Air Force can qualify with us at present. If we get on a production basis we would be glad to have them."

It appears therefore that although there are workers available with previous civilian or military experience in aircraft work, they are not suitable for the current skilled labour requirements. They will be useful, however, as assembly-line workers when production gets underway.

Skilled workers from other industries: Many of the key occupations in aircraft work are also commonly found in other industries. Since the upsurge in economic activity from the latter part of 1950, these skilled tradesmen, mostly in the iron and steel using industries, have been in considerable demand. Competition for their services has sprung up between firms and fear of "pirating" by aircraft companies has been expressed by other industries.

It does not appear, however, that the aircraft industry is in as favourable a position to attract these tradesmen as it was in wartime. During World War II, aircraft and parts was known as a high wage rate industry. At the present time aircraft wage rates are generally no higher and in many cases lower than those offered for comparable work in other iron and steel plants.

Wage Rates in Selected Iron and Steel
Occupations in the Montreal Area, 1950

- In Dollars -

Industry or Occupation	Aircraft	Primary Iron and Steel	Sheet Metal Products	Railway Rolling Stock	Machine Shop
Tool & die makers..	1.34	1.20	1.55	1.30	1.33
Machinists.....	1.11	1.28	1.46	1.19	1.23
Electricians.....	1.12	1.31	1.34	1.21	1.17
Carpenters (Air- craft woodworkers)	1.23	1.21	1.17	1.14	-
Patternmakers.....	1.29	-	-	1.27	1.42

Since the end of World War II and until the latter part of 1950, the aircraft industry released many workers while other industries requiring employees with similar skills have been steadily building up their staffs. These other industries now will doubtless endeavour to keep their key skilled men in the face of all but the most drastic staff reductions arising out of material shortages.

Recruitment in the United Kingdom: Both A.V. Roe and DeHaviland Aircraft have been seeking key personnel in the United Kingdom. The former company had over 1,000 applications by March and had accepted 300 who were awaiting transportation. No special inducements have been offered by the company and one serious handicap to hirings has been the lack of housing accomodation in the plant area. In connection with this movement, one executive made the following remarks:

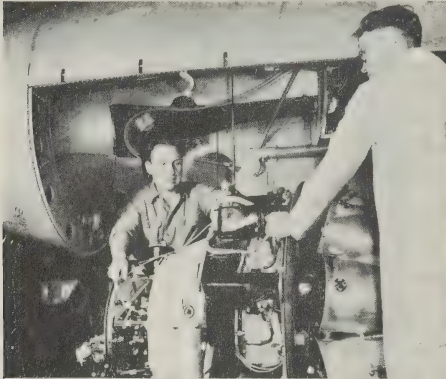
"Our needs for sheet metal workers from England include tools. This is a must. Without tools no one can convince me that he is a sheet metal worker. They must be able to fabricate sheet metal parts from blue prints to close tolerances using their own hand tools and machinery. They must be able to weld and have the ability to train and supervise men in lower categories."

When the industry begins to get into production, the hiring of assembly line workers will create different problems from that of skilled

workers. The problems of obtaining these semi-skilled workers may be intensified should a general condition of labour shortage exist at that time. In this connection, there are two groups which merit separate consideration, women and handicapped workers.

Employment of women: The aircraft industry is particularly suited to the employment of women. During World War II, special machines and assembly lines were developed to permit their use in large numbers. At the peak of war production in 1944, there were about 25,000 female employees in airplane factories, or over 30 per cent of the total.

In the present expansion of the industry, women workers have not as yet played an important role. The proportion of women in the total working force in the industry has remained steady at about 10 per cent during the past year, the actual number at January 1, 1951 being over 1,300. If the industry is to employ a larger number of women in the future, which seems likely, Ontario companies would like to see a relaxation of the provincial law which prohibits the employment of women on factory night shifts.



INSTALLING JET ENGINE AT THE AVRO PLANT IN TORONTO

More women will be hired in the next few months since there will be many jobs opening up which women workers can perform very well. Of the total number of jobs in this industry (excluding administrative work), two-thirds are classified as suitable for women and one-quarter as partially suitable. The remainder, about 7 per cent of the total, are unsuitable. In production work, female employees have proven particularly adept at electric welding, detail fitting, operating lighter machines and fabric work. Among the types of work which are unsuitable, labouring and maintenance jobs are prominent.

In the following table, some of the numerically more important jobs have been selected and the length of training and suitability for women has been indicated.

In most of the jobs classified as partially suitable, such as patternmaker and tool and die maker, women are seldom found. As the table indicates, assembly and welding work provide the best opportunity for the woman worker.

Physically handicapped: A special study of the employment of handicapped workers in the aircraft industry in the past war was made by the United States Bureau of Employment Security in 1942. This publication summarizes in table form of the suitability of each of the eleven main types of handicap for each job in the industry.

Training Grade and Suitability for Women in
Selected Occupations in the Airframe Industry.#

Occupation	Training Time	Degree of Suitability
Aircraft Engine Mechanic	One to two years	Partially
Aircraft Mechanic	More than two years	Unsuitable
Electrician	More than two years	Partially
Fabric Worker	Six months to one year	Suitable
Final Assembler	Six months to one year	Suitable
Instrument Man	One to two years	Suitable
Machinist	More than two years	Partially
Major Assembler	One to two years	Suitable
Sub-assembly Installer	Two to six months	Suitable
Painter, Spray	Six months to one year	Suitable
Patternmaker	More than two years	Suitable
Riveter	Six months to one year	Suitable
Sheet Metal Worker	One to two years	Partially
Tool and Die Maker	More than two years	Partially
Welder (arc or acetylene)	Six months to one year	Suitable
Welder (spot)	Two to six months	Suitable

Source: Industrial Manning Table for Airplane Industry, War Manpower Commission, United States Employment Service, 1942.

What jobs, for example, are suitable for a person who has suffered loss or complete impairment of one hand or arm? He cannot usually fill jobs requiring the co-ordinated use of both arms, or finger dexterity, even when fitted with an artificial limb. In the aircraft industry, this makes it difficult for him to work in such occupations as lathe or milling machine operator, tool and die maker, or sheet metal worker. On the other hand, in welding, painting and drafting, workers with this type of handicap can normally be employed.

There are no hard and fast rules regarding the employment of handicapped workers, however, in aircraft plants or in other industries. It should be remembered that the degree of adjustment varies widely between individuals and consideration must be given in each case to the specific personality, abilities and training of the individual concerned in relation to the job to be done. Broadly speaking, almost every handicapped worker can be fitted into one of several occupational fields in which he may prove useful. People with defective vision are the most difficult to place, since there are only a half dozen jobs for which they are suitable. On the other hand, deaf-mutes can be employed in a very wide range of the many occupations in the industry.

Training programs: While the industry would prefer to hire fully qualified workers and set them right to work, the lack of experienced tradesmen has necessitated the establishment of in-plant training programs to prepare new employees in their job. The basic principle in these programs is the breaking down of one highly skilled job into a number of operations. Thus, a group of workers can be trained quickly to do all the functions of one specialist.

The industry is therefore making a study of the jobs it has to do, estimating the number of employees required and analysing each job for production and teaching purposes. For most of the production line work, in which assembly, welding and riveting work predominate, the training period is quite short. For skilled and professional workers, the training time is often two years or more before a man is considered entirely competent in his job. An approximation of the various lengths of training time required for the principal occupations in the industry is given in the table on the previous page.

The A. V. Roe Company has instituted training schedules in its Malton plant with the required training periods as follows: two years for engineering graduates; three years for high school and technical school graduates training to be skilled tradesmen (two years to be draftsmen); six weeks to train machine operators; and thirty days to train riveters.

CONCLUSION

At the moment, the aircraft industry is primarily concerned with securing specialized types of workers. The current labour supply on the other hand, is largely composed of workers with skills that are only partially suitable. Therefore, special recruiting measures, including recruitment campaigns across the country and in England, have been required to attract suitable workers. Some of the occupational skills required are peculiar to the aircraft industry; many, however, are common to other industries engaged in defence production and this has intensified the problems of the aircraft industry in securing the types of workers required.

As the job of designing and of setting up production is completed, a larger number of semi-skilled workers will be needed. By the time these requirements become significantly large, however, the major seasonal industries of Canada likely will be active and the supply of even semi-skilled workers limited. This again will pose special problems for the aircraft industry. To some extent these can be solved by the early development of training programs and by the employment of more women and handicapped workers. It is also possible that some workers may become available for aircraft jobs as the supply of key materials become more limited and production in certain other industries consequently is reduced.

Employment Service Activities

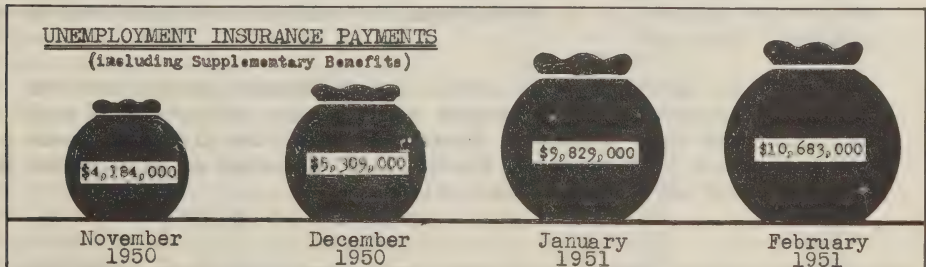
Most of the activity at National Employment Service offices during the winter months and particularly during February is centred around the payment of unemployment insurance benefits to applicants seeking work. By the beginning of March, 184,900 persons were collecting benefits with \$20.5 million paid out during the months of January and February. The proportion of applicants receiving payments has been the same or a little less than last year.

There has been, however, a considerably higher proportion claiming benefits this year than last. This is due to the inclusion of the large number of persons whose claims have been considered for supplementary benefit but who have not sufficient contributions to qualify. There are also more claims being disallowed this year because applicants cannot prove they are not unemployed, that they left their employment because of a just cause, or because the claimant refused or neglected an offer to work. Added to this is the fact that jobs have been more plentiful this winter, and many who have claimed have been able to obtain employment before the statutory waiting period of 9 days has expired.

This winter the supplementary benefit program began its first year of regular operation, that is, extending from the beginning of January to the end of March. The scheme was introduced last year at the beginning of March, continuing through until April 15.

During the months of January and February of this year about 76,000 claims were being considered for payment with 35,800 persons claiming supplementary benefits at the beginning of March. Some 26,900 of these people were receiving benefits at that time.

It would appear that fewer persons will be assisted under the scheme this year than last when about 130,000 claims were filed, although the program will be carried on for twice the length of time. Almost 40 per cent of the supplementary benefits were paid in 1950 to workers in the logging industry in Eastern Canada. Claims from this group are negligible this year.



An examination of supplementary benefits during January and February of this year show that 65 per cent were paid to persons who had exhausted their benefit rights and 34 per cent to persons who did not have the 180 days' contribution record needed to establish their right to regular benefits. Last year the percentages in these groups were much lower, 50 and 11 per cent respectively.

There has not as yet been any noticeable concentration of supplementary benefit payments in any one region this year. All regions appear to be sharing in these benefits in approximately the same proportion as for regular unemployment insurance assistance. Payments are heaviest in Quebec where about a third of the supplementary benefits were paid during January and February. Ontario was next largest with 22 per cent, while the three remaining regions shared to an almost equal extent. Last year the pattern of payments was much different, with Quebec accounting for 54 per cent and the Atlantic region for 18 per cent.

By the middle of February the employment situation showed signs of improving and claims for unemployment insurance in total, although not for supplementary benefit, declined slightly over the month. Applications for employment which hovered around 300,000 during most of February dropped to 295,500 at March 8. Vacancies reported by employers began to increase by the second week in February and by March 8 totalled 37,500, some 3,200 more than the winter low.

There were 12,000 to 13,000 placements made each week during February. While this falls short of the 20,000 weekly peak reached in September, it was more than the placement level recorded for February in the past three years when 9,000 to 10,000 were effected each week. Detailed information is not available on placements during February but it would appear from reports for December and January that more jobs are being filled through transferring workers. There is also a decided reduction in the proportion of casual placements (of seven days' duration or less).

Some six per cent of both the male and female working force were registered for employment at the beginning of March. Proportionately more of the men seeking work, however, were claiming unemployment insurance than the women. This would be expected because of the large number of service industries in which women work which are not covered by unemployment insurance.

In the employment service field, however, women have for some time been accounting for a greater share of the activity than would be expected from their numbers. About a third of the placements made and about the same proportion of the unfilled vacancies on file at the beginning of March were in the female field.

Table 1— Occupational Distribution of Job Openings
and Applications for Work Registered
with the National Employment Service,
March 1, 1951

Occupation	Job Openings	Applications for Work
<u>MALE</u>		
Professional and Semi-professional.....	1,208	2,303
Engineers.....	424	392
Draughtsmen.....	385	221
Managerial and Official.....	177	1,411
Clerical.....	1,604	7,524
Sales.....	1,584	4,959
Service.....	767	17,129
Agricultural, Fishery and Forestry.....	617	2,639
Seamen.....	27	5,083
Skilled and Semi-skilled.....	15,819	95,155
Food and Tobacco Products.....	53	1,917
Primary and Secondary Textiles.....	239	1,764
Lumbering and Lumber Products.....	10,439	8,644
Loggers and Bushmen.....	10,233	5,441
Pulp, Paper, Printing and Publishing.....	87	583
Rubber Goods, Leather and Leather Products..	70	1,273
Metalworking.....	1,802	6,259
Machinists, Toolmakers, Die setters.....	627	921
Other Machine Shop Workers.....	519	810
Sheet Metal Workers.....	166	533
Foundry Workers.....	167	380
Structural Iron and Steel Workers.....	44	998
Welders and Flame Cutters.....	100	1,260
Blacksmiths, Forgemn , Treaters.....	54	713
Electrical.....	235	1,252
Electricians.....	181	1,173
Radio Manufacturing.....	13	18
Automobile Workers.....	11	50
Aircraft Workers.....	60	79
Railroad Equipment and Shipbuilding Workers	1	218
Miners.....	186	826
Construction.....	475	37,250
Bricklayers and Tile Setters.....	86	1,536
Carpenters.....	206	24,863
Plumbers and Steam Fitters.....	41	1,529
Transportation.....	618	14,422
Millwrights.....	19	454
Automobile Mechanics and Repairmen.....	338	1,882
Foremen.....	48	2,357
Apprentices.....	122	4,442
Other Skilled and Semi-skilled.....	1,016	11,481
Unskilled.....	2,747	96,182

Table 1 - (Concl'd)

Occupation	Job Openings	Applications for Work
<u>FEMALE</u>		
Clerical.....	3,911	13,723
Secretaries, Stenographers & Typists....	2,449	3,351
Sales.....	902	9,824
Service.....	4,409	13,415
Waitresses....	708	3,776
Domestic and Personal Service Workers...	3,310	4,772
Skilled and Semi-skilled.....	2,724	11,447
Primary and Secondary Textiles.....	2,198	5,802
Laundering, Cleaning, Dyeing and Pressing..	144	1,203
Other Skilled and Semi-skilled.....	382	4,442
Unskilled.....	887	13,623
All Others.....	285	2,280
Total, Males.....	24,550	232,385
Total, Females.....	13,118	64,312
Grand Total.....	37,668	296,697

Table II -- PLACEMENT OPERATIONS OF THE NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Series	Average Weekly		
	January * 1951	December 1950	January 1950
Applications Filed x	48,000	46,000	48,000
Vacancies Notified	19,000	19,000	12,000
Placements.....	12,300	15,800	8,000
Women.....	4,400	4,900	3,300
Veterans.....	2,000	2,000	1,300
Handicapped.....	240	200	110
Executive & Professional...	55	45	45
Workers Transferred to Job.	350	530	90

* Latest date for which complete figures are available.

x Renewals not included.

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES

MARCH 1, 1951

The tables on the following pages indicate the areas in which there is a marked scarcity of certain skills. The areas listed are those in which employers' orders placed with the National Employment Service exceed applications by twenty-five or more.

Certain points need emphasizing for the interpretation of these figures. First, many specific occupations are included in the occupational groupings given below: the group "machinists, tool makers and die setters", for example, contains over fifty different occupations. Secondly, applications on file with the N.E.S. are from workers of all ages, with varying ranges of experience and skill. Employers' orders, on the other hand, generally specify definite requirements with respect to age, experience and marital status. They may also offer low wages or contain other conditions which make them unsuitable for the applicant. For these reasons, vacancies may remain unfilled even though there are as many applications in the same occupational group.

In occupations other than logging, the greatest shortage of workers at March 1 was in the Toronto area. In this district, a substantial excess of vacancies over applications appears in almost all of the occupational groups listed. The following comments on the vacancies and applications here are also typical of the situation in other areas.

Male

Machinists, tool makers,
and die setters: Most applicants are in the older age group.

Machine shop workers: Most applicants are buffers, polishers, drill press operators and inspectors for whom vacancies are not available.

Foundry workers: Core makers and heavy floor moulders wanted. Applicants are all in the older age group.

Auto mechanics and
repairmen: Applicants are without licences or otherwise not acceptable.

Female

Clerical workers: Orders for book-keepers and clerks require, in addition, some stenographic skill. Applicants have not the necessary qualifications for the positions open.

Secretaries, stenographers,
and typists: The majority of vacancies are for single girls; most applicants are married, with a family.

The outstanding feature of the situation at March 1 was the large number of vacancies for loggers and bushmen. Men were required to complete winter operations, to replace workers who will be leaving for alternative summer employment in construction and farming, and for the higher-than-normal level of summer operations. The demand, however, was for skilled workers only, and in only a few cases was transportation to the job provided.

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES -- MALE

<u>Occupational Group</u>	March 1, 1951.		<u>Applica- tions Listed</u>
	<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	
Engineers	Toronto	140	37
	Port Arthur	39	-
Draughtsmen	Toronto	115	14
Secretaries, Steno- graphers and Typists	Toronto	55	6
Clerical workers	Toronto	262	125
Sales clerks	Toronto	90	12
Kitchen workers	St. Jean	77	5
Fishing & Forestry	Courtenay	30	8
Loggers & Bushmen	Bridgewater	34	-
	Campbellton	151	46
	Fredericton	89	7
	Saint John	33	2
	St. Stephen	32	-
	Causapsca	196	40
	Chandler	282	-
	Chicoutimi	291	29
	Dolbeau	139	10
	Jonquiere	89	-
	La Tuque	1,919	3
	Matane	207	50
	Megantic	146	4
	Quebec	592	20
	Rimouski	350	12
	Rouyn	267	14
	St. Georges de Beauce	246	24
	St. Joseph d'Alma	142	51
	Shawinigan Falls	676	12

<u>Local Occupational Shortages — Male (Cont'd)</u>		<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applica-</u>
<u>Occupational Group</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Listed</u>	<u>tions</u>
			<u>Listed</u>
Loggers & Bushmen (cont'd)	Sherbrooke	96	12
	Three Rivers	497	73
	Val d'Or	136	9
	Arnprior	23	-
	Hawkesbury	489	-
	Sault Ste. Marie	342	2
	Sudbury	85	36
	Timmins	94	14
	Winnipeg	230	61
	Fort Frances	27	2
	Fort William	290	14
	Kenora	117	5
	Port Arthur	1,239	123
	The Pas	42	3
	Sioux Lookout	30	8
Chemical, petroleum & coal workers	Sudbury	33	-
Machinists, toolmakers & die setters	Sorel	54	14
	Weston	87	1
	Toronto	133	41
Machine shop workers	Galt	60	1
	Weston	45	4
	Toronto	180	94
Foundry workers	Toronto	71	16
Metal spinners	Toronto	60	28
Electricians	Sarnia	44	1
Electrical machinery & equipment manufacturing	Toronto	29	4
Aircraft workers	Weston	38	5
Auto mechanics & repairmen	Toronto	53	27
<u>Unskilled Jobs</u>			
Lumber products	La Tuque	90	7
	Edson	52	2

<u>Local Occupational Shortages — Male (Concl'd)</u>			Applica-
<u>Unskilled Jobs(Cont'd)</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>tions Listed</u>
Metalworking	Sudbury	75	5
Mining	Sudbury	150	-
Construction	Sudbury	97	6
Trade & Service	Hamilton	54	3
	Toronto	142	78
	Vancouver	42	13

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES — FEMALE

March 1, 1951.

<u>Occupational Group</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applica- tions Listed</u>
Professional and semi-professional workers	Toronto	75	25
	Edmonton	78	38
Sales clerks and salespersons	St. Jerome	49	11
Secretaries, stenographers and typists	Montreal	405	302
	London	80	22
	Toronto	867	94
Clerical workers	Toronto	240	104
Domestic workers	Halifax	108	75
	Montreal	310	256
	Toronto	589	186
	Ottawa	163	112
	Winnipeg	186	142
Occupations in manufacture of secondary textiles	Farnham	34	-
	Montreal	1,184	1,020
	Sudbury	71	8
Occupation in production of rubber goods	Montreal	47	-

EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION FIRST QUARTER, 1951

The heavy programme of industrial expansion begun during 1950 was further extended in January, 1951, and shows every sign of continuing during the remainder of the year. The value of industrial contracts awarded in January was \$66.8 million, the highest monthly total on record. In particular, several new plants were planned in the pulp and paper, petroleum, and iron and steel industries in which a large part of 1950 investment was located.

New contracts let in January included the Elk Falls Paper Co. plant at Duncan Bay, B.C. valued at \$40,000,000 which will require about 500 workers when completed. The Imperial Oil Co. expansion in refinery capacity at Edmonton will cost \$5,000,000 and will require 30 additional workers. At Sault Ste. Marie, a mill for the Algoma Steel corporation Co. will mean an outlay of \$10,000,000 but, as this is largely a replacement programme, few new workers will be required. The North American Cyanamid Co. awarded a contract for a new plant at Montreal which will cost \$1,500,000 and will require 50 additional workers this fall.

In view of the unusually large number of plants currently under construction, it is only possible to list some of the more interesting projects which have not been previously mentioned in the CANADIAN LABOUR MARKET.

Among the major projects now being built, the Polymer Corp. plant extension at Sarnia, costing \$8,000,000 will provide for greatly increased output of synthetic rubber this year and employ 100 additional workers. The new Canadian Fishing Company Limited cannery at Prince Rupert, B.C. will be ready for the fishing season which extends roughly from June to September, during which time the peak labour force will be about 200. Three new wallboard plants in Newfoundland will employ 125 new workers by November 1951. The new cement plant and two gypsum mills in Newfoundland will employ 90 and 40 workers respectively later in 1951.

Among the large projects just recently completed, the Canadian Cellucotton Products Co. Ltd. plant extension at Niagara Falls, cost \$1.5 million and provided 75 new jobs. The new Bloedel Stewart and Welch Ltd. Swedish type gang mill at Port Alberni will require an additional forty men in sawmill operation, and sixty in logging operations. Molson's Brewery Limited has recently added three stories to their new bottling plant in Montreal which was completed in 1948. This company is also completing work on a new brewhouse. Because of this expansion about 250 new workers will be required in 1951. The International Business Machines Company Limited will soon have 500 new workers on their payroll at Toronto, Ontario. A partial list of completions in the first quarter of 1951 is given in the accompanying table.

ESTIMATED INCREASE IN MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
AS A RESULT OF PLANT EXPANSION (1)

- First Quarter 1951 -

Area	Name of Company	Industry	Number of New Employees
<u>Atlantic</u>			
Hubbards, N.S.	Norma & Company, Ltd.	Food and Beverages	15
<u>Quebec</u>			
Granby	Gresswell Pomeroy Ltd.	Non-ferrous Metals	75
St. Therese de Blainville	Metal-Coatings Ltd.	Non-ferrous Metals	22
Montreal	Molson's Brewery Ltd.	Food & Beverages	250
Victoriaville	T.V. Cabinet & Furniture Ltd.	Wood Products	35
<u>Ontario</u>			
Brantford	Gardner-Denver Co. (Canada) Ltd.	Iron & Steel Products	40-50
Fort Erie	Horton Steel Works Ltd.	Iron & Steel Products	50
Hamilton	Holman-Vulcan Ltd.	Iron & Steel Products	60
Niagara Falls	Canadian Cellucotton Products Co. Ltd.	Paper Products	75
Sturgeon Falls	Abitibi Power & Paper Co. Ltd.	Paper Products	70
Toronto	Coleman Lamp & Stove Co. International Business Machines Co. Ltd.	Iron & Steel Products	50
Weston	Moffats Ltd.	Iron & Steel Products	500
Windsor	Viking Pump Co. of Canada	Iron & Steel Products	15 6
<u>Pacific</u>			
Port Alberni	Bloedel Stewart and Welch Ltd.	Wood Products	40
New Westminster	Swift Canadian Company Limited	Food and Beverages	5

(1) All employment information contained in the table has been confirmed by direct contact with the firms concerned.

MATERIAL SHORTAGES CAUSING INCREASING LAY-OFFS

In February, 4,178 workers were laid off for reasons other than seasonal in the manufacturing industry, as reported by local offices of the NES. This was an increase over previous months due mainly to the temporary lay-off of 3,000 General Motors of Oshawa workers because of the U.S. railway strike, which cut off the flow of parts to the Canadian plant.

Material shortages have become increasingly serious and, while attention has been focussed on the current iron and steel shortage because of its basic importance to manufacturing processes and its relationship to Canada's defence effort, other materials are now in short supply. Shortages of nylon, wool, staple fibre, zinc, copper and brass, are making it difficult for some firms to attain their desired production levels. Plastic fabricating firms are also having difficulty in securing raw materials, much of which is imported from the United States.

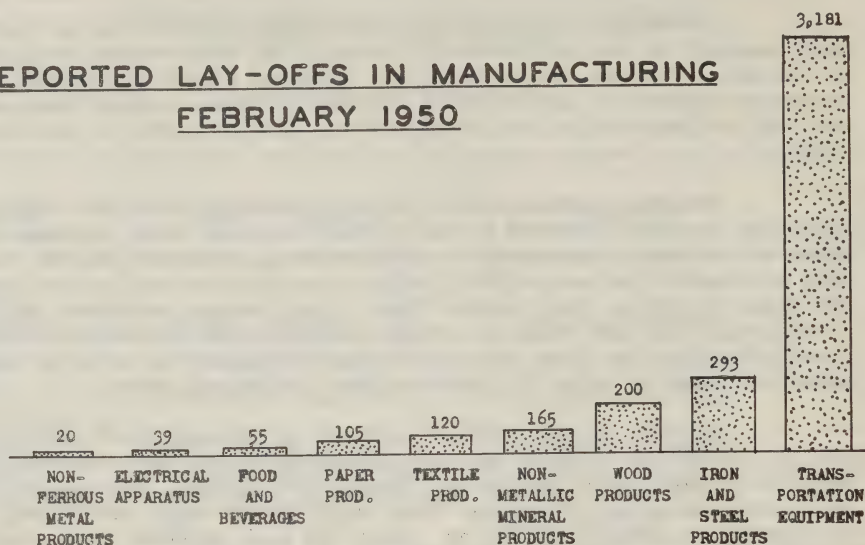
Lay-offs in the textile industry in February were not heavy, but 105 of the 120 workers laid off during the month were released because of a shortage of materials. Demand for filament and staple fibre is greatly in excess of supply. Wool supplies are very short; many mills are saving available supplies by using 50% wool together with staple fibre which has resulted in a shortage of the latter.

The electrical industry is also experiencing production difficulties created by a shortage of raw materials. The principal shortages in addition to steel, were zinc, copper and brass. There were only 39 workers actually laid off, as so far the main drawback has been a disruption of production in some plants.

Another shortage of material has arisen recently - paper used by paper container plants. Three manufacturers in this category laid off 105 workers during February and this is the first lay-off of this magnitude since November 1949, when a shortage of orders, not materials, was the reason.

According to reports from National Employment Service offices, the number of workers laid off because of the iron and steel shortage has not increased in the past month when 294 workers were released. The largest lay-off was 95 men from the Hoover Company Limited at Hamilton, Ontario. The Skinner Company Limited at Oshawa, manufacturing auto parts, laid off 81 workers. The Ingersoll Machine and Tool Company Limited which has had previous lay-offs this winter due to lack of steel supplies, laid off another 50 men in February. Finally, a foundry at Windsor Mills, Que., released 50 men.

REPORTED LAY-OFFS IN MANUFACTURING FEBRUARY 1950



Reported Non-seasonal Lay-offs in Manufacturing by Industry

Industry	Reported Lay-offs (1) During February, 1951		Employment at December 1, 1950 (2)	
	Number of Plants	Number of Workers	Number	Percentage Increase from Previous Year
Iron and steel products.....	6	293	167,000	7.9
Transportation equipment.....	3	3,181	135,850	4.6
Food and beverages.....	2	55	124,400	1.3
Textile products.....	5	120	105,900	4.9
Wood products.....	5	200	87,800	9.9
Paper products.....	3	105	72,950	5.8
Electrical apparatus.....	2	39	63,200	19.3
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1	20	47,850	4.9
Non-metallic mineral products..	4	165	39,450	5.2
Other (3).....	-	-	280,150	3.5
Total.....	31	4,178	1,124,550	5.7

(1) As reported by National Employment Service offices.

(2) Source: Employment and Payrolls Branch, D.B.S.

(3) Employment in the seven industries in which no non-seasonal lay-offs were reported in February, 1951.

REGIONAL LABOUR MARKET

ATLANTIC

The over-all employment situation in the Atlantic region at the end of February was only slightly less favourable than at the beginning of the month, and remained considerably more favourable than it was a year earlier. But the month-end situation was a product of widely divergent trends and circumstances within the region. The data on active job applications with National Employment Offices in the region, are shown in the following tabulation.

	<u>Job Applications at</u>		<u>Increase</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	<u>Mar. 1</u>	<u>Feb. 1</u>	<u>during</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Change</u>
			<u>February</u>		<u>From</u>
					<u>March 2/50.</u>
Newfoundland	11,900	9,100	2,800	30	-36
P.E.I.	2,900	2,800	100	4	+ 8
Nova Scotia	17,100	16,400	700	4	-19
New Brunswick	13,300	12,000	300	2	-23
ATLANTIC REGION	45,200	41,300	3,900	9	-24

In Newfoundland, the completion of pulpwood quotas by smaller cutting contractors released numerous cutters, and fewer alternative jobs were available for them in log hauling, due to the lack of snow. Conditions were particularly unfavourable in east coast areas. The woods forces employed directly by the two large pulp and paper firms, however, remained relatively unchanged from their late January total of about 6,000; and some 500 workers were engaged in cutting birch logs to be stockpiled for the woodworking plant now under construction. Firms at Seven Islands, Quebec, recruited workers from the St. John's area during February for the construction of the Labrador railway and completed arrangements in Corner Brook to obtain others from that area.

Seasonal inactivity in Prince Edward Island during the month kept total job applications at relatively high levels there. The much greater pulp cutting activity on farm woodlots this winter has been limited in its employment effects, but income from this source has served to offset particularly low potato prices, especially in the Summerside area.

In Nova Scotia, the unusually mild winter has resulted in lumber production much below the record levels predicted earlier, has brought virtual suspension of pulpwood hauling activity, and has drastically curtailed ice harvesting operations, reducing the number of slack season jobs available to fish handlers. As a result of continuing above-average fish landings in the Sydney area, Cape Breton fish processing activity is being extended this season. South Shore landings picked up during February,

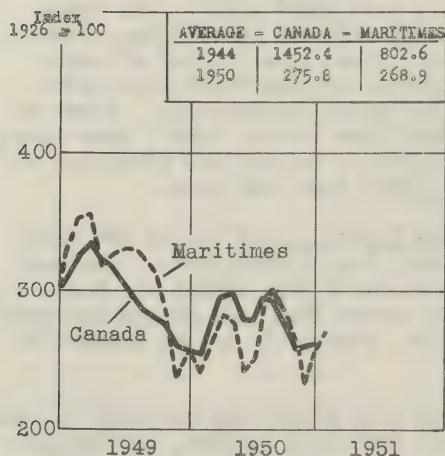
marking the start of the usual upswing in this fishery.

Favoured by the unseasonal weather and by improved material supplies, a substantial volume of construction activity was maintained, and work was started on some major projects during the month. Steel shipments also arrived for naval shipbuilding contracts, and the hiring of shipyard workers was stepped up in Halifax. The demand for shipbuilding skills exceeded the local supply. However, other steel-using firms still feel the pinch of material shortages, and a further delay was caused in the start of work on a large railway box-car order in New Glasgow, and interruptions threatened in the work of smaller plants. For basic steel production, on the other hand, this has been a winter of unusual activity. There has not been the usual seasonal lay-off of steel plant workers in Sydney, and further hirings are expected there shortly.

Port activity in Halifax fell below the February, 1950, level during the month, partially as a result of the strike of British dock workers.

The New Brunswick smelt fishing season closed at the end of February following a two-week extension during which catches were much better

STEEL SHIPBUILDING EMPLOYMENT



than earlier in the season. The major fish processing plant in the Bathurst area exhausted its stocks of last season's fish and began its seasonal shut-down. Pulp cutting was generally less active than earlier in the winter throughout northern New Brunswick, as quotas were filled or exceeded, and hauling was well advanced. Heavy snow hampered both cutting and hauling in the Campbellton area, closing down sawmills by interrupting log deliveries. In addition, bush workers were returning from forestry jobs in the United States.

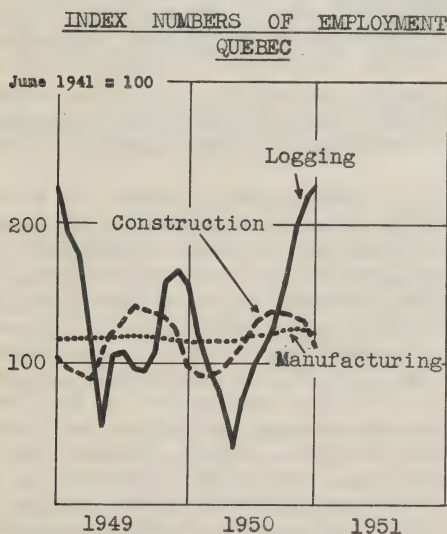
In the central and southern parts of the province, pulpwood cutting activity continued at a relatively high level in spite of adverse conditions. Lumber cutting also continued, but at much reduced levels.

The arrival of structural steel shipments permitted the resumption of work on certain construction jobs in Saint John, augmenting the already high volume of activity in that industry for this time of the year. Water-front work in that port continued to absorb greater numbers of workers than last year, but shipbuilding was still slack.

QUEBEC

Relatively higher woods activity, a heavy winter construction program, and a steady rise in manufacturing employment have been the chief factors in the lower level of unemployment this season in Quebec. However, heavy snows in the Saguenay, La Malbaie, Three Rivers, Riviere du Loup and Gaspé districts made cutting and hauling very difficult, and large numbers of workers left the woods; exactly opposite conditions—lack of snow and frost—produced similar results in parts of the Eastern Townships. Sporadic log deliveries due to poor hauling conditions interrupted the operations of some sawmills and delayed the opening of others.

The construction industry, although providing more jobs than in previous winters, continued to be plagued by steel shortages that prevented or delayed work on numerous projects, especially in Montreal, Quebec City and Three Rivers. Some steamfitters were hired in Montreal for work on the new pulp mill in Prince Rupert, B.C., and more may be needed.



Two principal factors retarded manufacturing expansion during February—shortages of steel, wool, nylon and other materials; and a general scarcity of engineers, draftsmen, chemists and metallurgists, all with specific experience, and of skilled workers, particularly in the metal trades. There were scattered lay-offs and short time in iron and steel, textile and footwear manufacturing establishments in Montreal, Drummondville, Three Rivers, Victoriaville, Shawinigan Falls, Quebec, Sherbrooke and other centres. The continued pressure of strong private and public demand—the latter involving, in particular,

defence contracts for aircraft and parts, clothing, chemicals and electronic and radio equipment—was sufficient, however, to more than counteract the two types of shortages and bring a net rise in the over-all level of manufacturing employment.

The cumulative effect of these conditions was reflected in a slight rise in the total number of active job applications filed with the N.E.S. in Quebec during February. The end-month total of 92,500, while 3,300 or 4 per cent above the total at the beginning of the month, remained 18 per cent lower than the comparable 1950 total. At the end of February, 6.4 per cent of the estimated labour force of the Quebec region was registered with local offices of the Employment Service, as against 7.8 per cent at March 2, 1950.

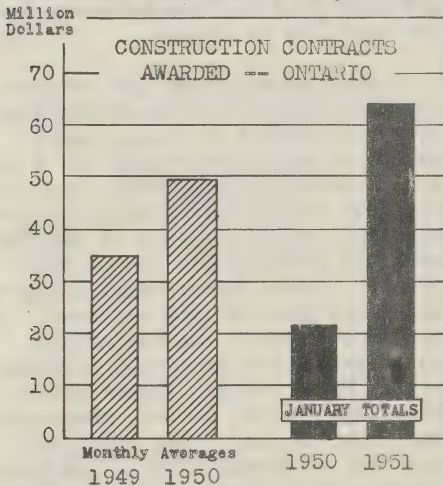
ONTARIO

Employment in Ontario continued the favourable trend which was apparent at the end of January.

Milder weather, which permitted an early start on construction projects, and a contra-seasonal expansion in manufacturing were responsible for this early down-turn in seasonal unemployment.

The improvement was not uniform. The hydro project at Niagara Falls, defence contracts and the expansion associated with the new oil pipe line made a substantial reduction in the number of unemployed in the southern industrialized centres. In other, less industrialized areas, and particularly in those dependent upon logging, unemployment continued to increase.

At March 1, total job applications at N.E.S. offices, at 63,400, had declined by 7 per cent during the month. This total is 29 per cent lower than that of a year earlier, reflecting the greater employment in all activities. Logging, for example, is currently employing almost double what it did a year ago, while manufacturing shows a gain of 35,000.



Substantial increases in construction employment occurred, and it appears likely that an early scarcity of workers will develop in particular areas. In the Niagara Peninsula, where the hydro project has already started, the supply of construction and unskilled labour has already been exhausted. At Sarnia, a start was made on two of the seven plants (mainly oil refineries) which are planned. Ottawa, Toronto and Windsor as well, are looking forward to a heavy season of public building and industrial construction. It is also expected that the demand for unskilled labour in these

areas will seriously reduce the supply of farm labour.

Expansion in manufacturing continued at an uneven pace. Primary industries, and chemical, rubber, tanning and abrasive plants were working at capacity and expanding, but other firms, notably food processing, clothing and electrical apparatus manufacturers were forced by material shortages to make temporary reductions in staff. Automobile manufacturers, with contracts for army vehicles added to the high level of civilian production, continued to increase staff. Although more production workers were hired in March than previously, the greatest demand was for technicians and skilled metal tradesmen.

With the beginning of the annual decline in logging activity, unemployment in the upper Ottawa valley and northern Ontario continued to increase.

Pulp-cutting is beginning to taper off, although a number of large firms plan to continue cutting through the summer. As in the eastern regions, the mild weather hindered the hauling of wood from the bush. With the coming of colder weather at the end of the month, it was expected that there would be a strong demand for labour in an effort to complete the wood-hauling operations before break-up.

PRAIRIE

The employment situation at the end of the period was little changed from its condition at the end of January. A cold spell lasting until the middle of the month brought with it an increase in unemployment, which declined again as the temperature moderated. There was some increase in construction activity, offset by contraction in coal mining and continued lay-offs in meat packing plants. Agricultural activity was limited to enquiries as to the availability of farm labour for spring work.

From a peak of 51,900 at February 22 total unplaced applications at N.E.S. offices declined to 50,800 at March 1. This is 7 per cent lower than the total a year earlier.

A greater number of job opportunities in the eastern section of the region is largely responsible for the lower regional total of job applications. Estimated pulpwood production is 17 per cent higher than last year and a great deal more work is planned for the summer. Workers were already beginning to leave the woods for alternative summer employment in agriculture and construction and a serious scarcity of labour is expected in the coming months. In addition, there are indications of a substantial increase in demand for mining and ship-building workers.

Milder weather at the end of the month reduced the demand for coal and all mines with the exception of those at Estevan reverted to short time. A few ceased operations altogether. Metal mining, on the other hand, showed increasing activity, particularly in development work. Exploration of the Steep Rock iron ore properties continued, with 115 men drilling on a 24-hour basis, and a more extensive program is expected in the near future. In northern Manitoba, plans have been completed for the construction of a railway and power house for the production of the base metal mine at Lynn Lake.

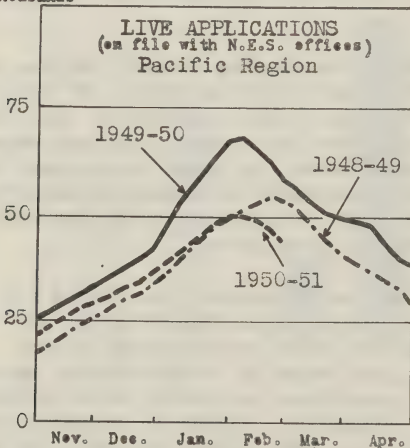
Construction work during the month was limited to inside work. The number of contracts awarded in the past three months, however, indicate a strong demand for labour in Manitoba and Alberta this spring. In Edmonton, particularly, contracts let in the past three months for larger buildings exceed \$10 million and, in addition, two university buildings and a 14 million dollar pulp plant are contemplated.

PACIFIC

Unemployment in British Columbia reached a peak early in February, but declined sharply during the last two weeks of the month. Logging operations, particularly those on Vancouver Island, improved rapidly after the almost complete disruption caused by the heavy snowfall during January; somewhat smaller employment gains were made on the lower mainland. Ship-building yards in the region did not do any substantial hiring and mining employment declined, but manufacturing firms, particularly lumber and shingle mills, showed a strong upward trend.

The burden of unemployment has been much lighter this year than formerly. Not only has the number of unemployed been lower than it was for the past two years, but the average duration of unemployment has been considerably less. Although the winter snowfall was severe, it did not arrive until late in January and, by the middle of February, operations were near normal.

At March 1, active job applications at National Employment Service offices totalled 44,800, a 10 per cent decline during the month, and 25 per cent lower than a year earlier.



The most rapid improvement occurred at Nanaimo where 1,450 loggers were unemployed at the end of January. Almost all of these were back at work during February. Employment at other camps on the Island was about 80 per cent of normal.

The employment gain on the lower mainland was more gradual. Steel using industries were hampered by shortages, but other industries showed an upward trend. Except for some small firms which are on short time because of log shortage, lumber mills were working at capacity. Shingle mills, too, were again in full production after a prolonged period of part-time work. Wet weather prevented any large scale expansion in construction employment, but the number of large engineering projects planned for the summer was causing concern among contractors about the adequacy of manpower.

In the interior, heavy snowfall and rain resulted in increasing unemployment. Coal mining employment was down, mainly because of the continuing shortage of cars and high level logging was still curtailed by snow. The spring break-up of logging roads normally disrupts the industry for a period of from four to six weeks; except in the northern areas, this was already taking place.

FACTUAL SUMMARY: LABOUR MARKET AREAS

MARCH 1, 1951

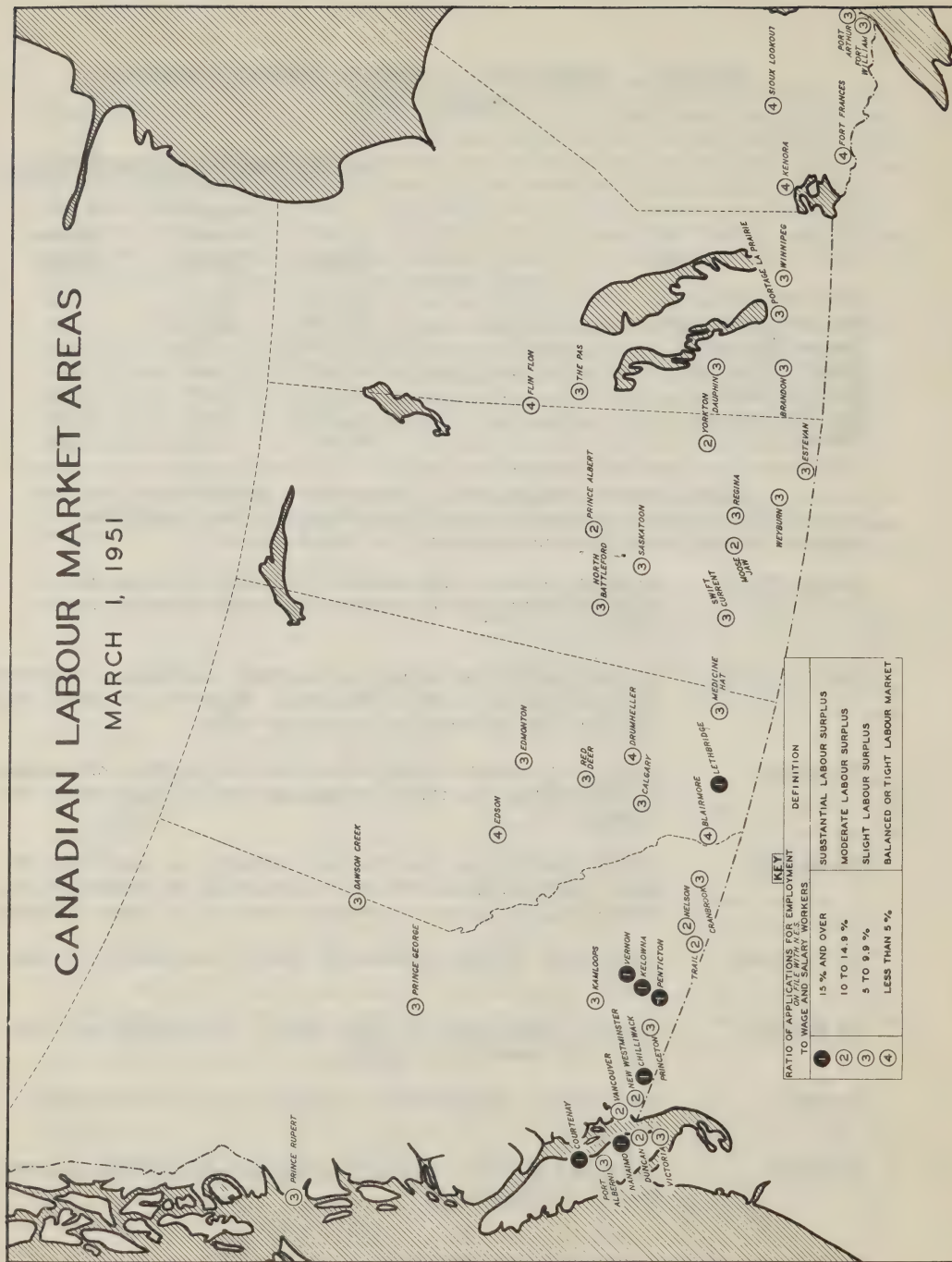
<u>Area</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Applications on file with N.E.S.</u>	
		<u>% of Wage & Salary Workers</u>	<u>% of Labour Force</u>
Newfoundland.....	11,916	17.6	9.9
Maritime Provinces.....	33,285	10.7	7.4
Quebec Region.....	92,509	9.0	6.4
Ontario Region.....	63,389	4.6	3.6
Prairie Region.....	50,761	9.8	5.1
Pacific Region.....	44,837	12.6	10.5
CANADA.....	296,697	7.8	5.6

Labour market conditions in areas where applications for work amount to 15 or more per cent of the total number of wage and salary workers in that district are discussed in detail below:

Corner Brook St. John's	Majority of bush contractors have cut their quotas of wood; extremely mild weather seriously impeding haul-off.
Charlottetown	In conformity with prevailing weather conditions, construction work is at a very low level. Majority of small packing and food processing plants are idle.
Inverness	Surplus of construction workers on termination of highway construction. All fish processing plants in the area are closed.
Summerside	Little activity in the fishing industry at this time of year. Agricultural workers registering in construction, augmenting an already prevalent surplus of these workers.
St. Stephen	Employment in fish processing plants continues at a low level.
La Malbaie	Logging interrupted by heavy snow. Agriculture and construction seasonally slack.
Chandler	Agriculture, construction, fishing and fish processing dormant.
Rimouski	Continued decline in construction due to weather and material shortages.

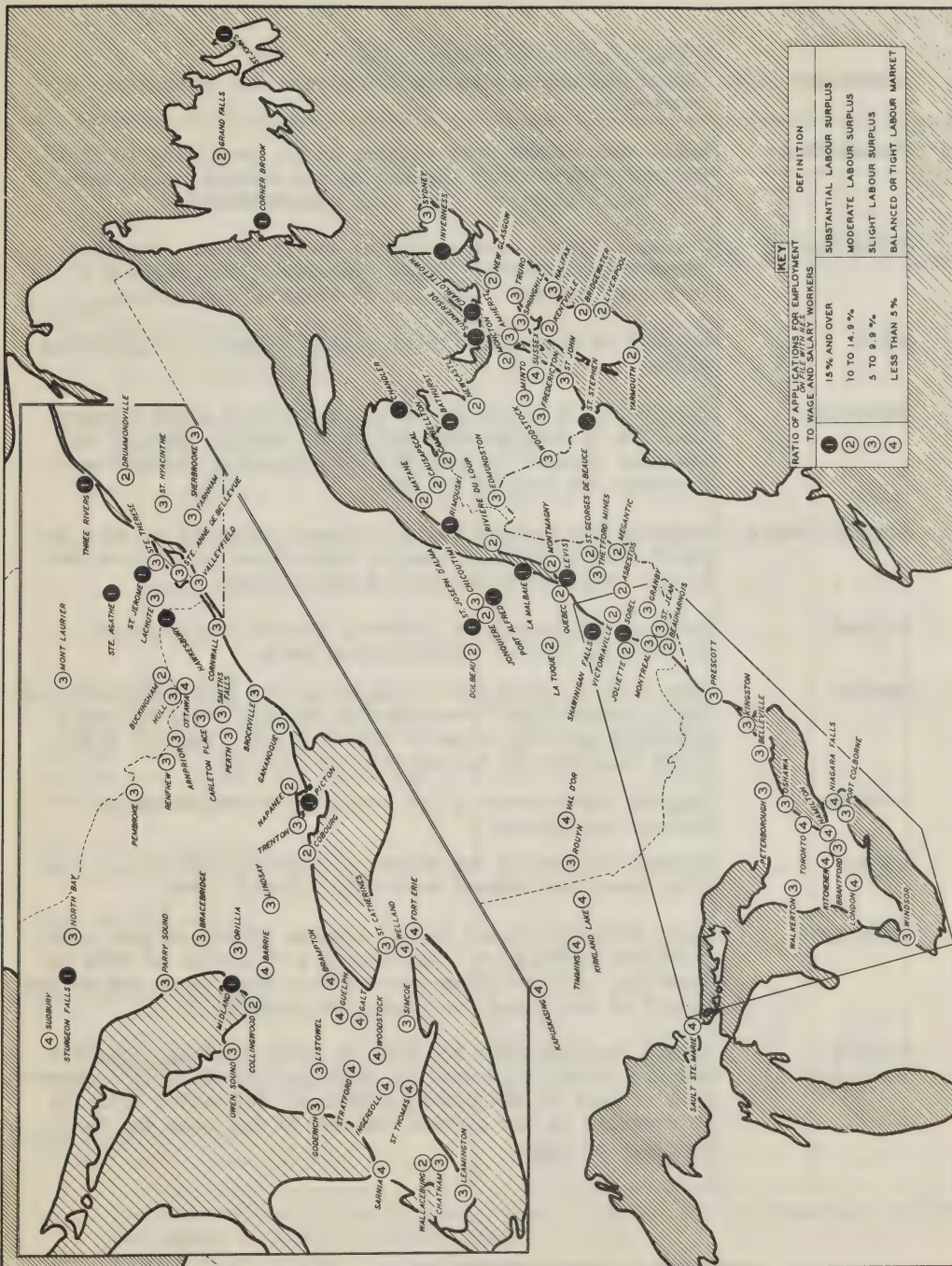
CANADIAN LABOUR MARKET AREAS

MARCH 1, 1951



KEY
RATIO OF APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT
TO WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS

KEY	DEFINITION
1	SUBSTANTIAL LABOUR SURPLUS
2	MODERATE LABOUR SURPLUS
3	SLIGHT LABOUR SURPLUS
4	BALANCED OR TIGHT LABOUR MARKET



KEY	
	DEFINITION
1	RATIO OF APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT TO WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS
2	15% AND OVER
3	10 TO 14.9%
4	5 TO 9.9%
	LESS THAN 5%

Shawinigan Falls	Reduced production in textile plants due to shortage of materials.
Port Alfred	Small bush contractors closing camps, unwilling to risk further restrictions imposed by the weather. Sulphite mill still inactive. Saw mill closed down.
Three Rivers	Creamery closed down until the end of March. Textiles, hosiery and footwear slack. Abrasive plant reports a temporary lay-off. Surplus of construction workers.
Sorel	Surplus of seamen and construction workers. Shipbuilding slack.
Hawkesbury	Difficulty in procuring materials brought about further lay-offs in construction during the month. Surplus of seasonal workers in pulp and paper pending resumption of woodyard and barking activity.
Sturgeon Falls	Construction workers being released gradually as work on paper mill advances. Logging operations in the area seriously hampered by abnormally bad weather.
Midland	Farming and navigation dormant, outside construction practically halted. Shipbuilding slack.
Nanaimo	Many logging camps again operating, but with reduced crews due to heavy snow. Construction workers being released gradually on completion of bleach plant. Several train crews laid off due to shortage of box cars.
Courtenay	Logging continues at a low level due to unfavourable weather conditions.
Duncan	Gradual decline in the volume of construction work. Logging operators resumed work with reduced crews.
Chilliwack	Early February floods had an adverse effect on bush work; resultant shortage of logs caused a reduction of work in sawmills. All building construction came to an end as the result of the flood, work not yet resumed.
Kelowna Penticton	Female registrations for work in fruit farming increased sharply during the month in anticipation of early commencement of work in the Okanagan Valley. Curtailed activity in sawmills in the eastern section of the area due to a shortage of logs.

CURRENT LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS
(Preliminary Data)

Indicator	Latest Data		Percentage Change		
	Month	Amount	From Previ- ous Month	From Same Month Last Yr.	To Date From Same Period Last Year
<u>Manpower</u>					
Live Applications for jobs at N.E.S.	Mar. 1	296,697	- 1.1	-21.1	-
Per cent of labour force.....	Mar. 1	5.7	5.8x	7.4x	-
Per cent of paid workers.....	Mar. 1	8.1	8.1x	11.1x	-
Claimants for benefit, U.I.C. (1)...	Mar. 1	243,797	-1.6	-14.8	-15.4
Per cent of insured population....	Mar. 1	8.4	8.5x	10.8x	-
Per cent of live applications for employment.....	Mar. 1	82.2	82.5x	76.1x	-
Amount of benefit payments (000) (2).	February	\$10,683	+8.7	-21.5	-19.2
Index of employment (1939=100).....	Jan. 1	175.3	-2.2	+ 7.0	-
Immigration.....	December	7,061	+3.4	+36.7	-22.4
<u>Earnings and Income</u>					
Total labour income (\$000,000).....	December	703	-4.1	+9.5	+ 6.3
Average weekly salaries & wages.....	Jan. 1	\$45.31	-2.8	+7.0	-
Average hourly wages (mfg.).....	Jan. 1	\$ 1.09	+1.0	+7.7	-
Average hrs. worked per week (mfg.)...	Jan. 1	43.1	0.0	+1.2	-
Average weekly wages (mfg.).....	Jan. 1	\$46.94	+1.0	+9.0	-
Cost-of-living index (Average 1935-39 = 100).....	Feb. 1	175.2	+1.6	+8.4	+ 7.8
Real weekly wages (mfg. Average 1946 = 100).....	Jan. 1	111.2	+0.1	+1.6	-
<u>Industrial Production</u>					
Total (Average 1935-39 = 100).....	January	208.6	-0.3	+14.2	-
Manufacturing.....	January	217.8	-0.8	+14.3	-
Non-durables.....	January	187.4	-3.5	+ 7.1	-
Durables.....	January	269.8	+2.5	+24.3	-
<u>Industrial Relations</u>					
Strikes and lockouts-days lost.....	February	18,878	+12.6	-24.1	-43.8

- (1) Includes ordinary live claimants plus claimants for Supplementary Benefit. The latter totalled 35,758 at March 1, 1951.
- (2) Including \$1,093,565 in Supplementary Benefit payments.
- (x) These figures are the respective percentages for the previous month and for the same month last year.

A N A D I A N

LABOUR MARKET

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH BRANCH

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BAROMETRICS FILE " "

April

1951

FEATURE ARTICLE.....

Employment Phases in the
Rehabilitation of Handi-
capped Workers.

Volume 8

Number 4

CANADIAN LABOUR MARKET

Economics & Research Branch

Department of Labour

authorized by

Hon. Milton F. Gregg, V.C.
Minister

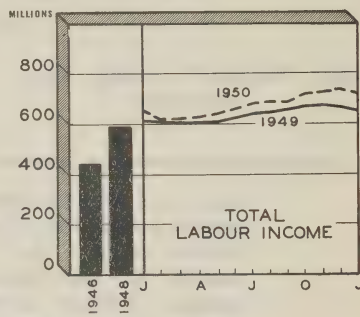
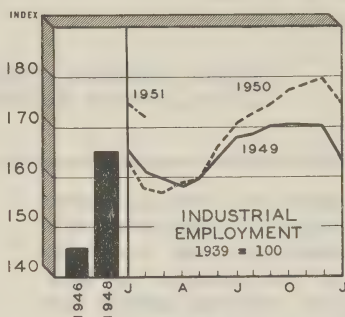
Arthur MacNamara, C.M.G.,
L.L.D., Deputy Minister

This is a confidential report on current labour market conditions for the use of government officials only. Any comments on its contents should be addressed to the Director of this Branch. Public information covering labour matters is provided in the Labour Gazette, the official publication of the Department of Labour.

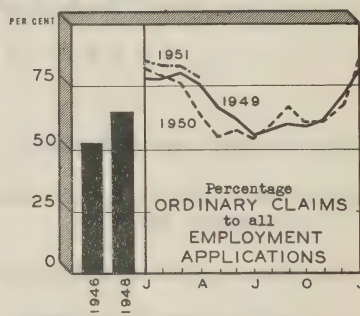
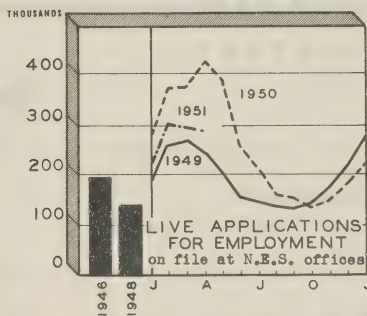
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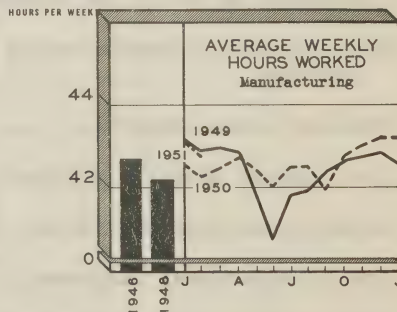
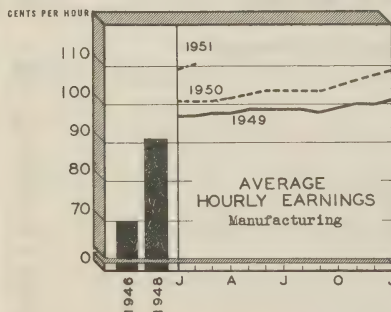
LABOUR



MARKET



TRENDS



CURRENT LABOUR MARKET

During March and early April, the annual seasonal shifts of workers from winter to summer jobs took place on a large scale. With the cutting season at an end in most areas, there was an exodus of loggers from the woods. In Quebec and the Maritimes, many were going back to their farms, but a considerable number were seeking work in construction and transportation. Although activity had not begun to any great extent in either of these industries, farmers and contractors were beginning to hire in anticipation of a heavy volume of work. With the early opening of navigation on the Great Lakes on March 15, transportation workers were also being taken on.

This spring increase in employment was reflected in the decline of applications for work on file at National Employment Service offices from 296,700 on March 1, to 270,500 on April 15. Most of the job opportunities for workers registering at N.E.S. lie in the seasonal industries or in semi-skilled work in manufacturing. While this seasonal labour surplus would indicate that no general shortage of labour exists, there are particular shortages of specific types of workers in some areas. In the industrial centres of Ontario and Quebec, machinists, lathe and milling machine operators and iron moulders were among the trades in short supply. Draftsmen and engineers are also scarce. For the 13,000 students expected to graduate from Canadian Universities this spring, job opportunities are more promising than in the past ten years. Starting salaries for engineering graduates are, in many cases, as high as \$250 per month.

Latest available figures indicate that manufacturing employment was 6.7 per cent above that of last year: aircraft and parts were 19.4 per cent higher and motor vehicles 14.3 per cent up. Although by January 1 shipbuilding showed only a minor increase over last year, a further rise may be expected now that work is beginning on the defence contracts let. While shortages of materials were increasing, especially of steel, base metals, wool, nylon, plastics and leather, resulting layoffs have not been extensive. Some seasonal layoffs occurred in confectionary and boot and shoe firms, however.

As is usual at this time of year, there was considerable variation in the employment situation between the different regions. In the Maritime provinces and Quebec, unemployment was still increasing during March, as many thousands of woodsmen were released at the end of the cutting season. By mid-April, however, applications on file at N. E. S. offices had begun to fall, although not as rapidly as in the other regions. This pattern is usual, reflecting the slower spring pick-up and slackened logging activity in the east. In Ontario, applications continued to decline as construction and manufacturing became more active. While there

was little change in the situation in the Prairie region during March, employment began to increase in the first half of April as spring seeding, and work on construction projects began. After some disruption due to mid-March storms, employment in the logging and construction industries increased in the Pacific region and applications on file at N.E.S. fell rapidly.

The current high levels of employment throughout most of Canada are a reflection, not only of defence spending, but also of the current heavy program of capital investment at a time of strong consumer demand and favourable export markets. Throughout 1951, these factors will continue to make demands on available supplies of labour. Defence expenditures in 1951 are expected to be more than twice those of last year. Projected capital investment by private industry and government, excluding military equipment, is estimated at \$4.3 billions, an increase of 14 per cent in value and 6 per cent in volume over that accomplished in 1950. Of the total, about \$2.7 billion is intended for construction of such items as new plants and houses, power plants, oil pipe lines, roads, docks and airstrips. The remaining \$1.6 billion, for new equipment and machinery, reflects the increase in plant expansion in manufacturing.

If all these investment plans are realized this year, the investment program would be the largest in Canadian history, and would mean that about 22 per cent of the gross national production in 1951 would be devoted to an increase in capital equipment. This capital investment program will likely compete at certain points with defence production for both essential materials and skilled labour. Although the total labour supply is expected to increase somewhat through natural increase and immigration, available supplies of specific types of both labour and materials may be increasingly scarce.

The shipbuilding industry, for example, will require some of the same tradesmen needed in the construction industry such as electricians and sheet metal workers. Production of machinery for plant extensions and improvements demands the services of many of the same skilled machine shop workers needed in defence plants. Dams for the generation of electric power and runways for airports will require large quantities of cement and reinforcing steel, both of which are already in tight supply. Essential industrial construction and the manufacture of munitions and related equipment will also use up additional tonnages of scarce materials like structural steel, galvanized sheet steel and non-ferrous metal products.

Taxation devices have been added to credit restrictions and the controls over basic materials as measures intended to divert available supplies of materials and labour to defence production and those capital investment projects which can contribute most to preparedness.

EMPLOYMENT PHASES IN THE REHABILITATION OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WORKERS

A nation's greatest natural resource is its manpower. This resource should be evaluated not only as so many thousands or millions of people but also as the sum total of the capabilities of every individual. The latter comprises the ultimate strength of a nation. It is important, especially in the face of present world conditions, that every effort be made in Canada to develop and utilize its manpower potential to the full.

Through prejudice, ignorance or misunderstanding, society often does not help, and sometimes even prevents, various segments of the population from developing their abilities and making their greatest contribution to the productive endeavours of the nation. Such discrimination may be because of racial or sex differences or it may be based on noticeable physical defects. In this article, attention will be confined to the latter group of physically handicapped people, some of whom have been unable to make their full economic contribution to society.

Great strides have been made in recent years, particularly following the two world wars, in enlightening public opinion in Canada in support of rehabilitating the physically disabled person. Almost everyone has had some personal contact with a disabled veteran and is both sympathetic to his difficulty and aware of his native abilities. It is accepted without question that every effort should be made to help these people become economically independent, if possible, or at least to assist them in making the full use of their physical and mental capabilities.

As a result, many handicapped persons today are successfully employed in jobs where their abilities are being used and developed and where their services are profitable to employers. There are others, however, who are either unemployed or only partially employed. Rehabilitation assistance is needed by many of these people before they can take their proper place in employment.

The rehabilitation services which are now available in Canada vary in extent and scope throughout the country. They are provided by private agencies established to help handicapped persons, by the provincial governments through organizations such as Workmen's Compensation Boards, by the federal government with its rehabilitation program for disabled veterans and through other supplementary schemes.

This combination of services, however, still does not offer a complete program of rehabilitation. There are gaps in some phases and overlapping in others. The question of co-ordinating present services

in the many aspects of rehabilitation, including the medical, training and placement processes is a tremendous one and will not be dealt with in this article.⁽¹⁾ Rather, an attempt will be made to discuss only the phases of rehabilitation directly connected with employment.

This arbitrary division of the rehabilitation processes is not practical or even feasible from the point of view of an overall rehabilitation program. One of the basic principles in a rehabilitation program is that it must operate as one continuous process. Medical treatment cannot be divorced from vocational training and placement, either in point of time or in viewing the completeness of the program. Vocational guidance and even training may begin before the medical treatment is completed, and this integration will be an important factor in the success of a rehabilitation scheme.

However, realizing that the separation of rehabilitation processes is only theoretical, a useful purpose can be served in examining the more technical side of rehabilitation dealing with vocational guidance, training and placement processes, viewing their importance in the scheme and the principles which should guide their application. Because of the many agencies and organizations in the field the article does not attempt to cover all existing facilities but confines its discussion to work which is being done by the federal government.

No attempt is made to discuss the many other adjustments outside of employment which are required in rehabilitation, covering the whole sociological aspects of disability.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

A big step is taken on the road to rehabilitation when a handicapped person chooses the field in which he wishes to work. The decision is a vital matter because failure on a job is more serious to a handicapped person than others who are usually able to move more freely between jobs. Too, success in employment is essential because a handicapped person's activities are often limited outside of employment.

It is important that trained vocational guidance officers be available to assist the handicapped person at the time he is choosing his vocation. Thorough interviewing and by giving aptitude, interest and personality tests, they may bring to light the person's real interests

- (1) A Conference on the rehabilitation of handicapped workers was held February, 1951 in Toronto to discuss ways of co-ordinating present private and public efforts. Officials of the Department of Labour, National Health and Welfare and Veterans Affairs which jointly organized the conference, as well as officials of the ten provinces, representatives of voluntary agencies assisting handicapped civilians, and delegates of universities were in attendance. See April issue of Labour Gazette for report on the Conference.

and ability. They can help further by providing information on occupations and their requirements and linking skills acquired before the disability with occupational fields where the handicapped person is still able to work.

Guidance officers are aware of the particular problems associated with the employment of handicapped workers and can point out some of the pitfalls which the person might otherwise not recognize. For example, the choice of occupation should be made in full awareness of the physical condition of the worker and the type of work he is able to do without aggravating his disability. The counsellor is able also to bring to the person's attention the psycho-social effects of the various types of disability. Certain readjustments are more difficult to make for persons with one type of disability than another and knowledge of these are helpful in selecting a vocational plan.

To be of greatest value, vocational guidance should be provided

as early in the rehabilitation scheme as the person is physically and mentally able to receive it. This is often when the patient is still in the hospital or sanatorium or undergoing extensive medical care at home. If supplied at this time, it can help a good deal in allaying the fears and frustrations which often accompany disability.



Assistance Given to Vocational Guidance by Federal Government

A handicapped person seeking employment has access to the vocational guidance facilities provided

by the National Employment Service. Special counselling services are available in 27 employment offices in Canada through a Special Placements Division.

In all offices but Montreal and Toronto, the main means of guidance is interviewing the person one or more times and providing him with the necessary information regarding occupations and the opportunities in the various fields. In Montreal and Toronto, however, officers have been trained in the application of psychological testing and both interest and aptitude tests are given. Plans are under way to extend the latter service to other cities.

Occupational monographs prepared by the Federal Government are useful both for counsellors and applicants. These monographs describe the nature of work in various occupations, the entrance and training requirements, earnings, working conditions, opportunities for employment, etc.

Under the rehabilitation program of the Department of Veterans Affairs, vocational guidance is available to all disabled veterans. Veterans Welfare Officers undertook the work and the veterans were provided counselling when needed, in hospitals, sanatoriums or elsewhere. The selection of a vocational plan was approved by the doctor in charge.

However, most of the vocational guidance facilities provided in Canada for handicapped and other persons come under the scope of the provincial rather than federal government---they are closely connected with education which is a provincial matter. Guidance is given in many high schools and vocational schools throughout Canada, and the handicapped youth, who has been able to take his place in formal education along with the physically fit, has access to these facilities.

In addition, it is often necessary to provide guidance under the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for injured workers who must seek a new field of work because of their disability. A Civilian Rehabilitation Program has also been set up in the province of Saskatchewan which offers rehabilitation services, including vocational guidance, to all handicapped persons.

A great deal of valuable counselling work is also done by agencies dealing with specific groups of handicapped workers, such as the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. Many workers in these specialized organizations have had years of experience in selecting employment for handicapped persons.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Training plays an important part in the rehabilitation program because it gives the handicapped worker a chance to develop and prove his natural ability. Another important consideration is that the physically handicapped worker is less qualified to fill unskilled jobs since in most cases physical strength is the most important criterion. Under a broad training scheme, a handicapped person has an opportunity to select an occupation for which he has particular ability.

A training scheme for rehabilitating handicapped persons must take into account many factors. One of the primary considerations is that financial assistance should be available to the person while in training and that this allowance should be reasonably large. It may also be necessary to provide pre-education or to arrange for academic concessions to enter certain trades, to supply special equipment, provide transportation to and from classes, etc. It is usually advisable for handicapped persons to take their training alongside other trainees but sheltered workshops may be necessary in cases of severe disability. These shops employ solely handicapped persons and the equipment, type of product and wages paid may be arranged to suit these circumstances.

The training may take various forms. The most common is the formal class-room vocational training, but on-the-job training is excellent for handicapped workers since it gives them a chance to gradually build up their confidence. Correspondence courses may also be helpful and are particularly valuable for tubercular and bed-ridden persons. Home-bound training schemes enable persons who cannot leave their home to receive instruction.

Assistance Given to Vocational Training by the Federal Government

Opportunities for vocational training are largely provided by the provincial governments. Technical schools, universities, projects under various provincial government departments, are available to train handicapped and other persons through usual channels.

The federal government has arrangements, however, for assisting the provinces financially in the development and provision of vocational training. All provinces wishing to participate may receive financial aid under the Vocational Training Co-ordination Act, 1942, which covers training for young people, industrial supervisors, indentured apprentices, unemployed persons and discharged members of the Armed Services.



and the federal government, unemployed persons can receive training and are provided with a financial allowance. The number of courses available, the length and period of time they operate, and the areas in which they are given, vary from province to province.

Some 306 unemployed men and 384 women were in training under this scheme at February 28, 1951. To date, the program is largely limited to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Prairie provinces; no agreement has yet been signed by the provincial governments in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. The greatest headway has been made in Nova Scotia and it is estimated that of the 175 persons enrolled in this province at the end of February, more than 15 per cent were handicapped.

The federal government also assists in the training field by allowing workers who are in receipt of unemployment insurance payments to take training when approved by employment office officials. A wide variety of courses covering many occupations are available under this scheme.

Indirectly the handicapped as well as all other persons may benefit by the assistance given to the provinces under the Vocational Schools Assistance Agreement which provides financial aid for vocational training carried on and developed on a secondary school level. Under agreement, the provinces may be given an annual grant of \$10,000 a year from the federal government with an additional \$1,910,000 grant over a 10-year period to be allotted to provinces according to the proportion of young people in the 15 - 19 age group, and an additional \$10,000 allotted on the same basis to provide for capital expenditure on buildings and equipment. Under this agreement, federal assistance has been approved for 286 vocational schools. During the year 1947-48, enrolment in daytime classes was 49,094 and in evening classes 67,062. Statistics are not available on the number of handicapped persons instructed.

Under the Department of Veterans Affairs, the rehabilitation training program included all types of education and training activities, including correspondence courses with part-time tutors. On-the-job training has been greatly encouraged. With few exceptions, the disabled veteran took his training with other ex-servicemen and in cases such as the blind and paraplegics, special arrangements were made to accommodate them. During this time the veterans received disability pensions as well as allowances.

In addition to governmental training projects, there are, of course, many projects which provide facilities for instruction under private ownership. In some agencies dealing with handicapped persons, a training scheme is incorporated in the operations of the organization as, for example, the Canadian National Institute for the Blind which provides instruction at home or in occupational work shops.

The current high levels of employment have tended to cloud the important issue of training. Unskilled jobs have been available in fairly large numbers during the post-war period and one of the big problems faced by training officials is to keep persons in training on a relatively low financial allowance when these openings are available. With a less favourable employment situation, however, the need for training becomes more apparent, especially for handicapped workers, who would have to face increased competition in securing and holding employment.

SELECTIVE PLACEMENT

A major goal of the whole rehabilitation process is to find suitable employment for the handicapped person. The degree to which this is done reflects not only the adequacy of placement techniques but also the success of the earlier stages of the program.

If the earlier steps of rehabilitation have been taken and the worker is physically fit and trained, placement work consists of matching the abilities of the handicapped person with the requirements of jobs

reported or uncovered by contacting employers. Effective publicity work for handicapped workers is particularly valuable at this time.

It is important that placement officers have a thorough knowledge of the occupational structure and requirements of industry in general and of the particular establishments in his vicinity. Job analysis surveys are helpful to them in this regard.

Placement officers endeavour wherever possible to find employment where the handicapped person may take his place along side of other workers and at the same rate of pay. This is not always feasible, however, and it is sometimes necessary to use the provisions which exist in all provinces for paying the handicapped workers less than the minimum wage prescribed by law. Sheltered workshops which employ solely handicapped workers also may be needed by persons who are severely disabled or who must gradually build up their work ability.

Federal Government Assistance in Placement of Handicapped Workers

The Special Placement sections of Employment Service offices which are available for the guidance of handicapped workers are also responsible for their placement.

The following table shows the number of placements of vocationally handicapped persons effected by the National Employment Service, 1946 - 1950:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1946.....	10,732	3,518	14,250
1947.....	11,545	3,299	14,844
1948.....	10,422	3,228	13,650
1949.....	8,241	3,141	11,382
1950.....	8,089	2,881	10,970

A great deal of valuable publicity as well as placement work is done on behalf of handicapped workers by the Employment Service. Individual employers throughout Canada are being constantly approached to consider the employment of handicapped workers. A survey has been taken by employment officers of employed handicapped workers which showed a favourable work-record compared with other employees on production, incidence of accidents, absenteeism and labour turnover. This has been most useful in breaking down prejudices and misunderstandings of employers about the handicapped employee.

The extent of activity which can be undertaken by the Employment Service on behalf of the disabled, however, is limited among other things by the number of Special Placements staff. There are only 123 Special Placement officers throughout Canada whose duties include not only the guidance and placement of physically handicapped persons but

similar services for all persons with vocational handicaps, such as youths, ex-prisoners, persons with mental and personal problems. Since all these placements are particularly time-consuming, applicants cannot receive the individual attention they require.

Another problem is that many of the handicapped applicants who seek work at National Employment Service offices are not physically able to take employment. The Employment Service, in considering these applicants for placement, must take into account the needs of employers. Unsatisfactory referrals can injure the goodwill built up between the Employment Service and employers, which would affect all phases of employment office activity.

Officers are also hindered in placement work by the lack of job analysis information. Because of their costly nature, there has been little work in this line done in Canada. A job analysis program is being developed in the Department of Labour by the Economics and Research Branch in co-operation with the Unemployment Insurance Commission.



Under the rehabilitation program of the Department of Veterans Affairs, placement of veterans was carried on in co-operation with the Employment Service. Veterans Welfare Officers made direct placements when the opportunity arose, but liaison was always kept up with employment office officials.

Much of the pioneering work in placing handicapped workers has been done by special private agencies and by the provincial governments through Workmen's Compensation Boards. Sheltered workshops have been made available by private agencies in most of the larger centres of Canada, some of which provide a home-bound service. Much valuable publicity work is done by Councils for the Guidance of the Handicapped which have been formed in Montreal and Vancouver.

It is becoming increasingly important to provide rehabilitation services for handicapped workers. As indicated above, the Federal Government is offering valuable assistance in the guidance, training and placement of handicapped persons. This supplements the services offered by provincial governments and private agencies. There is, however, a need for co-ordination of the various schemes, both in the placement and medical field.

What would an extension of rehabilitation services at this time accomplish? The reward would be great alone in terms of the human happiness

it would bring the handicapped men and women and those most directly connected with them.

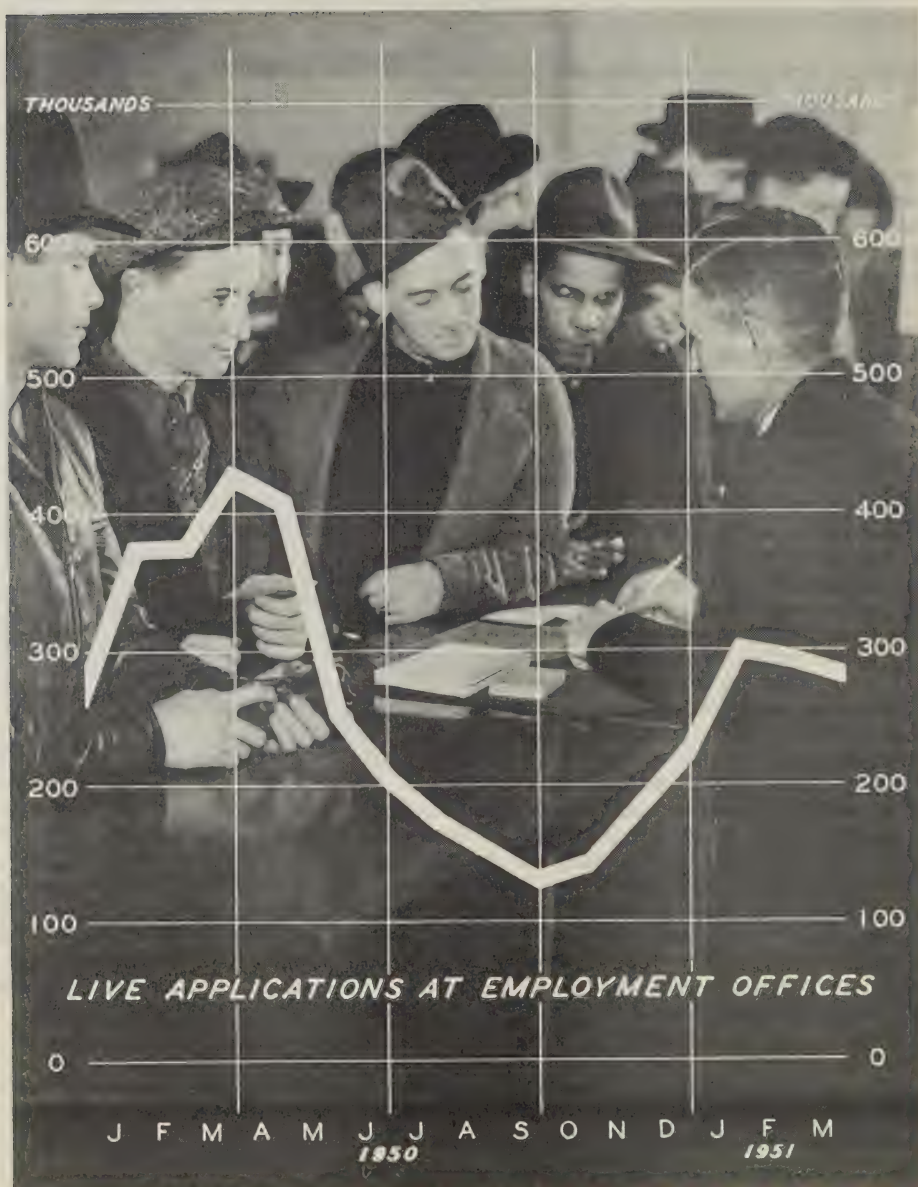
But, in addition, it can prove itself to be economically sound. The goods and services which could be produced by the handicapped person now idle would add to the national wealth. It has been estimated in the United States that the cost of keeping a person as a public charge for one year is as much as the average cost of rehabilitating him to a point where he is economically productive.

It has been estimated that there are about 475,000 disabled persons in Canada, including war casualties, although this figure should be viewed with considerable reservations because of the lack of accurate statistical data on the subject. Of these, it is estimated that 150,000 still require rehabilitation before taking their place in employment.

It appears that about 80 per cent of the disabled can be rehabilitated to the point where they can take their place in employment. In this regard it is interesting to note the statistics of the Department of Veterans' Affairs which provided a complete program of rehabilitation for veterans. Of the 16,000 veterans receiving pensions assessed at 80 per cent or more disability, only about 1,500 or less than 10 per cent are today unemployed.

The employment of physically handicapped persons at the present time is probably higher and unemployment lower than it has ever been, although there is no statistical information on this subject. The registration of handicapped workers at National Employment Service offices, including the mentally handicapped, totalled 9,000 at the middle of February of whom 7,600 were men and 1,400 women. This does not cover all those seeking work through other agencies or by their own efforts. The continuing wave of prosperity during the past ten years has favoured the employment of handicapped workers at least temporarily, but in a time of economic adversity the problem of finding them jobs may again become serious. At the same time, the population of handicapped workers is expected to increase. Continually more of the population will be in the older age bracket and it is in this age group that the incidence of disability increases sharply. In addition, because of medical advances, persons are able to live for many years despite severe impairment.

The problem of disability and the need for rehabilitation will not lessen of itself. It may be that Canada's need for additional manpower will be an important factor in pushing forward the development of a more comprehensive rehabilitation program.



Employment Service Activities

Only a small number of the applications registered at Employment Service offices during the winter months were removed from the active file during March. A 3,400 decline in applications from men and a 3,000 drop in female registrations during the month brought the number registered at March 29 to 290,300, some 61,300 of whom were women. The first week in April indicated a more pronounced decline with applications dropping by 7,200 to 283,100; the total drop from the seasonal high in applications at that date was about 21,000.

The decline in March took place mainly among applicants registered in the construction, transportation and metalworking trades. Increased registrations of loggers, rising from 5,400 to 8,300 during the month offset the general downward trend evident in all major occupations. Applications were slightly fewer in the unskilled occupations and Easter activity brought about a dropping off in registrations in sales work.

The growing labour demand was evidenced in the rise in unfilled vacancies. It should, however, be kept in mind that statistics on vacancies represent only those jobs which employers report to the Employment Service. By March 29, unfilled vacancies had risen to 41,400 an increase of 2,500 in jobs for men and 1,200 for women from March 1. Orders for male farm help have almost doubled during the month although the number on file at the month-end was still small. Vacancies in the metalworking trades rose from 1,800 to 2,800, in construction from 500 to 800 and in unskilled occupations from 3,600 to 4,600.

Placements showed a minor advance, increasing by about 200 a week to total 14,100 on an average each week in March.

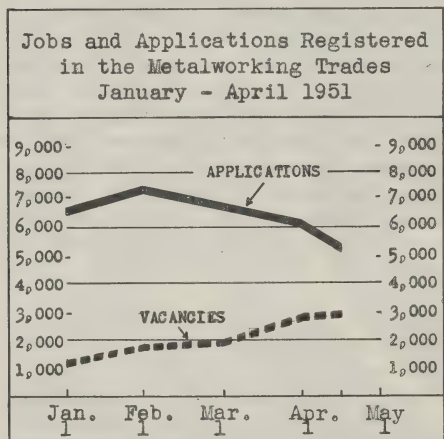
Although the number of applications continued to be substantial and vacancies showed only a moderate gain, employment office officials were already making plans to meet an anticipated labour shortage during the summer months. While the shortages may occur in many occupations, depending on the area, they are expected to be felt mainly in skilled and technical jobs connected with the metalworking trades, and in the primary industry group, particularly in agriculture.

National Employment Service offers its assistance in bringing technical men to the job through the Executive and Professional offices. As well as five regional offices, there are full-time E. and P. employment offices maintained in the following universities: Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Toronto (for graduates only) Montreal, Laval, and Sir George Williams College. At other universities, N.E.S. officers work in co-operation with university staffs.

Because of the shortage of engineers, employers this year have been approaching the graduating students while they are still at university. Employment officers had registered all interested students by the middle of January and, with a rough screening of applications, were able to provide employers with suitable applicants for referral or interview. The 2,450 engineers expected to graduate this year are being rapidly absorbed at starting salaries around \$225 a month. Many undergraduates are also able to secure well-paid jobs in the technical field.

In the Executive and Professional offices, apart from the universities, some 400 vacancies were on file for engineers and 500 for draughtsmen with applications numbering 400 and 300 respectively. Many of the applicants cannot be matched with reported jobs however because of age barriers, insufficient academic training, and language difficulties in the case of immigrants.

In the metalworking trades, there is some hesitancy on the part of employers to report vacancies because of the known shortage of suitable applicants. Clearance facilities do offer an incentive, however, since they can broaden the field of recruiting to anywhere in Canada and even abroad, if desired. About 400 jobs were reported a week in the iron and steel industry during the first two months of 1951 with an average of about 300 placements made during the same time. By March 29, unfilled vacancies remaining on file for these occupations stood at 2,800 and applications at 5,700.



In the agricultural field, the Employment Service is able to help meet labour needs in a number of ways. Farmers can report vacancies and receive help through the regular employ-

ment office channels; the number of orders filed last year varied from 2,700 a week in September to 200 a week in the winter low. Placements numbered about 1,800 and 160 during the same period. In addition, N.E.S. officers co-operate in recruiting workers for the seasonal movements of farm help, of which there were some 16 organized last summer, involving around 14,000 persons. This does not include minor movements of which there is no record. Another important means of meeting labour needs in agriculture is through immigration. Group movements of workers sponsored by the Department of Labour have been responsible for bringing into Canada some 11,000 persons for farm work since 1946 and the great majority of these were placed by the Employment Service. This excludes the Dutch workers taking up farm work in Canada and other farm immigrants, who in many instances also have been placed by the Employment Service.

Table 1

Occupational Distribution of Applications
by Workers and of Job Openings Registered
with the National Employment Service.
March 29, 1951

Occupation	Job Openings	Apps. by Workers	Excess of Appli- cations over Job Openings
<u>MALES</u>			
Professional and Semiprofessional.....	1,334	2,319	985
Engineers.....	423	444	21
Draughtsmen.....	508	251	257
Managerial and Official.....	206	1,475	1,269
Clerical.....	1,904	7,519	5,615
Sales.....	1,539	4,726	3,187
Service.....	925	17,086	16,161
Farm Hands.....	1,417	1,441	24
Seamen.....	70	4,313	4,243
Skilled and Semiskilled.....	15,582	94,071	78,489
Food and Tobacco Products.....	46	1,845	1,799
Primary and Secondary Textiles.....	225	1,541	1,316
Lumbering and Lumber Products.....	8,417	11,904	3,487
Loggers and Bushmen.....	8,148	8,343	195
Pulp, Paper Printing and Publishing.....	111	580	469
Rubber Goods, Leather and Leather Products	66	1,145	1,079
Metalworking.....	2,771	5,665	2,894
Machinists, Toolmakers, Die Setters....	946	803	143
Other Machine Shop Workers.....	899	708	191
Sheet Metal Workers.....	216	578	362
Foundry Workers.....	116	380	264
Boilermakers.....	44	165	121
Structural Iron and Steel Workers.....	83	785	702
Welders and Flame Cutters.....	250	972	722
Blacksmiths, Forgemmen, Treaters.....	115	808	693
Electrical.....	183	1,270	1,087
Electricians.....	147	1,192	1,045
Radio Manufacturing.....	13	17	4
Automobile Workers, N.E.C.....	3	71	68
Aircraft Workers, N.E.C.....	61	69	8
Railroad Equip. & Shipbldg. Workers N.E.C..	8	190	182
Miners.....	193	1,169	976
Construction.....	768	34,383	33,615
Bricklayers and Tile Setters.....	124	1,368	1,244
Carpenters.....	342	23,491	23,149
Plumbers and Steam Fitters.....	116	1,631	1,515
Truck & Tractor Drivers.....	351	12,827	12,476
Millwrights.....	42	462	420
Automobile Mechanics and Repairmen.....	498	1,733	1,235
Foremen.....	64	2,392	2,328
Apprentices.....	156	4,174	4,018
Other Skilled and Semiskilled.....	1,619	12,651	11,032
Unskilled.....	4,065	94,866	90,801
All Others.....	12	1,126	1,114

Table 1 --(Concl'd)

Occupation	Job Openings	Apps. by Workers	Excess of Appli- cations over Job Openings
<u>FEMALES</u>			
Clerical.....	4,393	13,132	8,739
Secretaries, Stenographers and Typists.....	2,787	3,251	464
Sales.....	1,170	8,967	7,797
Service.....	5,218	12,937	7,719
Waitresses.....	976	3,447	2,471
Domestic and Personal Service Workers.....	3,776	4,506	730
Skilled and Semiskilled.....	2,641	10,705	8,064
Primary and Secondary Textiles.....	2,134	5,339	3,205
Laundering, Cleaning, Dyeing and Pressing..	147	1,039	892
Other Skilled and Semiskilled.....	342	4,327	3,985
Unskilled.....	574	13,391	12,817
All Others.....	328	2,202	1,874
Total, Males.....	27,054	228,942	201,888
Total, Females.....	14,324	61,334	47,010
Grand Total.....	41,378	290,276	248,898

Table II -- PLACEMENT OPERATIONS OF THE NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

S e r i e s	A V E R A G E W E E K L Y		
	February * 1951	January 1951	February 1950
Applications Filed x.....	39,000	48,000	37,000
Vacancies Notified.....	20,000	19,000	14,000
Placements.....	13,900	12,300	9,500
Women.....	4,400	4,400	3,400
Veterans.....	1,800	2,000	1,600
Handicapped.....	260	240	140
Executive & Professional.....	55	55	60
Workers Transferred to Jobs.....	265	350	100

* Latest date for which complete figures are available.

x Renewals not included.

THE OUTLOOK FOR FARM LABOUR, 1951



A shortage of farm workers is to be expected in a tight labour market, such as that predicted for this summer, and there were indications during April that this condition was already developing. The demand for farm labour has been strong this spring and far more farmers than last year have been asking for immigrant farm labour.

Although the supply of workers was adequate during the early spring there was no large surplus of workers, either on the farms or among the unemployed, which can be counted on to fill agricultural manpower requirements in the coming year. In the past decade, the farm labour force has declined from about 1,350,000 to nearly 1,150,000. In this period, other industries have been building up their staffs, partly at the expense of agriculture. There were indications during the first half of 1950, when a condition of general labour surplus existed, that the farm labour force might again be expanded. But with the pick-up in employment in the latter part of the year, it was again difficult to recruit workers and the industry entered the 1951 season without a good supply of workers on the farms to draw upon, as was the case in pre-war years.

There were some 290,000 registered unemployed around the first of April but the farmer is finding it increasingly difficult to compete for the services of these workers. While wages and working conditions on the farm have improved in recent years, there has been an even more marked advance in wage levels in other industries. In January, the average monthly wage paid farm help, plus board, was estimated at about \$76.00. The average of weekly earnings in all other industries at the same date was over \$45.00. There is some indication of a further rise in farm wages this spring, tractor men in the west were being offered \$100 to \$125 per month and, in some instances, it was reported that hours of work are being reduced. By and large, however, wages and working conditions continue to be more attractive in non-farm industries.

Immigration has been a valuable supplementary source of farm labour in the postwar years and will again be an important factor in the 1951 season. The supply of D.P.'s available for farm work is not so large this year, particularly of single men who are in greatest demand. However, 3,410 Displaced Persons had been requested for general farm work by April 1 of whom 224 had arrived and 1,500 more were expected before July 31. As well, 1,000 Displaced Persons were being brought in for beet work of whom 350 had arrived by April 1. It is also expected that 300 couples will be arriving by July to go into farm work.

Dutch farmers will continue to be admitted in large numbers and an increase in immigration from other countries, such as Italy, is anticipated. In addition to those who came in under the "organized" movements of farm workers, which are listed above, about 2,000 farmers and farm workers came in through the normal flow of immigration in the first two months of the year.

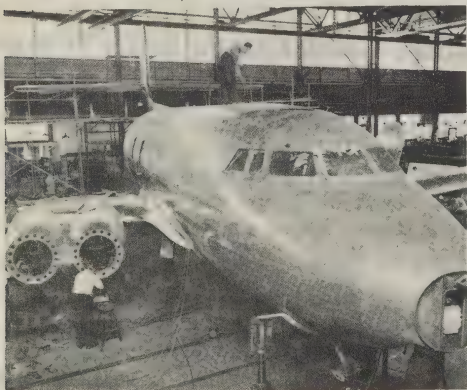
The recruitment and placement of farm workers in Canada will again be facilitated by the Federal-Provincial Farm Labour Agreements. These agreements call for active participation in this work by the Federal Department of Labour, the National Employment Service and the Provincial Governments. These agreements are designed particularly to make the best possible use of available manpower to harvest special crops—such as the western wheat crop, the British Columbia fruit and vegetable harvest and the hay and grain crop in eastern Canada. Provincial agencies also will be helping to meet local demands for farm labour. The following data on the number of workers involved in the organized movements in 1950 indicate the extent of the assistance given to agriculture in Canada from this source:

1. International Movements	
Tobacco Workers.....	1,652
2. Interprovincial Movements	
Fruit Picking.....	112
Grain Harvesting.....	2,258
Hay Harvesting.....	1,250
Potato Harvesting.....	594
General Farm Work.....	271
3. Intraprovincial Movements	
Apple Harvesting.....	950
Berry Pickers.....	1,900
Beet Harvesting.....	500
Potato Picking.....	1,300
Beet Blocking.....	1,000
Fruit Picking (Students).....	1,600

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION FOR DEFENCE PRODUCTION

There has been a tremendous growth in plant construction since the start of the Korean war but only a small segment of this has been for direct defence production. There are two main reasons for this. First, with the unprecedented growth in manufacturing plant capacity in the past decade, the Canadian economy is better able to cope with the needs of war production. Secondly, rather than the broad, all-out program of the last war, Canadian defence production now is concentrated in a few fields—aircraft, shipbuilding, and electronics, notably. Among the basic manufacturing industries, however, such as iron and steel, petroleum and base metals, an intensive program of industrial expansion is being carried out to extend processing facilities in line with major resource development and to provide more materials for the production of military equipment and supplies.

Aircraft: The main industrial expansion for defence purposes at present is taking place in the aircraft industry. With a program embracing a three-year expenditure of \$1.5 billions, several new plants are to be built and old ones re-opened.



A. V. Roe (Canada) Ltd. at Malton, Ontario, is carrying out a huge expansion program, which will see 600,000 square feet of floor space added to the existing one million feet. The new additions will be principally for the production of Orenda jet engines and should be completed in 1952. The increase in employment as a result will be part of a general increase in the plant's work force from the

present 6,000 to an anticipated 10,000 to 12,000 by 1952.

In Montreal, Canadair Ltd. has just completed a new \$2,000,000 plant for the production of airframes for the F-86 fighter. Employment in the plant has not shown a large increase as yet, but is expected to rise from 3,000 to 6,500 in the first six months of this year.

For the future, plans are being considered to produce the Harvard trainer again in Canada. This would result in the re-opening of the Fort William plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry Ltd. and the building of a new engine plant by the Canadian Pratt & Whitney Co. Ltd., at Montreal to manufacture radial-type engines. It has been reported

that the construction of the latter plant would result in employment requirements of 3,000.

There has been considerable industrial expansion also among firms supplying parts for aircraft production. A.V. Roe, for example, has over 350 supplier firms. Among these, Canadian Acme Screw and Gear Ltd. is building a large new plant to produce precision gears in greater quantity. Canadian Steel Improvement Ltd., a subsidiary of a Cleveland firm, will set up a plant at Toronto to produce blade forgings for the Orenda jet engine. Sir George Godfrey and Partners Ltd. at Montreal is expanding facilities to produce pressurization equipment. The Dowty Co. at Ajax, Ont. was established in 1950 and will produce undercarriages and hydraulic parts and systems for aircraft. It is reported that Dominion Magnesium Ltd. will construct a \$2,500,000 plant at Haley, Ont. to produce parts for A. V. Roe Ltd.,

Electronics and Communications: In this field, Canada is playing an increasingly important part. Many of the products required can be turned out by the existing large electrical apparatus industry but at least two new plants are being constructed. The Dominion government radar plant at Toronto is operating at capacity and it has recently been announced that another \$2,000,000 radar plant will be constructed in that city which would employ 1,500 workers. Another large project is the new electronics division of Canadian Westinghouse Ltd., at Hamilton which will employ about 1,000 by the end of 1951.

Among other industries which have received defence contracts—shipbuilding, textiles and motor vehicles—little or no plant construction specifically for completion of these contracts has been undertaken. As the defence program gains momentum, it may be that further development will be necessary in these sectors. In this connection, the Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Defence Production, stated in the House of Commons in February:

"To date, it has been possible to place defence contracts without any material expansion of industrial facilities. It is now obvious that growing requirements will make it necessary to expand Canada's industrial capacity."

MOST LAY-OFFS IN MANUFACTURING DUE TO MATERIAL SHORTAGES

In March, only 1,627 workers were laid-off by manufacturing firms for non-seasonal reasons, as reported by local offices of the National Employment Service. For the past several months, industrial lay-offs have been due chiefly to material shortages. The shortage of steel, which started causing lay-offs about September, 1950, continues to hamper production; shortages of other materials are becoming more numerous and causing lay-offs in textile, leather, and glass products manufacturing.

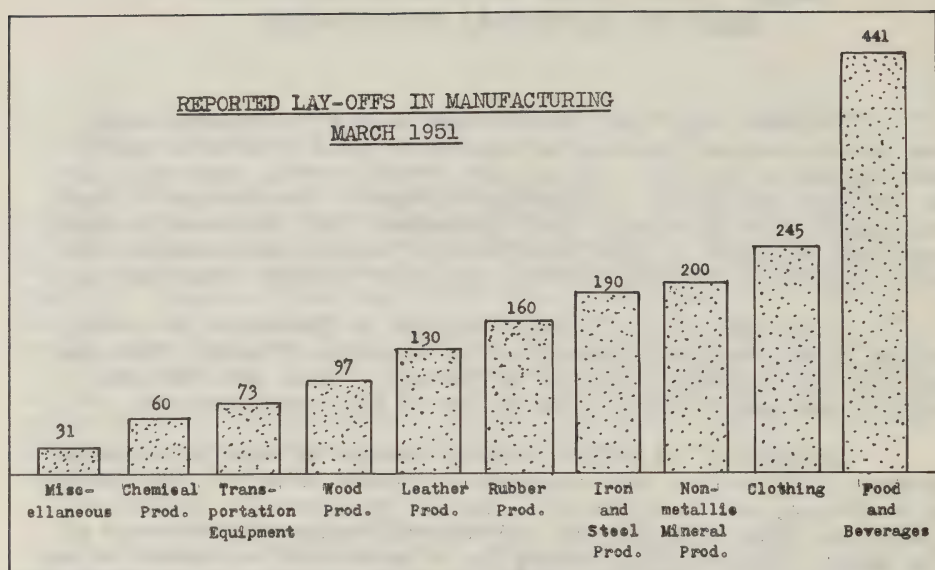
There were only 62 lay-offs reported as the result of a steel shortage in manufacturing industry during the month of March. This compares with 553 in January, and 105 in February. These lay-offs were evenly divided amongst three firms and are of only short duration.

Lay-offs in the textile industry because of material shortages increased as 215 workers were reported as released in March, compared to none in February and 15 in January. Hosiery firms were the hardest hit in March, as three firms laid off 125 workers, because of a shortage of nylon thread. The Butterfly Hosiery Co. at Drummondville, Quebec let out 50 workers temporarily. Exquisite Hosiery Co. at St. Jean Quebec released 25 workers, while another Drummondville hosiery firm released 50 workers. A fur manufacturing company at Quebec city laid off 90 workers because of a shortage of furs.

Leather manufacturing firms are handicapped by a shortage of hides, and as a result 130 workers were laid off - 30 at St. George de Beauce, Quebec, and 100 at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

A shortage of silica sand is causing considerable disruption in the production of glass. Two Montreal firms released a total of 200 workers for a temporary period.

Heaviest lay-offs during the month were from confectionery manufacturing firms. Four firms. Four firms released 320 workers, reportedly because of resistance to high prices, during the month of March. Patterson Chocolates Ltd. laid off 25 workers; Lowneys Chocolates Co. Ltd. at Montreal released 200 workers, Ganong Bros. St. Stephen, N.B. - 25, and a firm at Winnipeg, 70 workers. The reduction in the Government excise tax on chocolate products may assist this industry in regaining previous employment levels.



Reported Non-seasonal Lay-offs in Manufacturing
by Industry

Industry	Reported Lay-offs (1) During March, 1951		Reported Employment at March 1, 1951 (2)
	Number of Plants	Number of Workers	
Iron and steel products.....	5	190	168,150
Transportation equipment.....	1	73	116,800
Food and beverages.....	6	441	114,350
Clothing.....	5	245	96,650
Wood products.....	4	97	84,300
Paper products.....	2	23	71,300
Non-ferrous metal products...	1	8	47,750
Chemical products.....	2	60	46,450
Leather products.....	2	130	28,700
Non-metallic mineral products	2	200	26,100
Rubber products.....	2	160	21,250
Other (3).....	-	-	225,800
Total.....	32	1,627	1,047,600

- (1) As reported by National Employment Service offices.
 (2) Source: Employment and Payrolls Branch, D. B. S.
 (3) Employment in the six industries in which no non-seasonal lay-offs were reported in March, 1950.

REGIONAL LABOUR MARKET

APPLICATIONS ON FILE WITH N.E.S. AT APRIL 1

REGION	Number	% Wage		Change from	
		& Salary Workers	% Labour Force	Mar. 1/51	Mar. 30/50
Newfoundland	12,400	18.3	10.2	+ 500	- 8,700
Maritimes	34,200	12.3	8.2	+ 900	- 18,800
Quebec	95,600	9.3	6.6	+ 3,100	- 55,000
Ontario	56,700	4.1	3.2	- 6,700	- 39,000
Prairie	49,600	9.6	5.0	- 1,200	- 7,800
Pacific	41,800	11.8	9.8	- 3,000	- 8,600
CANADA	290,300	7.7	5.5	- 6,300	-137,900

ATLANTIC March, the quietest part of the winter season in the Atlantic region, brought little change in the employment picture in any of the four provinces. Unfavourable weather conditions, together with an exodus of logging workers into construction and farming, contributed to a further slackening in the forestry industry during the month. Farming, fishing, and construction activity had not begun generally, or on any scale; and a lack of orders cut back the operations of smaller coal mines. However, most manufacturing was very active; waterfront work in the major ports reached peak volume; and shipbuilding and aircraft production employment was expanding.

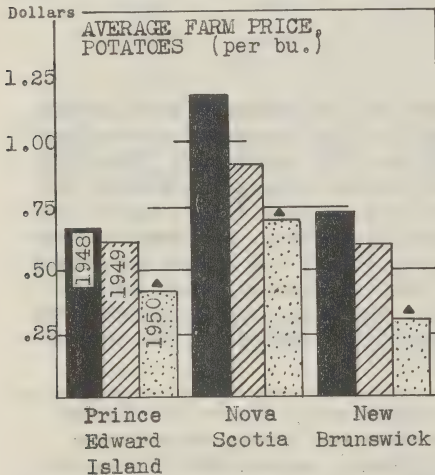
On the whole, there remained considerably fewer job seekers on the regional labour market than there were last year, despite the slack or deteriorating situation in the primary industries. The maintenance of above-normal construction employment in larger centres, much lighter seasonal lay-offs from steel plants and paper mills, higher levels of mining employment and the increased manpower demands of the woods industries, all have contributed to higher labour income this winter, thus both directly and indirectly keeping down the number of those seeking work.

During March the Newfoundland economy began the transition to spring and summer activity, this year with less unemployment than in other post-war years. The strength of world demand for newsprint and wood pulp contributed most to this relatively favourable situation; but lumbering employment was also high.

Among the indications of increasing activity were the start during March of south coast bank fishing, herring fishing and herring packing; the acceleration of preparations for the early opening of coastal navigation.

There was virtually no change in the employment situation in Prince Edward Island, where all the major industries — farming, fishing, food processing and canning, construction — were at the bottom of the seasonal slump. During March, the unusually large volume of pulpwood shipments to the mainland continued. Another movement from the Island — that of young farm workers to defence manufacturing centres in Ontario and Quebec — occasioned concern as to a possible shortage of farm help this summer.

Opposing trends in employment as between areas and industries in Nova Scotia resulted in an unchanged volume of unemployment during March. The impact of defence spending became more apparent, showing up in actual hirings of shipyard workers and aircraft production trainees in Halifax, in preparations for the start of shipbuilding in Pictou, and in production of clothing and footwear in Amherst.



Construction maintained above-normal activity for this time of year in the larger centres; fish processing workers in Cape Breton, Halifax and along the south shore were more steadily employed as a result of heavier catches; and a busy time was experienced on the Halifax waterfront. On the other hand, there were lay-offs from logging camps; impassable roads or the imposition of load limits cut off log deliveries to sawmills and many were forced to close; and the highway load limits interrupted the employment of highway transport workers.

Woods employment in New Brunswick continued to suffer from the unusually mild winter in all but the most northerly parts of the province. Cutting and hauling proceeded at a slower rate than usual along the north shore, but had almost stopped in most other areas. As a result, the favourable trend of employment in some industries and areas was more than offset by increasing unemployment among loggers, bush labourers and sawmill hands.

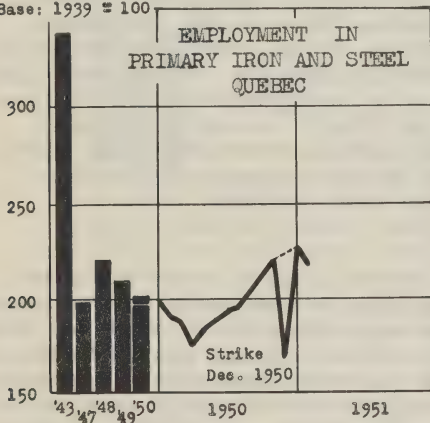
The start of the spring upswing in construction activity and employment was evident in a few areas, particularly in Saint John, at the site of the new cement plant at Havelock, and at the Tobique River hydro project in the Woodstock area. Around St. Stephen, fish packing plants resumed activity as sardine catches improved, but shortage of orders brought lay-offs and short time to women engaged in confectionary manufacturing. In the potato-growing areas, as a result of poor prices this season, the potato acreage planted is expected to be 25 per cent below that planted in 1950.

QUEBEC

Marked counter movements in employment levels in industries in the Quebec region produced a slight net rise in overall unemployment during March. Favourable tendencies were noted in mining, manufacturing, farming and construction; on the other hand, logging employment was reduced as bush workers left the woods in substantial numbers.

Manufacturing industries that maintained high level activity or expanded further during March were heavy iron and steel, aircraft, aluminum, pulp and paper, chemicals and electrical parts. The demand for metal working skills arising out of the activity in these industries, already taxing the resources of the labour market, is likely to produce acute shortages when shipbuilding for defence contracts gets under way in Lauzon, Sorel and Montreal. Additional growth in aircraft and aero engine production in Montreal also will contribute to this situation.

Base: 1939 = 100



The scarcity of wool and nylon, in particular, brought production cut-backs, short time and lay-offs to primary textile mills while secondary textile production and employment were expanding. The slack season in meat packing had ended but confectionery manufacturers now were reducing staff as orders fell off.

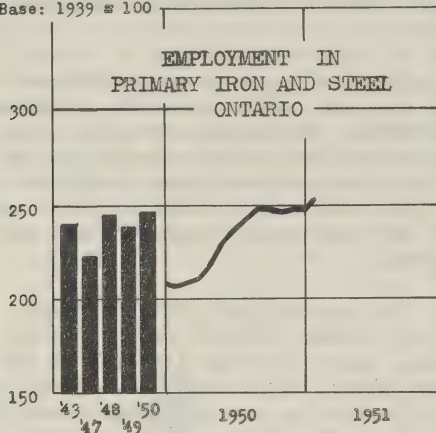
Although ground conditions have not been favourable to the start of work on new construction, work on those projects that have been kept open through the winter was accelerated during the period. Plans for the coming season include a substantial volume of engineering, industrial and residential construction; but material allocations may have an adverse effect, especially on housing. An early opening of inland and deep sea navigation is probable, and dock workers, canal workers and substantial numbers of seamen have begun to report back to their usual employment.

ONTARIO

During March, there was a further decline in unemployment in the Ontario region largely because of sustained high-level activity and expansion in manufacturing, particularly in the aircraft, heavy iron and steel, electrical and chemical industries. The overall rise in manufacturing employment took place despite further scattered work interruptions attributed to steel shortages, a slackening off in auto industry hirings as material and parts shortages cropped up or threatened, and seasonal slackening in confectionary and tobacco processing firms. It appears that soon there may be general shortages of acceptable industrial workers in some local areas, notably in London, Brantford, Lindsay, Pembroke and New Toronto.

Factors that also contributed to the decline in Ontario unemployment during the month were the opening of lake navigation, with the return of many seamen to their ships and of canal and dock workers to their usual jobs; and the upswing in shipbuilding employment, particularly in Collingwood and Midland. On the other hand, there was some seasonal easing of lumbering and logging activity; plans for summer cutting are extensive, however, and the slack period may be short.

Base: 1939 = 100



But, on the basis of current conditions, contracts awarded and the hirings that did take place in March, early local shortages of skilled and unskilled construction workers may occur in a number of areas, among them Sudbury, Brampton, Kingston, St. Catharines, Pembroke, Ottawa, North Bay and, most especially, Sarnia. In Niagara Falls, and to a lesser extent in other areas of the Niagara Peninsula including those mentioned here, possible shortages of construction labour may be eased by the continuing influx from other areas of workers seeking jobs on the hydro project.

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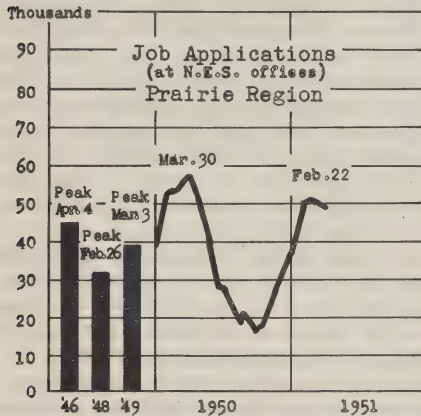
PRAIRIE During March the annual transition from winter to summer work began. With the beginning of the spring thaw, workers were leaving their winter occupations in the woods and mines either to return to their farms or take up other seasonal work. Industrial activity was slight during the month, as the spring thaw made pulp cutting difficult, and closed down both sawmill operations and mining exploration. Spring work in agriculture, construction, navigation and railway maintenance had not yet begun on a large scale.

Although spring seeding will not begin until after the middle of April, many farmers, in anticipation of a labour shortage, have already placed orders for help with the National Employment Service. The demand was most intense in the Lethbridge sugar beet area, and was partially met by the arrival of immigrants. In Saskatchewan, requirements were being satisfied, but with difficulty. One of the reasons for the reluctance of workers to take farm jobs is a preference for work in construction or other occupation that will establish a claim for unemployment insurance.

Of the 37,900 men registered for jobs, some twelve to fifteen thousand were in construction occupations. Construction was largely in the late planning stage, and hiring on any large scale was not expected to begin before May, when the frost is out of the ground. As in other regions, the value of planned construction is much greater this year than last, with the increase concentrated in defence and industrial construction

and a greatly expanded highway program, particularly in Saskatchewan. Higher costs and credit restrictions are expected to retard new residential construction, except in Alberta where a beginning was made on what is likely to be another record year of home building.

Manufacturing in the region showed divergent trends. There were further lay-offs in packing plants as stock receipts continued to



fall off. In part, this is a temporary condition brought about by the effect of the spring weather upon the country roads, but production has also been affected by the past drain of livestock to the United States, and the consequent need to retain cattle on the farms to build up herds. The metal industries are beginning to feel the pinch of the steel shortage, with some small lay-offs caused by delays in the delivery of supplies. The cloak trade is seasonally slack, but other clothing firms are busy and shoe factories are fully employed on civilian and government orders.

Aircraft firms have shown increased activity and have placed orders with the N.E.S. for skilled tradesmen.

Although bush work was slackening off in the Lakehead area, there were still almost three thousand job vacancies for bush workers. A great many men are needed for log peeling and river driving which will begin about May 15. Because of the anticipated shortage of labour, the larger companies are keeping on workers through the slack season. The Port Arthur shipyards are hiring help for the work on two minesweepers and a second oil tanker and both the Lakehead ports are preparing for the opening of the navigation season.

PACIFIC The rapid recovery from winter unemployment which started in the last half of February was checked early in March, when further heavy snowfalls blanketed parts of the region. The beginning of many construction projects and spring work on farms was delayed, and once again, logging operations on Vancouver Island were brought to a standstill. With the return of milder weather at the end of the month there was a gradual resumption of full-scale production.

Most of those registered for work with N.E.S. offices at the end of March were in the forest and construction industries, but with the beginning of spring weather and the continuing strong demand for lumber and newsprint, these workers likely will be quickly absorbed in the expanding forest industries. New pulp plants on Vancouver Island

and at Prince Rupert have begun operations, and orders for lumber are still running at 65 per cent above the level of the past two years.

Because of the need to expand the productive facilities of the region, new planned construction is currently at a much higher level than last year. A beginning has been made on a second pulp plant on Vancouver Island and the dam on the Nechako River, source of power for the aluminum plant which is to be built at Kitimat. Preparations are also being made for the completion of the highway and railroad which will link Prince George with the Peace River and the lower mainland. In addition, it is expected that the engineering projects contemplate in the vicinity of Vancouver will put a strain on the available supply of construction workers.



production of lead and zinc, respectively. Almost all of the Canadian production of lead and about half of the Canadian production of zinc comes from the mines in this region.

The sharp rise in prices during the last half of 1950 resulted in an upsurge both in production and in the development of new sources. Activities are concentrated in three areas--the Slocan district near Nelson, the Hazelton-Smithers area inland from Prince Rupert, and in the vicinity of Mayo, Yukon. In all of these areas refining equipment is being set up, old mines are being re-opened and new properties are being explored. The demands for labour arising from these operations have not been large, but experienced hard rock miners are scarce, and it is expected that these vacancies will have to be filled with workers from outside the region.

LOCAL LABOUR MARKET CONDITIONS

APRIL 1, 1951

Labour Market Groupings (1)	Number of Areas					
	CANADA	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific
1 Substantial Labour Surplus	36	10	18	2	-	6
2 Moderate Labour Surplus	33	8	12	5	3	5
3 Slight Labour Surplus	71	8	13	24	19	7
4 Balanced Labour Market	34	1	-	26	7	-
5 Marked Labour Shortage	4	-	-	4	-	-

As this summary table shows, at April 1 there were seven more areas in Canada with substantial labour surpluses than there were at March 1. But there were also six more areas in which the labour market was in balance or in which shortages of particular skills had become acute.

Upward changes in group ratings were evident in most Atlantic areas and in several in Quebec. The principal reason for the changes was the release of additional woods workers as logging activity slowed down. One area in each region (Minto, N.B. and Mont Laurier, Que.) jumped from group 3 to group 1 during March on this account. The only area to move upward in the Ontario region was Pembroke, for the same reason; while Estevan, Sask., moved from group 3 to group 2 as more workers sought jobs in food processing and pottery-making or as auto mechanics.

A general pickup in textiles, clothing, leather and abrasives, together with hirings for the new electrical apparatus plant, changed Three Rivers from group 1 to group 2 during March. Hirings for shipbuilding and armaments production in Sorel had the same effect there.

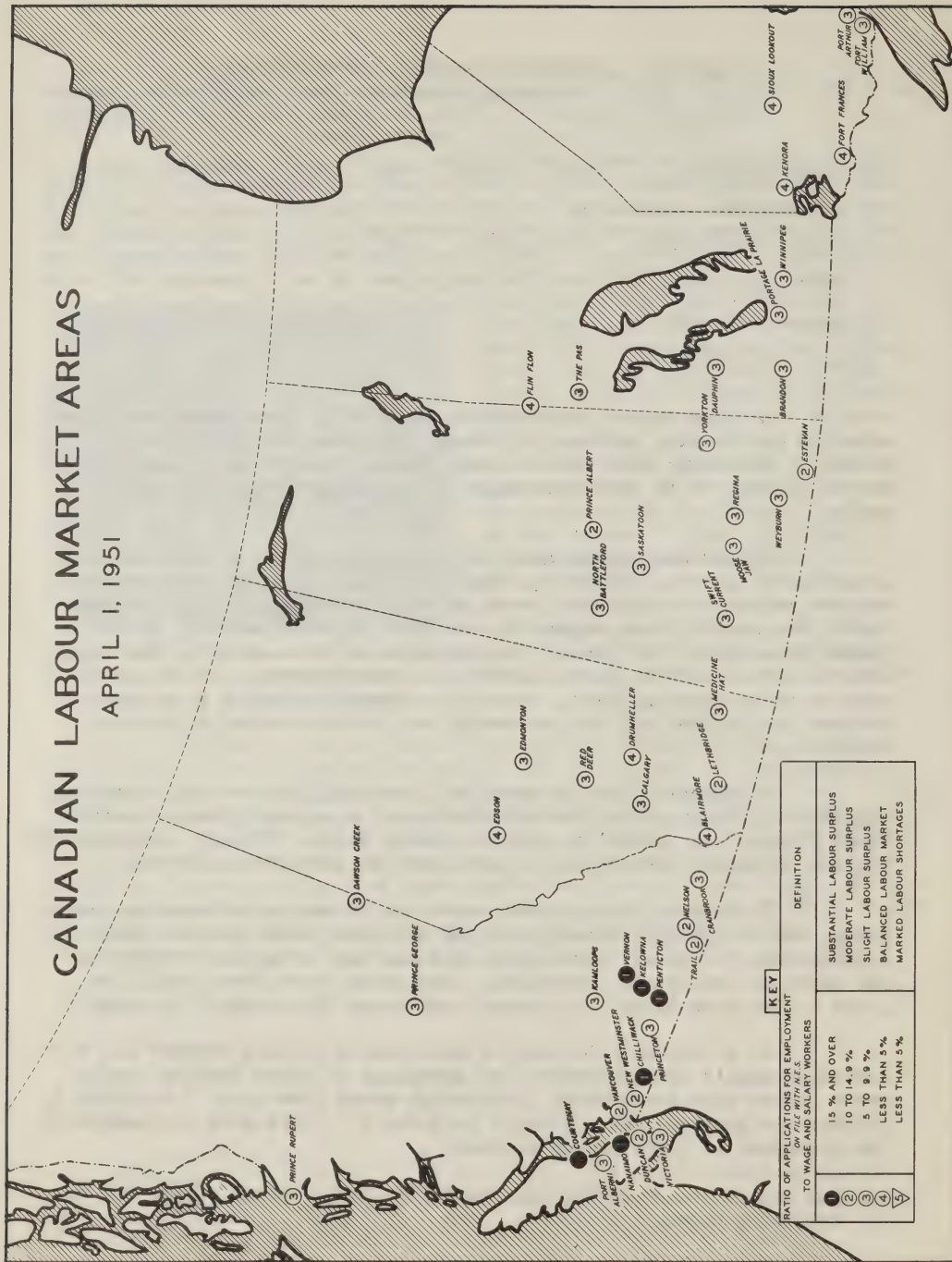
In Ontario, the gradual expansion of many manufacturing industries, the re-opening of navigation of the Great Lakes and the start of shipbuilding for naval contracts in Midland were primarily responsible for improved employment conditions. Two areas moved from group 1 to group 2, two from group 2 to group 3 and seven from group 3 to group 4.

As a result of hirings of farm hands, pottery workers and construction skills and labourers, the groupings of three Prairie region areas became more favourable: Lethbridge moved from group 1 to group 2, Yorkton and Moose Jaw from group 2 to group 3. There were no changes in the groupings of Pacific region areas.

(1) For definition of groupings, see bottom-right corner of the map on following pages.

CANADIAN LABOUR MARKET AREAS

APRIL 1, 1951



KEY

RATIO OF APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT
TO WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS

ON FILE WITH N.E.S.

DEFINITION

15 % AND OVER
10 TO 14.9 %
5 TO 9.9 %
LESS THAN 5 %
LESS THAN 5 %

SUBSTANTIAL LABOUR SURPLUS
MODERATE LABOUR SURPLUS
SLIGHT LABOUR SURPLUS
BALANCED LABOUR MARKET
MARKED LABOUR SHORTAGES



RATIO OF APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT ON FILL WITH AGES		DEFINITION
1	15 % AND OVER	SUBSTANTIAL LABOUR SURPLUS
2	10 TO 14.9 %	MODERATE LABOUR SURPLUS
3	5 TO 9.9 %	SLIGHT LABOUR SURPLUS
4	LESS THAN 5 %	BALANCED LABOUR MARKET
5	LESS THAN 5 %	MARKED LABOUR SHORTAGES

Labour market conditions in areas where applications for work amount to 15 or more per cent of the total number of wage and salary workers in that district are discussed in detail below:

Corner Brook Grand Falls St. John's	Further releases of loggers as season closes. Large-scale hirings for construction, navigation not yet under way.
Charlottetown Summerside	All major industries seasonally quiet. Food processing, construction workers, farmers and fishermen idle.
Inverness, Minto	Coal mining slack due to lack of orders. Fish processing plants closed in Inverness, logging slackening in Minto.
Bathurst, Campbellton	Fishing, fish processing dormant. Bush camps closing gradually.
Drummondville	Lay-offs in primary textiles—shortages of materials.
Levis, Riviere du Loup, Port Alfred	Most cutting ended, bad roads preventing hauling, Too early for upswing in hirings of construction workers, seamen.
Shawinigan Falls, Megantic, Mont Laurier, St. Jos. d'Alma, Dolbeau, Causapscal	Releases of bush workers at end of logging operations adding to persistent surpluses of construction workers, for whom season not yet open.
Montmagny	Material shortages brought lay-offs of foundry workers.
St. Georges de Beauce	Slackness in primary industries augmented by lay-offs in footwear industry due to material shortages.
Rimouski	Continued slackening in sawmilling activity.
St. Agathe, St. Jerome, Jonquiere	All seasonal industries slack.
Sturgeon Falls, Hawkesbury	Lumber mill operations interrupted by shortage of logs. No pick-up in construction yet.
Chilliwack, Vernon	High level logging camps closed by heavy snow. Shortage of logs curtailed sawmill activity.
Courtenay, Nanaimo	Unfavourable weather conditions prevent increased logging activity. Log shortages interrupted sawmilling.
Kelowna, Penticton	Adverse weather prevented early start in Okanagan fruit farm work; many women applicants on file.

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES

APRIL 1, 1951

Shortages of particular skills have appeared in a number of local areas during recent months. The following analysis and tables are intended to locate current shortages and to indicate their general causes.

Shortages of particular skills at April 1 were, as in past months, localized. To the occupational groups in which there were notable scarcities of male workers at March 1--logging skills and metalworkers--was added to the farm help group by April 1. During this time, while the demand for loggers and bushmen was somewhat less extensive, it was intensified in a number of areas; and the demand for metalworkers with specific backgrounds of experience became more intensive in a growing number of areas. Among the occupations for female workers, there were increasing shortages of secretaries and stenographers, typists, domestics and workers in secondary textiles, especially in the metropolitan centres.

In thirteen areas where there were marked shortages of loggers and bushmen at March 1, the demand eased considerably during April, reflecting the advanced stage of the logging and sawmilling season in parts of the Maritimes and Quebec especially. These thirteen areas were dropped from the list of those where there were shortages of certain skills. However, as a result of the impending opening of agriculture and the growing activity in shipbuilding and industrial and engineering construction, demand for farm help and metalworking skills increased and nine new areas were added.

The number of occupations in which shortages of labour were noted between March 1 and April 1 dropped slightly in Toronto, La Tuque and Sudbury. But the number of scarce skills increased slightly during the month in Sorel, Ottawa, London, Three Rivers, Sault Ste. Marie, Galt and Montreal.

Occupationally, the greatest change between the two dates took place in forestry and farming, as already noted. Where no shortage of farm hands was apparent at March 1, they were in strong demand in six areas at April 1. Demand for loggers declined in seven areas, as well as in those dropped from the list; but increased very substantially in Kapuskasing, Sudbury, Rimouski, Port Arthur, Fort William and Kenora, as logging firms made early preparations for spring and summer cutting in those areas.

Combined demand from shipbuilding, aircraft, foundries and other metal-using industries accentuated shortages of some types of skilled

metalworkers. While the same scarcity of these skills prevailed in Toronto at the end of March as at the beginning, the supply situation was tightening fairly rapidly in Montreal, and had become more acute in New Glasgow, Sorel, Sarnia, Weston and Galt.

Among unskilled categories, demand for mine beginners and metalworkers stepped up considerably in Sudbury. Construction labourers were required in substantial numbers in Sault Ste. Marie, as steel plant expansion proceeded.

In regard to female workers, shortages of qualified secretaries and stenographers, waitresses and domestics were becoming more acute during March in most of the larger centres. While unqualified or otherwise unsuitable workers were available in large numbers for the secondary textile industry in Montreal and Toronto, very strong demand for more experienced workers prevailed in both these areas.

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES — MALE

April 1, 1951

<u>Occupational Group</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applica- tions Listed</u>
Engineers	Toronto	135	41
Draughtsmen	Toronto	152	26
	Sorel	54	1
Secretaries, Stenographers and Typists	Toronto	116	7
Farm Hands	Brampton	58	-
	Ottawa	138	2
	Goderich	62	-
	London	41	6
	Regina	63	18
	Courtenay	98	-
Loggers and Bushmen	La Tuque	1,195	3
	Matane	171	110
	Quebec	139	69
	Rimouski	704	47
	Rouyn	206	17
	St. Georges de Beauce	209	58
	Shawinigan Falls	281	17
	Three Rivers	291	123
	Val d'Or	166	7
	Kapuskasing	663	-
	Sault Ste Marie	386	7

Local Occupational Shortages -- Male (Concl'd)

<u>Occupational Group</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applica- tions Listed</u>
Loggers and Bushmen	Sudbury	250	36
	Fort William	446	65
	Kenora	200	2
	Port Arthur	2,088	230
Machinists, Toolmakers, Die setters	New Glasgow	46	4
	Sorel	104	11
	Montreal	167	147
	Galt	33	2
	Toronto	192	43
	Weston	110	3
Machine Shop Workers	Sorel	310	12
	Galt	36	4
	Toronto	151	78
	Weston	46	5
Structural Iron and Steel Workers	Sarnia	25	-
Welders and Flame Cutters	Sarnia	53	1
Plumbers and Steamfitters	Sarnia	48	2
Aircraft Workers	Weston	35	-
Auto mechanics and Repairmen	St. Jean	64	-
<u>Unskilled Jobs in</u>			
Lumber and Lumber Products	Three Rivers	195	132
Metalworking	Sudbury	68	5
Mining	Sudbury	383	-
	Yellowknife	54	3
Construction	Sault Ste. Marie	251	33
Transportation, Communi- cation and Public Utilities	Toronto	115	64

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES -- FEMALE

<u>Occupational Group</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applica- tions Listed</u>
Secretaries, Stenographers and Typists	Montreal	541	282
	Hamilton	67	56

Local Occupational Shortages -- Female (Concl'd)

<u>Occupational Group</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applica- tions Listed</u>
Secretaries, Steno- graphers and Typists	London	80	20
	Toronto	1,020	71
Waitresses	Toronto	152	59
Domestic Workers	Montreal	326	238
	Ottawa	157	109
	Toronto	592	153
	Winnipeg	216	139
Secondary Textile Workers	Farnham	31	9
	Montreal	1,001	931
	Toronto	435	306

In determining the occupations and areas to be included in the foregoing list, N.E.S. data on job vacancies notified by employers and applications filed by job seekers were examined. Where vacancies in any one occupation exceeded applications by fifty or more, the occupation and area were included in the preliminary list. This list was then refined in the light of qualitative material, including that submitted by local employment office managers. As a result, some areas were dropped from the first listing, and others, in which the vacancies exceeded applications by less than fifty were added.

Certain points should be borne in mind in interpreting the figures given. First, many specific occupations are included in the occupational groups: the group "machinists, toolmakers and die setters", for example, includes over fifty different occupations. Second, applications on file with the N.E.S. are from workers of all ages, with varying degrees of experience and skill. Employers' orders generally specify definite requirements as to age, experience and marital status. They may also offer low wages or contain other conditions that make them unsuitable to the applicant. For these reasons, vacancies may remain unfilled even though there are as many applications in the same occupational group.

A further point should be noted. In any one area, persons with skills and experience that are in demand may be seeking employment in other lines. This is particularly true now, when the beginning of farm and construction work makes it less imperative that seasonal workers accept forestry employment. This may be only partially reflected in the statistics.

In the previous listing of local occupational shortages, occupations were included where the excess of vacancies over applications was 25 or more. It is felt that the greater figure now used will result in a more accurate preliminary assessment of the demand-supply situation for any skill.

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SURPLUSES

APRIL 1, 1951

In addition to the occupational shortages in the foregoing table, there were, at April 1, surpluses of skills in the same and other areas. The following table and commentary is designed to locate these surpluses and indicate their causes.

At April 1, there were in Canada a total of 290,300 job applications and 41,400 job vacancies registered in almost 200 National Employment Service offices. Of these totals there were 193,700 applications from, and 19,700 vacancies for male workers in various skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled occupations. The following commentary and table is concerned with the areas in which applications in these occupations substantially exceeded job vacancies.

In a few areas a shortage of materials contributed to the surpluses of applications, but in the main they were the result of seasonal factors and, consequently, occupational surpluses occurred most frequently in the areas dependent upon seasonal activities. Although there was a scarcity of woods workers in some areas, in a growing number of others the completion of cutting quotas and the impracticability of working during the spring thaw caused many workers to leave the woods and register for benefits while waiting for the start of other activities. The effect of spring weather on logging roads also caused a temporary shortage of sawlogs and the lay-off of sawmill and planing mill workers.

By far the largest and most widespread surpluses were in occupations associated with the construction industry, which was just beginning to gain momentum. While many workers have already been hired, the large number leaving the woods and registering for construction jobs caused applications for work in these occupations to increase during March. As well as in the occupations listed in the following table, there were surpluses of carpenters and unskilled construction workers in almost all National Employment offices.

Occupations associated with water and rail transportation is another substantial group in which surpluses may be expected to decline with the opening of inland navigation and the beginning of railroad maintenance. On the other hand, areas with surpluses of mining occupations may be expected to increase as coal orders fall off.

The remaining occupational surpluses were largely caused by non-seasonal factors. Lay-offs in textile industries were caused by shortages of fibres, particularly wool and nylon yarns. Shortage of silicate caused glass manufacturing firms in Montreal to lay off 150 workers

for an indefinite period, and the Dominion Glass Company in Medicine Hat released workers because of transportation difficulties. Surpluses in metalworking occupations may be attributed to shortages of material and the necessity of expanding capacity before hiring production workers.

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SURPLUSES—MALE

March 29, 1951

SKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED OCCUPATIONS

Primary Textile Workers

Sherbrooke.....	54	Drummondville.....	25	Granby.....	33
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Secondary Textile Workers

Montreal.....	322	Toronto.....	173	Vancouver.....	168
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Loggers and Bushmen

Bathurst.....	259	La Malbaie.....	612	Chilliwack.....	325
Edmundston....	116	Levis.....	140	Courtenay.....	187
Fredericton....	27	Megantic.....	52	Cranbrook.....	63
St. John's....	502	Mont Laurier.....	77	Duncan.....	155
Moncton.....	80	Port Alfred.....	85	Kamloops.....	39
Corner Brook...	208	Riviere du Loup...	325	Kelowna.....	42
Grand Falls....	123	St. Joseph d'Alma.	201	Nanaimo.....	325
Bridgewater....	33	Thetford Mines....	80	Nelson.....	106
Springhill....	36	Montmagny.....	73	Trail.....	48
Truro.....	45	Hull.....	128	Vernon.....	135
Chandler.....	191	North Bay.....	47	New Westminster..	252
Chicoutimi....	114	Pembroke.....	82	Vancouver.....	692
Dolbeau.....	37	Sturgeon Falls....	172		

Sawmill and Planing Mill Workers

St. John's.....	90	Chilliwack.....	41	Trail.....	109
Causapscal....	80	Nelson.....	41	New Westminster..	100
Matane.....	40	Port Alberni.....	44	Vancouver.....	244
North Bay.....	61				

Cabinet Makers and Woodworkers

Levis.....	61	Montreal.....	119
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Boot and Shoe Workers

Montreal.....	167	Quebec.....	223
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LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SURPLUSES—MALE

March 29, 1951

Skilled and Semi-skilled occupations (Cont'd)

Foundry Workers

Montmagny..... 47

Structural Iron and Steel Workers

Levis..... 63	Sorel..... 46	Vancouver..... 162
Montreal..... 173		

Welders and Flame Cutters

Levis..... 36	Sorel..... 36	Montreal..... 142
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Electricians

Quebec..... 100	Montreal..... 261	Vancouver..... 124
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Bricklayers and Tile Setters

Quebec..... 109	Toronto..... 124	Vancouver..... 112
Montreal..... 110		

Painters, Construction & Maintenance

Kentville..... 26	Levis..... 42	Three Rivers..... 71
New Glasgow.... 26	Rimouski..... 25	Cornwall..... 27
Sydney..... 35	St. Hyacinthe.... 33	Toronto..... 263
Halifax..... 72	Shawinigan Falls. 77	Edmonton..... 89
St. John's..... 115	Sorel..... 25	Winnipeg..... 177
Joliette..... 33	Montmagny..... 31	New Westminster.. 53
Jonquiere..... 31	Montreal..... 1,002	Vancouver..... 354
La Malbaie..... 26	Quebec..... 202	

Plumbers and Steamfitters

Corner Brook... 27	Montreal..... 384	Vancouver..... 134
Quebec..... 117		

Stationary Engineers and Firemen

Charlottetown.. 32	Newcastle..... 28	Courtenay..... 34
Kentville..... 28	St. John's..... 78	New Westminster.. 81
New Glasgow.... 34	Riviere du Loup.. 25	Vancouver..... 279
Sydney..... 45	Montreal..... 128	

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SURPLUSES—MALE

March 29, 1951

Skilled and Semi-skilled occupations (Concl'd)

Cranemen and Shovelmen

Grand Falls....	27	Duncan.....	41	Nanaimo.....	31
Chilliwack.....	53				

Blasters, Powdermen and Drillers

Rouyn.....	25	Vancouver.....	120
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Millwrights

Shawinigan Falls 28

Automobile Mechanics and Repairmen

Regina.....	73	Yorkton.....	66	Prince Albert....	45
Moose Jaw.....	25				

Miners

Inverness.....	25	Minto.....	52	Lethbridge.....	26
Sydney.....	58	Rouyn.....	45	Red Deer.....	49
St. John's.....	113	Drumheller.....	41		

Farm and Harvest Workers

New Westminster	60	Penticton.....	80
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Seamen, Certificated

Corner Brook...	27	St. John's.....	325	Sorel.....	38
Charlottetown..	58	La Malbaie.....	92	Midland.....	46
Sydney.....	31	Levis.....	29	Owen Sound.....	64
Moncton.....	50	Matane.....	26	Vancouver.....	121

Seamen, Non-certificated

Corner Brook...	29	Quebec.....	127	Rimouski.....	30
Summerside.....	25	Three Rivers.....	93	Sorel.....	139
Sydney.....	148	La Malbaie.....	164	Cornwall.....	76
Halifax.....	102	Levis.....	84	Midland.....	108
St. John's.....	242	Matane.....	31	Owen Sound.....	122
Montreal.....	348				

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SURPLUSES—MALE

UNSKILLED OCCUPATIONS

Textiles (Primary and Secondary)

Newcastle.....	120	Three Rivers.....	99	Prince Albert...	45
Chandler.....	25	St. Hyacinthe....	47	Weyburn.....	66
Drummondville..	205	Moose Jaw.....	25	Chilliwack.....	27
Sherbrooke.....	93				

Lumber and Lumber Products

New Glasgow....	34	Riviere du Loup.....	209	Cranbrook.....	55
Springhill.....	27	Ste. Agathe des Montes	33	Duncan.....	105
Truro.....	39	St. Georges de Beauce.	49	Kamloops.....	39
Bathurst.....	31	St. Joseph d'Alma....	68	Kelowna.....	63
Campbellton....	49	Ste. Therese.....	36	Nanaimo.....	162
Buckingham....	64	Montmagny.....	64	Nelson.....	108
Chandler.....	77	Hull.....	53	Penticton.....	72
Joliette.....	41	Victoriaville.....	110	Vernon.....	111
Levis.....	114	Owen Sound.....	59	New Westminster.	351
Matane.....	300	Hawkesbury.....	106	Vancouver.....	789
Megantic.....	71	Sturgeon Falls.....	103	Victoria.....	60
Mont Laurier... 53		Edmonton.....	81	Courtenay.....	174
Rimouski.....	119	Winnipeg.....	103		
		Chilliwack.....	144		

Metalworking

Montreal.....	312	Hamilton.....	105	Winnipeg.....	111
Montmagny.....	57	Welland.....	109		
Brantford.....	88				

Stone, Clay and Glass Products

Thetford Mines.	59	Medicine Hat.....	54
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Transportation Equipment

Collingwood....	41	Windsor.....	175	London.....	63
Midland.....	43				

Mining

Inverness.....	43	Bathurst.....	67	Drumheller.....	29
Sydney.....	48	Edmonton.....	123		

Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities

Inverness.....	30	Quebec.....	183	Perth.....	31
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LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SURPLUSES--MALE

UNSKILLED OCCUPATIONS (Concl'd)

Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities (Concl'd)

Sydney.....	26	Montreal.....	209	Peterborough....	32
Bathurst.....	61	Three Rivers.....	117	Prince Albert...	35
Edmundston....	55	St. Georges de Beauce.	32	Weyburn.....	33
Moncton.....	107	Cornwall.....	26	Medicine Hat....	34
Chandler.....	46	Midland.....	98	Winnipeg.....	115
Levis.....	147	North Bay.....	28	Saskatoon.....	181
Riviere du Loup	117				

Longshoremen

Corner Brook...	77	St. John's.....	367	Three Rivers....	50
Charlottetown..	42	Campbellton.....	66	Fort William....	198
Sydney.....	28	Port Alfred.....	102	Port Arthur.....	74
Saint John, N.B.	120	Quebec.....	523	New Westminster.	103
Halifax.....	79	Montreal.....	1,383		

The above table lists the areas in which there was at April 1 an excess of applications over vacancies for male workers in skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled occupations. The basis on which the table was built up is as follows:

If the number of wage and salary workers in the area is

over 100,000,
50,000 to 100,000,
25,000 to 50,000,
under 25,000.

The area was listed if the excess of applications over vacancies is

100 or more.
75 or more.
50 or more.
25 or more.

The table was then adjusted on the basis of other information, including reports from local Employment Service Offices. Clerical and service occupations were not included and certain other occupational groups were excluded either because they are not specific (e.g. foremen, apprentices, other unskilled workers) or because seasonal factors have caused a general surplus, as in the case of carpenters and unskilled construction workers.

It should be emphasized that the figure following the area in each occupational group is the excess of job applications over vacancies and not the total number of applications. There is, therefore, no indication of the total number of either applications or vacancies. However, in most instances the number of vacancies is negligible, and in only a few cases does it exceed 50.

CURRENT LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS
(Preliminary Data)

Indicator	Latest Data		Percentage Change		
	Month	Amount	From Previous Month	From Same Month Last Yr.	To Date From Same Period Last Year
<u>Manpower</u>					
Live Applications for jobs at N.E.S.	Mar. 29	290,276	-2.2	-32.2	-
Per cent of labour force.....	Mar. 29	5.6	5.7x	8.4x	-
Per cent of paid workers.....	Mar. 29	7.9	8.1x	12.6x	-
Claimants for benefit, U.I.C. (1)...	April 1	226,470	-7.1	-14.7	-15.2
Per cent of insured population....	April 1	7.8	8.4x	9.8x	-
Per cent of live applications for employment.....	April 1	78.0	82.2x	62.0x	-
Amount of benefit payments (000) (2)	March	\$12,138	+13.6	+22.9	-20.6
Index of employment (1939 = 100)....	Feb. 1	172.4	- 1.7	+ 8.9	+ 7.9
Immigration.....	January	5,637	-20.2	+51.9	-
<u>Earnings and Income</u>					
Total labour income (\$000,000).....	December	703	- 4.1	+ 9.5	+ 6.3
Average weekly salaries & wages.....	Feb. 1	\$47.76	+ 5.5	+ 8.9	+ 7.9
Average hourly wages (mfg.).....	Feb. 1	\$ 1.10	+ 1.2	+ 9.2	+ 8.5
Average hrs. worked per week (mfg.).	Feb. 1	42.9	- 0.2	+ 1.4	+ 1.2
Average weekly wages (mfg.).....	Feb. 1	\$47.28	+ 1.0	+10.8	+ 9.7
Cost-of-living index (Average 1935-39 = 100).....	March 1	179.7	+ 2.6	+ 9.8	+ 8.5
Real weekly wages (mfg. Average 1946 = 100).....	Feb. 1	110.4	- 0.6	+ 2.2	+ 1.8
<u>Industrial Production</u>					
Total (Average 1935-39 = 100).....	February	214.2	+ 1.9	+14.4	+14.8
Manufacturing.....	February	224.4	+ 2.3	+14.8	+14.9
Non-durables.....	February	194.3	+ 2.4	+ 9.1	+ 8.8
Durables.....	February	276.0	+ 2.3	+22.4	+23.4
<u>Industrial Relations</u>					
Strikes and lockouts-days lost.....	March	15,135	-19.8	-39.6	-42.6

- (1) Includes ordinary live claimants plus claimants for Supplementary Benefit. The latter totalled 41,932 at April 1, 1951.
- (2) Including \$1,671,257 in Supplementary Benefit payments.
- (x) These figures are the respective percentages for the previous month and for the same month last year.

C A N A D I A N

LABOUR MARKET

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BAROMETRICS FILE

May - 1951

FEATURE ARTICLE

Defence Production and
Shipbuilding Employment.

Volume 8

Number 5

CANADIAN LABOUR MARKET

Economics and Research Branch

Department of Labour

authorized by

Hon. Milton F. Gregg, V.C.
Minister

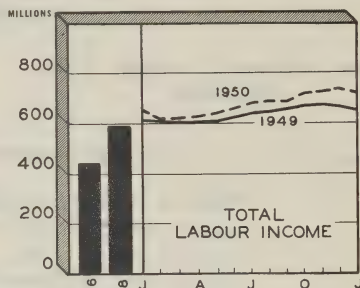
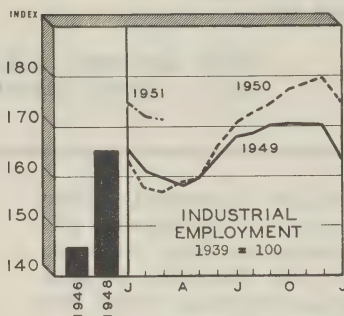
Arthur MacNamara, C.M.G.,
L.L.D., Deputy Minister

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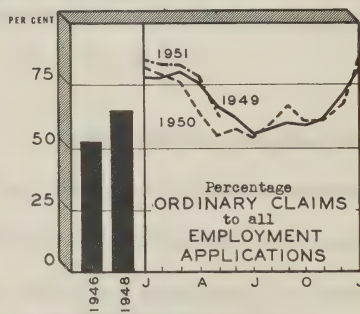
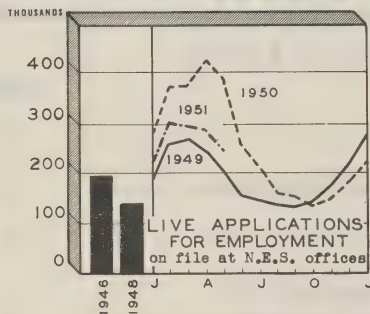
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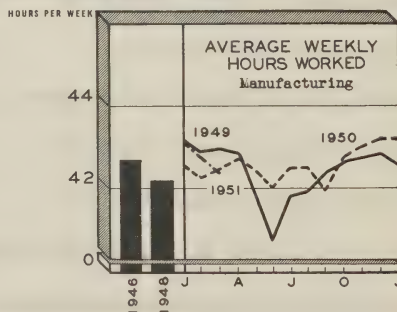
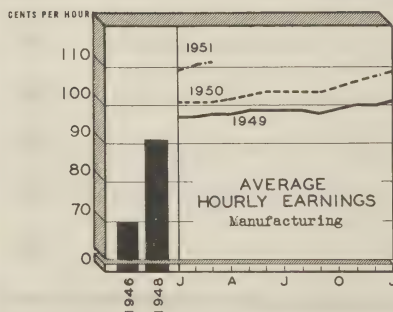
LABOUR



MARKET



TRENDS



CURRENT LABOUR MARKET

During April and early May, the dominant influence on the labour market has been the rapid increase in hiring in construction, agriculture and transportation. As is usual this time of year, the labour demands of these three industries have resulted in a marked decline in the number of applications for work on file at National Employment Service offices (from 290,000 at the beginning of April to 175,000 at May 17, 1951). Shortages of skilled metal tradesmen continue in the heavily industrialized areas, while other shortages of agriculture workers and skilled construction tradesmen are anticipated in the near future.

Both the shortages of skilled tradesmen in the manufacturing industries, and the expected labour situation in construction and agriculture, are related to the preparedness program. In the broad sense, this program includes, not only the production of military goods and supplies, but also resource development projects, an expansion in the capacity to produce basic materials such as steel, and the maintenance of high levels of production in the primary industries of agriculture, mining and forestry.

In the heavily industrialized areas of Ontario and Quebec, there is a decided scarcity of fully qualified tradesmen. Draftsmen, moulders, welders, and machine shop tradesmen such as tool and die makers and machinists are in short supply. Generally speaking, it is the defence plants, such as aircraft, tooling up for large scale production, which are putting the greatest pressure on available supplies of skilled workers. When the established manufacturers of producers' goods and consumer durable goods began to expand production some months ago, many of them had retained their staffs of skilled men and expanded employment by adding to their staffs of semi-skilled and unskilled. Others, who had laid off their skilled men last winter, were able to recall many of their former employees.

But in very few instances in either the defence industries proper or the non-defence industries is the shortage of skilled labour critical in the sense that it is the main factor limiting output. Available supplies of basic materials, especially steel, copper and nickel, are at the present time of much greater importance in determining the rate of production. Even in the shipyards, with high priorities in basic materials, it is the supply of materials which is determining the rate at which employment can be expanded.

In the consumer durable goods industries, shortages of materials may be expected to interfere with production to an increasing extent. Until recently, there has been a rapid increase in employment and production in these industries as a result of rising prices and the expectation of future shortages but, in view of the developing scarcity of steel,

and the system of priorities in both Canada and the United States, it is doubtful if the present rate of production can be maintained. There already have been lay-offs in some of these plants, and more are anticipated, unless defence orders can be obtained to fill the gap left by the cut-back in non-defence production. The automobile industry, for example, will probably be affected by the reduction of automobile production in the United States, since it imports many essential parts from the American industry. At the same time, there is considerable uncertainty about the size of defence orders which can be obtained by automobile plants.

Credit restrictions on consumer buying are beginning to affect the sales of some consumer durables, and there is evidence that manufacturers' inventories are piling up. These restrictions, together with shortages of materials, may be expected to increase in importance over the next few months. Resulting lay-offs may release men for work in industries more closely related to the preparedness program.

The employment situation in the seasonal industries of construction and agriculture may also be expected to feel the effects of the defence program over the next few months. In agriculture, the demand for labour is not expected to be much above that of last year, but it is quite possible that the supply will be down, primarily as a result of the attraction of other industries--construction, manufacturing, and even logging--for the agricultural worker. Already there is some evidence that farm workers are preferring jobs in other industries to work in agriculture. The volume of construction is expected to exceed that of last year but, in all probability, there will be a shift out of residential building into resource development and industrial construction. This may result in surpluses of construction workers in those districts where the residential construction predominates, and shortages in others located far from populated centres where the local supply of labour skilled and unskilled, may be inadequate for the needs.

Although the seasonal increase in employment will dominate the labour market picture in the next few months, there will continue to be shortages of particular types of labour in certain industries and areas, along with lay-offs and surpluses in others. These dislocations are signs that the labour force adjusting to the increasing demands of the preparedness program, as new defence orders are placed, and the program of capital development goes forward. The estimates of the spring labour force survey indicate that adjustments are already under way, with a larger proportion of the working force employed in manufacturing industries. Manufacturing employment increased by about 8 per cent over that of the comparable date in 1950, as compared with a 4 per cent increase in employment as a whole in the same period.

DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SHIPBUILDING EMPLOYMENT

Note: Since the following article was written it was announced that further defence shipbuilding contracts had been let, bringing the total to \$156,000,000 at June 4. This will have little immediate effect on employment levels, but will extend the duration of the program.

The defence shipbuilding program has created a demand for an estimated 3,000 additional shipyard workers this year and, with work getting under way, employment was beginning to expand in the first few months of 1951. Realization of the program, embracing a total of \$79,000,000 in contracts let up to May, will be dependent on manpower and material supply. Shortages of steel have held up work in some firms and labour has been scarce in the more specialized occupations. Except for these key men, the industry is in a favourable position to recruit labour, partly due to the location of many yards in smaller centres where they can draw on local labour pools often without direct competition from other manufacturing firms. As a defence industry, offering relatively high wages and urban employment, shipyards are able to compete advantageously for labour with logging and farming.

Up to last year, shipbuilding employment had been declining steadily from the peak of 75,000 reached in 1943. A fairly large backlog of demand built up during the war had cushioned this drop in the immediate post-war years but the Canadian industry's unfavourable position in the world shipbuilding market, due in part to high labour costs, and the low volume of domestic demand, have been insufficient to maintain these inflated employment levels. The tremendous wartime expansion had left the industry with the plant sufficient to carry out an extensive defence program, however, and with a large body of labour with shipbuilding experience and skills. Only 14,000 of the latter remained in the industry by the latter part of 1950.

Prospective Manpower Needs: An estimate of the volume of employment which will be provided by the shipbuilding industry this year has been made by the Department of Labour, on the basis of a sample survey of the larger establishments in the industry. These estimates forecast an employment level of 16,200 at July 1, about 13 per cent over the figure one year previously, rising to 17,200 by October 1, which would be nearly 23 per cent over the October 1, 1950 level. These data relate to both defence and civilian shipbuilding requirements, as well as to ship repair which usually constitutes about one-third of the total value of shipbuilding work.

Table I --- Employment in Shipbuilding & Repairing (x)

<u>Date</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
January.....	15,500	13,113	13,345
April.....	17,000	15,212	14,000 (1)
July.....	15,800	14,317	16,200 (2)
October.....	14,500	14,010	17,200 (2)

(x) Includes wooden shipbuilding and repairing.

(1) Estimated. (2) Forecast.

FOUR MAIN SHIPBUILDING LABOUR MARKETS

LOCATION OF LARGER ESTABLISHMENTS SHOWN

EAST COAST.....



3,400 employees
in 24 establishments

WEST COAST.....



3,700 employees
in 27 establishments

GREAT LAKES.....



3,100 employees
in 17 establishments

ST. LAWRENCE.....



4,100 employees
in 12 establishments

Duration of employment: Due to the nature of shipbuilding work and delays in manufacturing new types of machinery, the defence shipbuilding program currently planned will be spread over several years. The main impact of employment may not be felt until 1953. The length of employment provided will vary by plant and by occupation as well, dependent on future contracts let.

Work was getting under way this spring, after a necessary time-lag as each type of ship requires individual planning, designing and approval of plans. Demand for labour was principally for specialists in these fields but fabrication, assembly and fitting will absorb the chief part of the labour force. It was reported that experienced men were being kept on to do other work until their skills are needed. This will cut down on future labour requirements. The manufacture of new types of propulsion machinery and components being used will take some time and is holding up work on the hulls. Present plans call for refitting of a number of ships now in storage, the demand for labour required to be concentrated in the east.

A broad estimate of the total volume of employment to be created by present contracts can be made through comparison of the present program with the value of work done in other years. In 1949, the gross value of production in shipbuilding and repair work was \$74,000,000 slightly less than the \$79,000,000 total of defence contracts. The labour force in 1949 was around 12,500. Allowing for price advances, and changes in types of ships produced, it can be expected that roughly the same volume of work will be created by the current program. In addition, civilian and repair construction will create additional labour demand.

Irregularity of employment: Occasional lay-offs, a permanent characteristic of shipbuilding employment, had also occurred in the defence program prior to May 1. Shortages of steel have been the main cause, and as noted, the time-gap necessary to get production under way. Winter slackness in employment can also be expected as the program continues. As ship production is on contract basis, workers in the industry periodically experience employment gaps between orders. This may continue in future defence work employment dependent on the date and location of contracts and the number and type of ships required, but should not be an important factor in this year's operations.

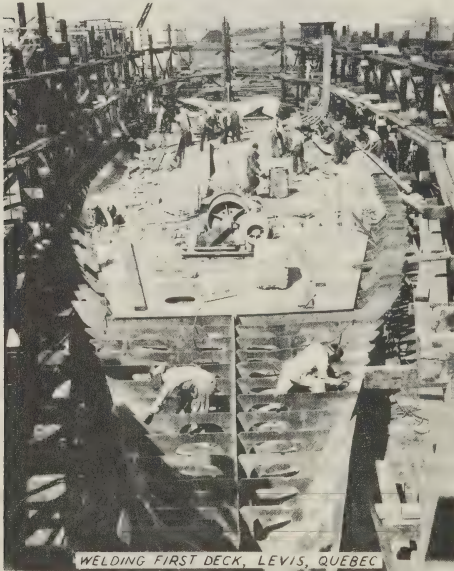
An example of the extent of these short-term fluctuations in employment, although not while the firm was working on defence orders, can be seen in the variations in the numbers employed in Marine Industries Ltd. in Sorel from 1948 to 1950. The high point and low point in employment in each year were: 1948, 3,272 and 1,341; 1949, 1,162 and 178; 1950, 1,623 and 826.

Partly as a result of these lay-offs, the industry as a whole has had difficulty in holding on to its labour force. Continuity of employment cannot be promised and labour turnover is consequently high. Several yards report that they lost men in the past few years, as they prefer steady

employment even though it might be at lower wage rates. Most firms, however, attempt to hold on to their key men even when work is slack.

Critical occupations: There are several advantages the shipbuilding industry has in regard to the recruitment of labour for carrying out this defence program—location in areas not heavily industrialized; a labour pool of workers previously laid off from which to draw; and attractive wage rates and working conditions vis-a-vis such industries as logging and farming. In several other ways, the shipbuilding industry is at a disadvantage—the duration of employment is indefinite and may be characterized by periodic lay-offs; labour pools may consist largely of unskilled persons.

Perhaps the central problem in the recruitment of the work force required is the acquiring of workers with the advanced skills and



knowledge required. Several of the more important occupations in shipbuilding work are among those listed as "critical" in current assessments of the labour market. Over half of the labour force in the industry is classified as "skilled" and many of these trades are found in large numbers in other industries. There has been an element of competition with other plants, particularly among the metalworking occupations, for these skilled tradesmen on the labour market.

Occupational shortages vary from plant to plant but those reported by the yards including the following: hull and engine draughtsmen, loftsmen, patternmakers, machinists, shipwrights, fitters, burners and welders, platers and boilermakers. In many cases, suitable men have been found through the clearance procedures of the National Employment Service. Those occupations listed above are the ones most frequently mentioned as in short supply by employers, but any highly trained shipyard worker would be readily taken on by the industry. The main occupations and training time required are listed in Table II and the relative importance of the various departments can be seen in Table III.

There is a large occupational class within the industry learning trades from which skilled personnel can be drawn. These workers are called by various names in different plants, such as "learners" or "improvers". The Royal Commission on Shipbuilding in Quebec and Ontario (1941) made the following comments on this group:

"It was conceded that the proper operation of the ship-building industry requires the progression of workers from indentured apprenticeships to journeyman or mechanic class. Nevertheless, the needs of wartime production have required a progression from helper to learner or improver to journeyman class, and indeed the creation of men (called specialists) midway between improvers and journeymen in that their skills are confined to certain specialized operations. The Improver-Learner-Specialist class is a relatively large and vital class in production under present conditions...."

The exigencies of wartime production undoubtedly emphasized the importance of the learner class but continued expansion of defence production could create similar conditions in which the need for upgrading of skills would become more urgent.

Unlike other defence industries, unskilled or semi-skilled workers are not found in the industry in large numbers. Labourers generally constitute less than 10 per cent of the industry's total employment. Women workers are but a small portion of the total, forming only slightly more than 3 per cent in 1943 at peak of ship production.

Location of the Industry: The Canadian shipbuilding industry is widely distributed geographically, with important representations in all the maritime areas. Geographically, the industry divides itself into four main divisions---the east coast, the St. Lawrence River, the Great Lakes and the west coast. From the point of view of the labour market, these are also distinct divisions although there are certain employment conditions common to all shipyard work and some movement of labour between areas.

Latest complete data show that there are about 80 shipbuilding and repair establishments in Canada, with the bulk of the employment concentrated in about fifteen large firms which engage in both building and repair. Many of these yards are located in cities or areas in which it is the only large industry, or one of just a few major industries. Labour problems in shipbuilding are often, therefore, local problems and of greater significance than the numbers employed would indicate. There are as well several yards located in large cities, or industrialized areas, such as in Montreal and Vancouver, which are subject to a different set of labour market influences.

A summary statement of the yards which have obtained contracts, and the employment situation in their respective areas is given below. The evaluation of the labour markets is at May 1, however, at a time when several of the areas appeared to be moving from a condition of labour surplus into a balanced market or possibly one of general shortages. On the whole, with the exception of Montreal, they are not the areas in which labour is in tight supply.

<u>Yard and Location</u>	<u>Area Labour Market Rating at May 1, 1951</u>
Halifax Shipyards, Halifax, N.S.....	Slight labour surplus
Pictou Foundry, Pictou, N.S.....	Slight labour surplus
St. John Drydock, East St. John, N.B.....	Slight labour surplus
Davie Shipbuilding, Levis, Que.....	Substantial labour surplus
Geo. T. Davie & Sons, Levis, Que.....	Substantial labour surplus
Marine Industries, Sorel, Quebec.....	Slight labour surplus
Canadian Vickers, Montreal, Que.....	Shortage of labour
Kingston Shipbuilding, Kingston, Ont.....	Balanced labour market
Port Arthur Shipbuilding, Port Arthur, Ont.....	Slight labour surplus
Burrard's, Vancouver, B.C.....	Slight labour surplus
Victoria Machinery, Victoria, B.C.....	Slight labour surplus
Yarrow's, Esquimault, B.C.....	Slight labour surplus

The East Coast: Shipbuilding is of major importance in the economy of the Maritime Provinces and embraces some 20 establishments. It is one of the four largest manufacturing industries, together with primary iron and steel, lumber products and fishing processing. The number of employees in the industry was about 3,400 early this year with another 1,000-odd in the H.M.C. Dockyards at Halifax.

Generally speaking, the Maritimes is not a highly industrialized region and there is not a wide range of alternative employment opportunities for shipyard skills nor, on the other hand, a wide skilled labour pool from which to draw. Surpluses of labour have been relatively higher here than in most other parts of Canada.

The Halifax area is the principal shipyard employment center and two of the largest yards in Canada, Halifax Shipyards and H.M.C. Dockyards, are situated there. Between them, these two companies now employ over 2,000 workers. Full employment is anticipated by Halifax Shipyards for the next two years, due principally to defence contracts. There is an immediate demand for tradesmen--shipwrights, fitters and burners--and the company reports some difficulties in filling these requirements as many employees have drifted away in previous slack periods.

The H.M.C. Dockyards, both in Halifax and Esquimault, have a "normal" complement and recruit "casual" labour when there is an additional work load. In the past year, this latter group has been given steady employment. The chief labour shortage reported was on the west coast, of workers with a knowledge of electronics.

Two other plants in the area have defence contracts which will provide employment in 1951--Pictou Foundry in Pictou, N.S. and St. John Dry Dock in St. John, N.B. The latter firm has a contract for two minesweepers but does not anticipate an employment increase over last year. Shortage of steel was also holding up production here in the first part of 1951.

St. Lawrence River: There are four large shipbuilding establishments in the province of Quebec, although not as many of the smaller repair firms which are present on the east and west coast. The big yards are Canadian Vickers at Montreal; Geo. T. Davie and Davie Bros. at Levis and Marine Industries at Sorel. The latter three are not situated in industrialized economies and can draw from seasonal industries such as construction and agriculture as well as the local supply of workers with shipbuilding experience. In the consideration of wage rates, the Royal Commission on Shipbuilding in Quebec and Ontario (1941) divided the industry in this area into two groups comprising a "metropolitan zone" (Montreal) and a "rural zone" of the remaining firms.

Vickers Ltd. is the principal yard in the former zone, one of the oldest and best equipped in Canada, with a good core of trained specialists.



CHECKING RUDDER FIT, PICTOU, N.S.

The labour market in which the firm operates is quite different from that of the other three major firms, with a diversified manufacturing industry in the area. The Royal Commission noted that Vickers suffered greater loss of skilled men to other industries in the area during World War II. The firm has contracts for three escort vessels, a minesweeper, a ferry, a cannalier, and four cargo ships, and was hiring skilled workers this spring.

Marine Industries Ltd. in Sorel competes for labour with Sorel Industries Ltd. and Sorel Steel Foundries, and Quebec Iron and Titanium. After heavy wartime expansion in the area, a condition of labour surplus existed in postwar years. Now all firms are hiring again and the employment market is

tightening rapidly. Sorel Industries, with a contract for naval guns, requires qualified technicians such as machinists, toolmakers, horizontal boring machine operators and gear cutters. The Steel Foundries is in need of machinists and toolmakers. The shortage of toolmakers and die setters does not affect Marine Industries directly as this work is done for them at the Steel Foundries. Lack of steel was a limiting factor on employment expansion early this year. The firm is reportedly losing workers who prefer steadier employment elsewhere, even though it might be at lower wage rates. Work was finished last year on an oil tanker and government contracts are on hand for an ice-breaker, escort vessel, two patrol vessels, minesweeper, tanker and ferry.

The two shipyards at Levis also have defence contracts, although lack of steel held up work in March. These two firms are the largest industrial employers in the area, except for a large textile firm. There is a

labour force of about 40,000 in the Levis area, of whom about 18,000 are paid workers, and the city is right across the river from Quebec. At May 1, this was the only shipbuilding centre with a substantial labour surplus. Geo. T. Davie have orders on hand for two gate vessels, a minesweeper and a cannaler; Davie Shipbuilding for three minesweepers and a Department of Transport icebreaker. The plants reported that scarcity of specialists was beginning to be felt in May.

Great Lakes: Most of the shipyards in Ontario are situated outside of the industrial triangle in the south-west of the province and labour market conditions broadly correspond to those in the "rural" zone in Quebec, that is, the plants are important in their particular area but not of great significance in the provincial economy. Principal shipbuilding centres are Port Arthur, Collingwood, Kingston, Midland and Port Weller. Total employment at March, 1951, was estimated at about 3,100.

In both Collingwood and Midland, situated on Georgian Bay, shipbuilding is the backbone of the local economies. A large part of the shipbuilding labour force appears to be more or less permanently attached to the industry and even though employment has been sporadic recently, the practice of recalling those laid off has supplied much of the necessary labour. Both yards should be busy in 1951, unless material shortages preclude, although neither have defence contracts at the time of writing. After being slack for several months in 1950, the Midland Shipyards are preparing work on two large dry cargo carriers. Collingwood Shipyards have just completed a 620 foot oil tanker and have orders on hand for a sister ship to this one and a bulk freighter. The two yards were employing around 1,000 workers in the first part of 1951, in total.

Canadian Shipbuilding and Engineering at Kingston have received a government contract for a minesweeper and a wood pulp carrier for Marathon Paper Co. Last winter, a shortage of platers, welders and fitters was reported, although there had been a transfer of welders from Collingwood to Kingston. Work on the new contract had not got under way by April and 75 workers were laid off in that month as repair work came to an end.

Port Arthur Shipbuilding Co. is busy, with contracts for an oil tanker, a \$4,000,000 carrier and two minesweepers. The labour force was about 700 in April with the possibility of an increase of another 150 to be hired at the peak of construction. These will be mainly from call-backs of local men. The shipyards are the largest single employer in the urban area, with employment fluctuating between 400 and 1,200, although there is strong labour demand from the secondary forestry, transportation and mining industries. In addition to ship construction and repair, the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Co. also does millwork and manufactures pulp and paper machinery.

Port Weller Dry Dock, located at the Lake Ontario outlet of the Welland Canal near St. Catharines, laid off over 80 workers during April as construction of a freighter and repair work was completed and steel shortage was holding up the beginnoff of new work on two bulk freighters. At the end of April, after these lay-offs, employment was less than 300.

The West Coast: Shipbuilding is one of the principal industries on the west coast, located chiefly in the Vancouver and Victoria areas. Together with the forestry and fish processing industries, this forms the basis of the manufacturing industry in the province. The number currently employed in the shipbuilding industry is estimated at 3,700 in 27 establishments. During the war British Columbia and Quebec were the largest shipbuilding employment centres with two-thirds of total employment. There has been a steady increase in employment, as three large plants, Burrard's, Yarrow's and Victoria Machinery Ltd. are working on defence contracts. Except for loftsmen and draughtsmen, most of the labour required has been obtained locally. Workmen in these two

occupations were not available in other parts of Canada, although on "clearance" with the National Employment Service. Moulders were in short supply earlier in the year.

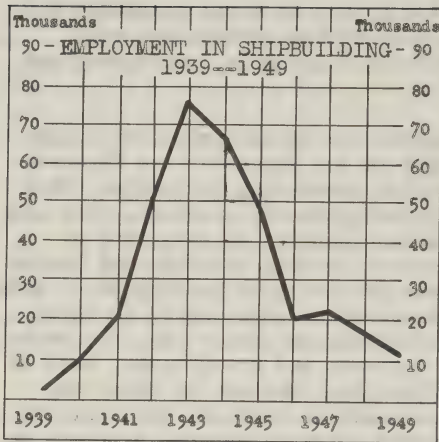


Total employment this spring was estimated at 3,700, far below the 15,000 total reached in the war but much better than one year previously. Government contracts on hand are as follows: Yarrow's, one minesweeper and refitting large naval ship; Victoria Machinery Depot, two minesweepers and a gate vessel; Burrard's, two escort vessels and a gate vessel.

The west coast industry differs from that in the rest of the country in one respect. Wage rates paid in the industry are much higher in British Columbia. This does not, however, put it into a favourable position in regard to obtaining labour, as the general level of wage rates is higher, and the majority of the workers are obtained locally.

.....

The main point which emerges from the above analysis is that the immediate employment increase in shipbuilding as a result of defence contracts will not be large, possibly 3,000 more at the 1951 peak than last year's high point. The chief reasons for this are the length of time required to build ships and the use of new types of components not previously manufactured. Shortages of steel have also been a delaying factor. The whole program must, therefore, be geared to the delivery of essential materials.



As a result, the demand for labour will be spread out, thus modifying the effect of scarcity of key personnel. Recruitment problems, although thus eased, are complicated by the irregularity of employment offered which has been principal cause in the industry's loss of workers in the past. A greater degree of stability in future employment, in comparison to recent wide annual fluctuations, can be anticipated. Seasonality of employment, resulting in lay-offs after the close of navigation, are a more permanent feature of shipyard work, however.

In addition to present contracts, additional defence work will be forthcoming, present plans involving an extensive refitting and re-arming program of ships in storage as well as new construction. In addition, the industry had on hand at May 1, orders from other government departments totalling \$10,000,000 and commercial work valued at over \$50,000,000. A large part of this commercial work arises out of resource development projects, carriers for iron ore, grain and oil.

While employment in the next few years should stabilize at a point well below the wartime peak, the long-term outlook for shipyard employment is less encouraging. Over the past thirty years, employment has shown a "peak and valley" pattern of considerable amplitude. The volume of employment the industry provides in peacetime is small--in 1921, the number of gainfully occupied was around 9,000; in 1931, 6,250 and in 1941, about 3,500. A return to lower employment levels, with accompanying irregularity in employment and the emergence of local and occupational unemployment problems, would be a distinct possibility at the conclusion of the current program.

Table II--Training Time Required for Selected Occupations in Shipbuilding.

Occupations	Time Required to Gain Working Knowledge of Operating Techniques.	Time Required to Gain Full Competence
Blacksmith.....	9--18 months	4 years
Boilermaker.....	9--18 months	4 years
Bolter-up.....	2 months	---
Burner.....	2 months	---
Chipper & caulker.....	Ch. 2 mos. Ca. 6 mos.	Ch. 6 m. Ca. 1 yr.
Coppersmith.....	9--18 months	4 years.
Crane operator.....	6 weeks	3 months

Table II (Concl'd)

Occupations	Time Required to Gain Working Knowledge of Operating Techniques	Time Required to Gain Full Competence
Driller.....	6 months	1 year
Electrician, ship.....	9-18 months	4 years
Engine Fitter.....	9-18 months	4 years
Erector.....	6 months	1 year
Holder-on.....	3 months	6 months
Joiner.....	9-18 months	4 years
Loftsmen.....	12 months	4 years
Machine operator.....	3 months	6 months
Machinist.....	9-18 months	4 years
Painter.....	6-9 months	1 year
Painter, spray.....	6-9 months	1 year
Patternmaker.....	9-18 months	4 years
Pipefitter.....	9-18 months	4 years
Plater.....	9-18 months	4 years
Reamer & countersinker....	1-2 months	3 months
Rigger.....	6-9 months	1 year
Riveter.....	6-9 months	1 year
Rivet heater.....	3 months	6 months
Shipwright.....	9-18 months	4 years
Stager.....	3 months	—
Welder.....	3 months	6 months

Table III — Departmental Distribution of Employment in Shipbuilding
(as found most frequently)

Department	Percentage of Total Number of Workers.
Administrative & Clerical.....	4 - 6
Engineering & Technical.....	4 - 5
Mold Loft.....	1½ - 2
Fabricating Shop.....	3 - 4
Riggers and Erectors.....	5 - 8
Shipfitters and Yard Assembly.....	7 - 10
Bolters and Reamers, and Drillers.....	2 - 3
Riveters.....	3 - 5
Chippers, Caulkers & Tank Testers.....	2 - 3
Burners and Welders.....	6 - 10
Ship Carpenters.....	2 - 3
Blacksmith Shop.....	½ - 2
Machine Shop and Tool Dept.....	7 - 8

Table III (Concl'd)

<u>Department</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Number of Workers</u>
Pattern Shop.....	$\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$
Foundry.....	1 - $1\frac{1}{2}$
Boiler Shop.....	1 - 2
Outside Machinists.....	5 - 7
Ship Riggers and Sailmakers.....	$\frac{1}{2} - 1$
Pipe and Copper Shop.....	6 - 8
Galvanizing and Pickling Dept.....	$\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$
Pipe Coverers and Insulation Shop.....	1 - 2
Joiner Shop.....	2 - 3
Sheet Metal Shop.....	4 - 6
Electricians.....	6 - 7
Paint Shop.....	$2\frac{1}{2} - 4\frac{1}{2}$
Stores and Transportation Dept.....	4 - 5
Service and Maintenance.....	2 - 3
Yard and General Labour.....	7 - 9
Plant Protection.....	1 - $1\frac{1}{2}$

- (1) Source: Industrial Manning Table for Shipbuilding,
War Manpower Commission, United States Employment
Service, Washington, 1942.

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION



IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1951

Approximately 7,100 new jobs were created in the first six months of 1951 by the current heavy plant building programme in the manufacturing industries. Reports received on other plants in the process of construction, indicate that at least 5,000 additional workers will be required in the remainder of the year, or a yearly total of at least 12,000. This did not include workers engaged on construction of the plants.

This indicates a rate of industrial expansion well above 1949 and 1950 and comparable to the peak year 1948. The total number of new jobs reported in manufacturing in those years as a result of industrial expansion were 1950—11,600; 1949—8,000; 1948—15,700.

By industry, a large number of new factories were completed in the first half of 1951 in the textile, petroleum, and paper products groups. There is also an extensive expansion programme being carried out in the iron and steel, non-metallic minerals, and electrical apparatus industries, although many of these plants will not be completed until later this year.

The textile industry has staged a remarkable comeback in employment and industrial expansion in the past year. A preliminary total of 2,200 new jobs has already been compiled. The number of new jobs in this industry is up 60 per cent compared with 1950, and 50 per cent compared with 1949. The following are examples of the larger projects completed in the first six months of this year.

Dominion Burlington Mills, Sherbrooke, P.Q.:-
A new hosiery plant - hiring 400 new workers.

Sainthill-Levine & Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.:-
A plant extension which doubled manufacturing capacity of uniforms and will require 100 new workers.

Canbri Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Ajax, Ont.:-
Purchased a plant from the Crown, and built a plant extension to it. Will employ from 150-200 new workers by the end of 1951.

Wool Combing Corporation of Canada Ltd., Galt, Ont:-

New operation in Galt, Ontario. A synthetic fibre division employed 50 in January, and a further 50 will probably be hired.

Blackwood, Morton & Sons (Canada) Ltd., Ste Therese, Que:-

A new company commenced operations early in 1951 and employs 100-130 workers on one shift producing carpets, carpeting and rugs. More workers will be required if further shifts are worked.

Both petroleum production and refining are being continually expanded in Canada. Two new large refineries opened in the first half of 1951. At peak production the new Imperial Oil Ltd. refinery at Winnipeg will require 175 workers, while at Edmonton, the British American Oil Co. refinery will employ 165. The new McGill-Frontenac Oil Co. Ltd. refinery at Edmonton is scheduled to commence production in July and will employ about 150 workers. Excelsior Refineries will complete a plant extension to their refinery at Lloydminster, Sask. in May; which will increase refinery capacity from 1,200 to 3,000 barrels per day, but require only about four men. This company will drill between twenty to twenty-five wells in 1951.

Some 900 new jobs in the paper products industry have been confirmed for the first six months of 1951, and the preliminary total for 1951 of 1,400 surpasses any data on this industry since 1948. Production is beginning at the Columbia Cellulose Co. Ltd. plant at Prince Rupert, British Columbia, after nearly three years of planning and construction. This company employs about 350 men in the plant, in addition to about 1,500 in the woods. The American Celanese Corporation is planning to construct a huge new plant at Edmonton, Alberta which when completed about mid-1952, will utilize wood pulp processed by the Columbia Cellulose Co. Ltd. plant at Prince Rupert, British Columbia. The old Sorel Pulp Co. Ltd. pulp plant at Port Mellon, British Columbia, which closed down July 1, 1949, was recently completely renovated by the Howe Sound Pulp Company Ltd. Operations commenced in this plant in April; iron is expected to approximate 125 tons per day by May 1, 1951. Plant workers will number about 190.

At Niagara Falls, Ontario, the Canadian Cellucotton Products Co., Ltd. completed a plant extension recently, which employs 75 workers, at a cost of about \$1,500,000. The Kimberley Clark Co. plant expansion programme at Kapuskasing was recently completed at a cost of about \$3 million. This project provides for increased production of creped wadding paper used by Canadian Cellucotton, but principal employment effects will be seen in woods employment.

There were 1,334 new jobs reported in the iron and steel manufacturing industry because of industrial expansion in the first six months of 1951, a total slightly less than for the complete years of 1949 and 1950. However, preliminary figures for all of 1951 show new jobs up 1,100 and 1,200 from 1950 and 1949, respectively. The following are examples of the larger projects which were recently completed in the iron and steel industry.

International Business Machines Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont:-

A new plant was recently completed, requiring an additional 500 workers—an increase of 100 per cent from the 250 workers formerly employed.

American Can Co. Ltd., Chatham, Ont:-

This company recently completed a large new plant at Chatham, which will employ 100 workers at full capacity.

Amerock Cabinet Hardware Ltd., Meaford, Ont:-

This is a new company which recently completed a large new plant which will eventually employ 75-100 workers.

Automatic Products Company, Cooksville, Ont:-

This new company bought a plant and is now producing automatic controls for use in the gas and oil heating industry as well as refrigeration systems. Employment in this firm may reach 100 at capacity.

John Wood Company Ltd., Winnipeg, Man:-

This company is completing a new plant at Winnipeg, which will employ up to 100 new workers producing tanks, boilers, and other products.

With a total reported new employment of 190 workers for the first six months and a preliminary 1951 total of 873 workers, the non-metallic mineral products industry has almost doubled industrial expansion in relation to 1949 and 1950. Most of the larger projects are due for completion in the latter part of the year. However, the new Sidney Roofing & Paper Co. Ltd. plant at Lloydminster, Sask., will soon employ 30 workers; Wendell Mineral Products Ltd. built a new mill at Landrienne, Quebec which employs from 55 to 60 men producing rock granules for roofing companies; and the new Continental Asbestos Company Limited Mill at Coleraine, Quebec, scheduled for completion, will employ from 35 to 40 workers.

With 1,000 new jobs reported for the first six months of 1951, and a preliminary yearly total of 1,332, expansion in food products manufacturing industry is rapidly overtaking that of 1950 when 1,475 new jobs were reported and has already exceeded reported new jobs in 1948 and 1949.

Nearly three-quarters of these new jobs result from expansion in the fish processing industry to capitalize on a strong market in the United States for fresh and frozen fish. This market is of great benefit to Maritime fishermen, since the old trade in salt and dried fish has fallen off because of the dollar shortage in traditional sterling area markets. The following list shows four new fish processing plants which are completed or nearing completion at the present time, one in British Columbia, and three in the Maritimes:

National Sea Products Ltd., Louisburg, N.S.:-

This Company is building a large new plant at Louisburg, which

will employ 200 workers probably on a yearly basis. Total cost of this project is about \$750,000.

North Eastern Fish Industries, Ltd. Fermeuse, Nfld:-

This company is completing one of the most modern fish processing plants of its kind in Eastern Canada, which will employ about 240 men on two shifts. The plant will also require four or five crews, around 100 fishermen, and the many shore fishermen in the surrounding town will also benefit. Plant capacity will be around 50,000 lbs. of frozen fish fillets per day.

Northlantic Fisheries Ltd. St. John's Nfld:-

The new cold storage plant for this company should be completed before the end of 1951 at a cost approaching \$1,000,000. During 1952, the plant will employ about 300 workers on shore, and in time 100 more workers may be added to the payroll. Three draggers will be fishing into the plant, and each dragger will have a crew of 18 men.

The Canadian Fishing Company Ltd. Prince Rupert, B.C.:-

This company is completing construction work on a new cannery. A peak payroll of approximately two hundred employees will be taken on in the fishing season which runs from June to September, with a maintenance crew of ten employed for the balance of the year.

MATERIAL SHORTAGES CONTINUE TO CAUSE LAY-OFFS IN MANUFACTURING

In April, 3,004 workers were laid off by manufacturing firms for non-seasonal reasons, as reported by local offices of the National Employment Service. Although this is a larger number than in March, the increase is largely because of short-term lay-offs in the automotive industry due to material shortages. The main material shortage, steel, is affecting production much more than employment in manufacturing industries.

In the iron and steel manufacturing industry, steel shortages caused a lay-off of 50 men from Atlas Steels Ltd. at Welland, Ontario, 31 men from the Racine & Racine Mfg. at Granby, Quebec, and 26 from the John Inglis Co. Ltd. at Toronto.

Employment in the automobile manufacturing industry was considerably disrupted during April, principally because of material shortages. Those of approximately ten days or more duration are given in the accompanying table. In this category, the Ford Motor Co. of Canada Ltd. at Windsor, Ontario let out 850 men for an indefinite period because parts and accessories were lacking to complete cars on hand. This lay-off is solely because of material restrictions in the United States, particularly steel. Reo Motor Company of Canada Ltd., producing Nash cars, laid off 90 workers temporarily for the same reason. The International Harvester Company of Canada Ltd. truck plant at Chatham, Ontario laid off 30 men indefinitely, and a supplier firm, Ontario Steel Products Co. Ltd., producing accessories, released 10 men.

Lay-offs of shorter duration from the automotive industry were numerous in April, but are not included in the accompanying table. The Ford Motor Co. of Canada Ltd. at Windsor released 5,000 workers for one day on April 25 and, on the same day, a parts plant, Godfredson Ltd., laid off 300 production workers. The Chrysler Corp. of Canada Ltd. plant at Windsor laid off 850 workers for three days, commencing the morning of April 14th. Chatco Steel Products Ltd. at Tilbury also shut down their Hudson car production line for a few days in April.

Lack of necessary steel to start a new ship contract was the principal reason reported for the discharge of 81 men from the Port Weller Dry Dock Ltd. shipyard at Port Weller, Ontario.

Also in the transportation equipment industry, the Twin Coach Co. of Canada Ltd. at Fort Erie closed down operations during April, laying off 90 men. This lay-off was not because of a material shortage, but a question of leasing quarters, and other production factors. The company is reportedly interested in hiring some of the workers for their Buffalo plant.

The textile industry reported 594 separations during April, of which 170 were due to a shortage of wool. The Warwick Woollen Mills Ltd. at Warwick, Quebec, laid off 75 workers; the Harding Carpet Co. at Brantford released 55 workers, while the Dominion Woollen and Worsteds Ltd. at Peterborough fired 40 workers. Two hosiery mills and one linen mill at Drummondville, Quebec laid off 150 workers largely because of a shortage of material.

There were 326 workers reported laid off temporarily in wood products manufacturing, principally because of a shortage of logs, which is affecting saw-mills production.

Lay-offs in confectionery firms tapered off in April, with only one lay-off of 50 workers from Smiles' n Chuckles Ltd. at Kitchener; 320 workers had been affected by lay-offs in this industry during March.

Reported Non-seasonal Lay-offs in Manufacturing
by Industry

Industry	Reported Lay-offs (1) During April, 1951		Reported Employment at February 1, 1951(2)
	Number of Plants	Number of Workers	
Iron and steel products.....	7	418	170,600
Transportation equipment.....	6	1,121	119,500
Food and beverages.....	2	136	110,100
Clothing.....	1	30	100,900
Wood products.....	7	326	85,100
Textile products.....	10	594	77,700
Paper products.....	1	10	71,300
Chemical products.....	1	100	47,300
Printing & publishing.....	1	16	46,050
Leather products.....	2	50	29,800
Non-metallic mineral products	2	61	26,400
Rubber products.....	1	20	21,350
Miscellaneous products.....	2	82	19,700
Tobacco products.....	1	40	11,600
Other (3).....	-	-	122,100
Total.....	44	3,004	1,059,500

(1) As reported by National Employment Service offices.

(2) Source: Employment and Payrolls Branch, D. B. S.

(3) Employment in the three industries in which no non-seasonal lay-offs were reported in April, 1951.

Employment Service Activities

Employment Service penetrates further into labour market activity—

Placements: First four months, 1951—212,000
First four months, 1950—187,000

"The largest employers of labour in Cape Breton use the National Employment Service exclusively", it is reported from Sydney, Nova Scotia. From Edmonton, Alberta, the manager of the local Employment Service office reports in his regular monthly statement on employment conditions: "Employers are showing more appreciation for our service." The Toronto local manager reports: "Canadian General Electric Company has recently agreed to hire only persons referred from our office with a U. I. C. form....Massey Harris Company Limited is also very co-operative with N.E.S. and for a great number of vacancies has been accepting only N.E.S. screened applicants."

The Executive and Professional office in Montreal reports that "in general, employers are tending to rely more on our services to assist them in finding the necessary personnel". "Several employers have recently expressed their dissatisfaction with newspaper E. and P. want ads" reports the Calgary office "and have stated they were either discontinuing the use of such media and would in future rely entirely in the E. and P. Division, or, if newspaper ads were used at all, it would only be in conjunction with orders placed with E. and P." The Halifax local manager states "More employers are using E. and P."

"Excellent relations have been maintained between union representatives and N.E.S. by personal contract and co-operation in the exchanges of vacancies registered and labour available" reports the Victoria, B.C. local office manager.

The supplementary benefit program ended for the year at March 31 with 38,000 persons in receipt of benefit. In addition, 4,000 more were waiting adjudication of their claims. During its three months of operation, 112,000 claims were considered for supplementary benefit; initial payment began on 66,000 and renewal payment on 1,100.

A total of \$2,451,000 was disbursed under the program for January to March with payments heaviest in February when they were well beyond the million dollar mark. Some 45 per cent of the benefit payments went to claimants in Quebec; 21 per cent to persons in Ontario. Most of the persons claiming supplementary benefit had exhausted their ordinary benefit rights during the past year; 33,000 claims, however, were allowed persons who had not had sufficient days in insurable employment to commence benefits under the usual provisions.

When the program closed at March 31, there was roughly one woman claiming to every four men. Women on claim at that date numbered 9,000 and men 33,000.

Applications from persons 45 - 64 years of age numbered 58,000 and from persons 65 and over, 21,000 at the end of April; this was 32 per cent of all persons registered, a higher proportion than ever before reported although a smaller number of persons than on file a year ago.

Employers seem to be prepared to meet the situation and many local office managers report increased co-operation in hiring of older workers. Typical of the comments received are: "It is easier now to place over-aged applicants (Princeton, B.C.); there has been a noticeable increase in the number of orders asking for older persons, during the past two or three months (Calgary, Alta.); the attitude of employers towards hiring older workers has been greatly improved (Halifax, N.S.); many employers are seriously adjusting their age limits for hiring male workers (Victoria, B.C.)". Reporting on a wholesale firm which hired several older workers following visits by Winnipeg employment office officials it is stated: "The manager is so satisfied with the potential of these older and more experienced men that the starting pay for this type of employee is twenty dollars per month higher than that of younger beginners in this warehouse. Four or five years ago, the hiring policy of this firm was extremely rigid and inelastic."

Older women registered for work, of whom there are 9,800 between 45 and 64 years of age and 1,200 who are 65 and over, present a particularly difficult placement problem. Toronto reports: "The difficult situation is for women in the older age brackets although in some instances, they have had splendid experience....In business occupations, the majority of applications that remain in the live employment file for any length of time are those for women over 40 years of age." Welland, Ontario, reports: "A large number of unplaced applicants are canning factory workers who are difficult to place...due to their age and the fact they do not possess any other employment background or experience."

Clearance draws together widely separated workers and jobs--

Jobs filled by transferring workers: First four months, 1951--5,700
First four months, 1950--4,000

The Toronto local employment manager reports: "More and more firms (in the heavy industries) have turned to the United Kingdom, and consequently there has been a great deal of clearance activity; John T. Hepburn Company (iron and steel) are still hiring and have already approved several suitable applications received from England in reply to clearance orders placed there." The Sorel, Quebec, local office

manager reports: "Sorel Industries (guns) is urgently in need of qualified technicians, machinists, toolmakers, horizontal boring machine operators...vacancies have been cleared to the United Kingdom." Halifax reports of the steel shipyards: "Orders for welders, burners and shipwrights are now in clearance and the response from other offices has been good...orders have been cleared to the United Kingdom."

Moncton, New Brunswick, reports considerable clearance activity: "We have had a recruiter from the B.C. Loggers Agency working in and from our office....A firm is presently in the Maritime provinces, working out of the Moncton office for the extension of the defence project at Goose Bay, United States Army Section."

Jobs are scarce for unskilled women factory workers in Ontario--

Unskilled jobs for women in the Ontario region April 26— 300
Live Applications for Employment " " " --4,800

From Toronto, where 112 jobs are registered in this group for 981 applicants, it is reported: "At the present time, there is a shortage of work in all lines of industrial employment for every age group of women workers. The number of unfilled vacancies has shown a steady decrease while the number of unplaced applicants has increased. A large percentage of our applicants fall into a group which might be termed general factory workers. These women have no particular skill and some of them have not worked since the end of the war, and hope to find work again in defence industries." From Hamilton (jobs--14; applications--380) there are similar reports: "With the exception of the textile industries, orders for additional help (female) have been somewhat slow throughout the industrial field." From St. Catharines (jobs--1; applications--178): "The area still lacks sufficient industrial employment for women....We continue to have a surplus of women without any special qualifications who are seeking employment in manufacturing industries."

N. E. S. helps prepare the high school student for entering the labour market...Number of high school graduates expected to seek permanent work -- 35,000

Winnipeg reports: "All Grade XI and XII graduates and Grade X students seeking employment are presently being registered. Complete registration, counselling and interviewing is being attempted in the schools this year with the assistance of two officers engaged in Youth Placement work." New Westminster, B.C., states: "The Special Placements division is arranging the counselling program that was carried out by this office in conjunction with the school counsellors of the area....Considerable favourable comment regarding the whole program has been received from both

the industrial representatives and school counsellors." La Tuque, Quebec, reports: "Arrangements have been made for placing students and we will be fully prepared for their holiday arrival." Yorkton, Saskatchewan: "A call was made to the local Collegiate Institute and the principal has promised to register all those leaving and wishing to seek employment." In Calgary: "Registration of high school graduates will commence next week and should be completed by the second week in May."

Opportunities for summer work good for the University undergraduate--

Number expected to be seeking summer work....40,000

From the Winnipeg Executive and Professional office: "Insofar as undergraduates are concerned...there appears to be plenty of work available for those who can qualify for the construction industry and for similar types of outside work. Demand for staff for out-of-town hotels and summer resorts has been quite heavy....Many of these vacancies have been filled by university students...a large number of vacancies have been listed for high school and university students for summer welfare agency camps." The Pacific region states: "Work is available for undergraduates in various parts of the province. Some trouble is being encountered by those who prefer to remain in the city." Montreal reports say: "With the extensive defence program, we are not anticipating much difficulty in placing the majority (of university undergraduates)."

TABLE I -- PLACEMENT OPERATIONS OF THE NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

S e r i e s	AVERAGE WEEKLY		
	March 4 1951	February 1951	March 1950
Applications Filed x.....	37,000	39,000	51,000
Vacancies Notified.....	21,000	20,000	16,000
Placements.....	13,300	13,900	10,600
Women.....	4,200	4,400	4,000
Veterans.....	1,900	1,800	1,800
Handicapped.....	300	260	180
Executive & Professional...	55	55	60
Workers Transferred to Jobs	200	265	145

* Latest date for which complete figures are available.

x Renewals not included.

REGIONAL LABOUR MARKET

Applications on File with N.E.S. at May 1

REGION	NUMBER	% WAGE & SALARY WORKERS	% LABOUR FORCE	CHANGE FROM APRIL 1, 1951	MAY 1, 1950
Newfoundland	10,400	15.4	8.6	-2,000	-12,000
Maritimes	28,300	9.1	6.3	-5,900	-26,100
Quebec	74,400	7.2	5.1	-21,200	-70,600
Ontario	44,200	3.2	2.5	-12,500	-33,800
Prairie	33,600	6.5	3.4	-16,000	-14,900
Pacific	26,600	7.5	6.2	-15,200	-12,700
CANADA	217,500	5.7	4.1	-72,800	-170,100

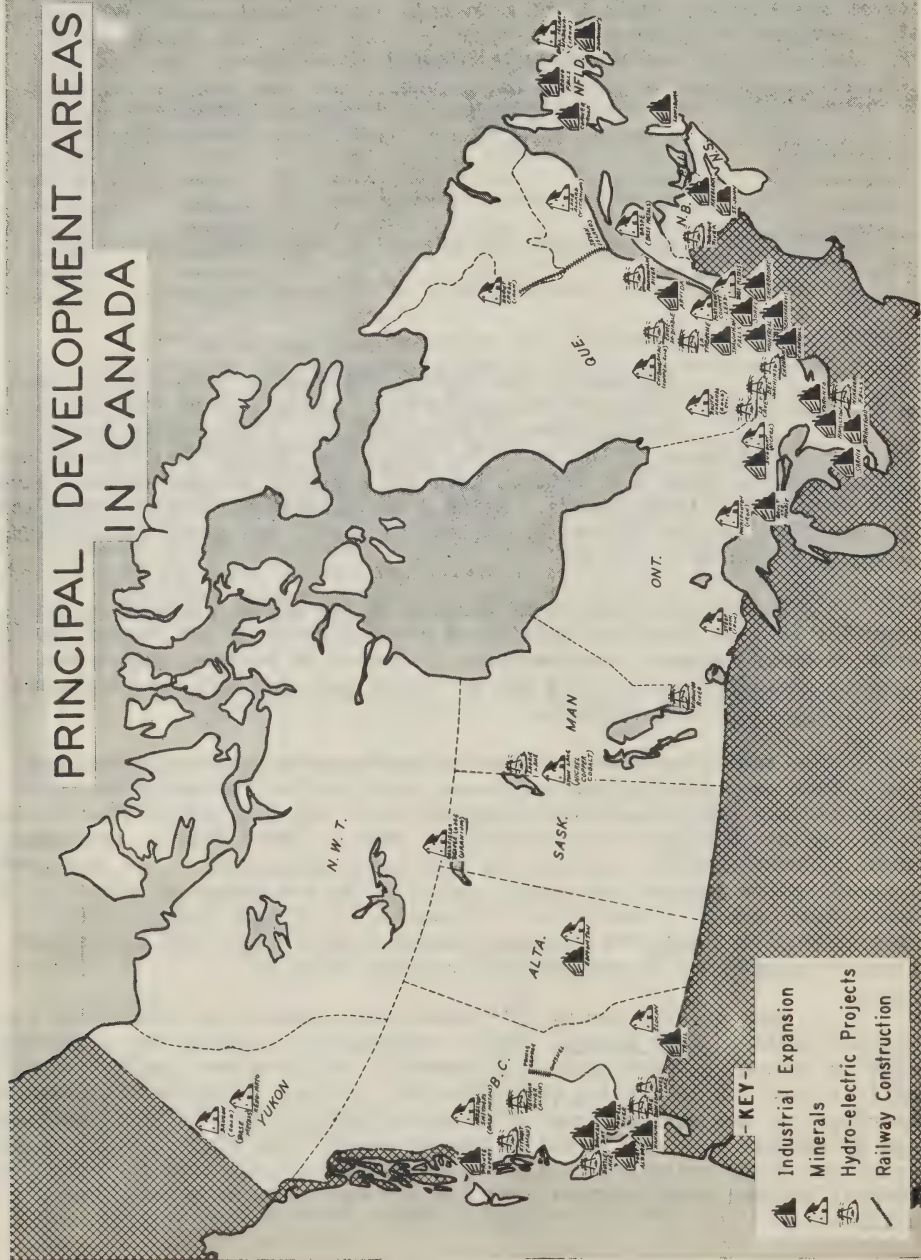
ATLANTIC Throughout the region, wet weather during April continued to hamper forestry and delay the upswing in agriculture and construction. Fish-packing and processing plants began hiring staff for their busy periods but intermittent storms and poor runs kept catches down and resulted in considerable short-time work in the large plants. Aside from confectionery firms, manufacturing was fully active during the period, with pulp and paper mills making seasonal additions to staff.

The construction firms working on the Quebec North Shore and Labrador railway have been drawing on various parts of the region for some of their manpower requirements. A number of National Employment Service offices reported from 100 to 250 or more job seekers interested in employment on this project.

Coastal navigation began to open up during April in Newfoundland, with many vessels loading summer supplies for the outports. Some trips already have been made. However, since the mild winter has forced many logging operators to leave a great deal of their cuts in the woods, sawmill production is likely to be much lower than usual. The consequent lack of return cargoes may mean a reduction in the number of vessels following the coastal trade out of St. John's. In Prince Edward Island experienced farm help was becoming increasingly scarce, and this situation was aggravated by unusual pulp cutting activity.

Considerable hiring for summer woods operations took place during the month in Nova Scotia. While construction activity was generally slow in expanding, shortages of a number of skills appear imminent in the Halifax area. Shipbuilding production and hirings there were retarded by shortages of key skills, some of which are being sought in Great Britain, and by further hold-ups in deliveries of steel. The start of work on an order for 1,500 railway box cars in New Glasgow resulted in the recall of several hundred steel workers, and there were shortages of metalworking skills.

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS IN CANADA



In New Brunswick, log drives were well advanced in most areas and pulp cutting was either continuing or about to be resumed. Bad roads and highway load limits, however, continue to depress lumbering activity. While woods workers were not available to fill local vacancies in some areas, recruiting agents for the British Columbia logging industry obtained a considerable number of workers willing to go to the West Coast.

Although no new highway construction is expected in New Brunswick this year it appears that new building projects to be undertaken, together with those now under way, will absorb considerable numbers of construction workers and may give rise to shortages of some skills in the larger centres. In addition, a construction firm that may require a total of 4,000 workers for United States defence installations at Goose Bay Labrador began recruiting in New Brunswick during April; another firm may need approximately 2,000 for work in the same area.

QUEBEC The combination of seasonal and other forces brought continued increases in employment, and a relatively rapid drop in unemployment, in the Quebec region during April. Due to unfavourable weather, agriculture and construction opened rather slowly, especially during the first half of the month; but the Gaspé herring fishery was under way and the cod season was due to start.

Employment in the woods continued to fall until the middle of the month, as winter cutting and hauling programs tapered off; but preparations for the river drive and the start of spring cutting in a number of areas absorbed increasing numbers during the last two weeks of the period. From April 15 to May 1, Quebec woods employment rose by an estimated 38 per cent from the spring slump, traditionally the lowest point of the year.

Mining employment was also heightened with the resumption of quarrying operations and increasing prospecting activity in Western Quebec, Fortneuf county near Quebec City, the Eastern townships and the Chibougamau and Gaspé districts. Experienced miners are continually in demand, particularly for gold mining. The mid-April opening of St. Lawrence navigation absorbed a great many workers, but highway load limitations continued to hamper road transportation.

The pressure of high level civilian demand and the requirements of the defence production program raised further problems of manpower and material shortages throughout Quebec manufacturing industries. Skilled metalworking tradesmen, especially, are being sought in Europe. Shortages of iron, steel, nylon and woollen yarns, natural and synthetic rubber all have contributed to the unsettled state of many manufacturing industries, holding up defence production in the heavy industries and bringing more scattered lay-offs and short-time work to metalworking, textile and rubber products firms. In addition, textile firms in the Eastern Townships report high customer inventories due to the impact of the recent Federal budget and generally high material prices. Defence contracts kept a number of men's

clothing firms at capacity operations, but most other clothing was seasonally slack; the leather products industry, similarly quiet, was using the slack period for stock taking.

The manufacture of pulp and paper continued at capacity, with large numbers of seasonal workers being recalled. Further expansion was begun in the manufacture of chemicals and electrical apparatus. The recently signed agreement with the British Government for 50,000 tons of aluminum annually added impetus to the expansion program already under way in Quebec aluminum plants. Shipyards were hiring for work on new orders but were generally hampered by slow steel shipments. In preparation for peak demand from the construction industry, manufacturers of building materials were very active.

ONTARIO

Shortages of skilled manpower and of materials continued to dominate the manufacturing picture in the Ontario region during April. Qualified machine shop workers, foundry workers and aircraft sheet metal workers remained very scarce and many firms were seeking these skills in Europe. The arrival from Britain of 150 aircraft workers only slightly alleviated the existing shortage.

On the materials side, shortages of wool and hides brought short-time and lay-offs to textile mills and tanneries. Slow deliveries of iron and steel held up the conversion from winter repair work to new contracts in Ontario shipyards and caused scattered lay-offs in machinery plants. Packing houses were unseasonally slack during April as livestock shipments were much lower than usual for this time of year.

The impact of recent changes in consumer credit regulations, and of the new federal budget, began to be felt by industries producing consumer durable goods. As sales slowed down, wholesale inventories piled up, with consequent scattered production cut-backs and lay-offs, particularly in the manufacturing of washing machines and refrigerators. The possibility that this situation may become more general is contributing to manufacturers' uncertainty at the present time.

Although delayed by wet weather, some planting and seeding began on Ontario farms during the month. The demand for full-time farm help was only slightly eased by the arrival of 300 D.P. farm workers. As in the other eastern regions, woods operators are planning large-scale cuts and some are already under way. The river drive was progressing satisfactorily in some areas of northern Ontario but was delayed in others. A move by logging firms to stabilize their work forces and to provide 10 to 12 months employment each year, has been reported.

The arrival of mine workers from Britain has helped ease the continuing demand for labour in base metal mining and the output of both precious base metals has steadily increased. As fishing activity stepped

up in the Lake Ontario, Lake Erie and southern Lake Huron districts, fish filleting plants resumed full-scale operations.

Shortages of structural and re-inforcing steel combined with unfavourable weather to limit the rate of expansion in construction activity. Plumbing supplies also were scarce. The movement into south-western Ontario of large numbers of construction tradesmen and labourers from northern Ontario and northern Quebec, helped ease shortages in these occupations in some areas and prevented shortages in others.

PRAIRIE The annual upswing in seasonal activities was well under way by the end of April with an accelerated decline in the number of jobless throughout the month. The opening of lake navigation and railway maintenance work absorbed hundreds of workers. Many of these transferred from bush work, leaving a continued scarcity of labour for the proposed higher level of woods activity this summer. Although frost in the ground retarded building activity, the number of live applications with N.E.S. from construction workers declined by one-third. In agriculture, spring planting had not yet started, but already there was a growing number of areas with marked scarcity of farm labour. (see occupational shortages, page 39)

During the month the total number of job applications from male workers at National Employment offices dropped from 37,900 to 28,200, while job vacancies increased from 5,800 to 8,300. Applications from female workers declined only 1,000 in the same period. The following table shows the most outstanding changes in applications and vacancies.

<u>Job Vacancies -- Male</u>	<u>March 29</u>	<u>April 26</u>	<u>Change</u>
Farm hands.....	428	1,047	619
Loggers and bushmen.....	2,898	3,108	210

<u>Job Applications--Male</u>			
Skilled construction workers...	6,561	4,189	-2,372
Carpenters.....	4,514	2,983	-1,531
Unskilled construction workers.	5,401	3,346	-2,055
Truck, tractor and taxi drivers	3,111	2,367	- 744
Other unskilled workers.....	6,454	4,949	-1,505

Although these figures are a reliable indicator of employment trends, they do not show the full upswing in employment. In addition to those placed by the National Employment Service, many thousands of workers including students and housewives enter the working force directly every spring.

Seasonal employment gains have been strengthened this year by increasing civilian and defence demand. The high level of activity in

in iron ore and base metal developments in the region, is in part the result of civilian demands, but also the result of the defence requirements of both Canada and the United States. Similar conditions account for expansion in the oil and forest industries.

Direct defence contracts have been relatively light, except for construction of training facilities. The immediate construction of a bombing and gunnery range in northern Alberta has been announced and most of the many air fields and army camps built during the last war are being rehabilitated and expanded. This work, in addition to large amounts of other essential construction will more than offset the expected decline in residential building. On the other hand, the concentration of activity in the larger centres and in remote areas will likely mean surpluses and shortages of construction workers in particular areas.

An early shortage of labour may be expected in the Edmonton area. Under the impact increasing oil exploration and production, employment in this city has increased almost two and a half times above its level in 1939, and the power potential of natural gas gives promise of further expansion. Work currently under way includes: industrial and commercial building, \$13 millions; civic improvements, \$11 millions; residential construction, \$2½ millions. Additional proposed construction includes industrial and commercial building at a cost of \$64 millions. As well, much of the labour for the increasing activity in northern British Columbia and the Yukon, and for the construction of facilities at the bombing range will be drawn from this area.

PACIFIC

With improved weather conditions, unemployment in the Pacific region during April continued its characteristically rapid seasonal decline, owing mainly to the rehiring of forestry workers. As yet, the supply of workers was sufficient to meet the early demands of construction and agriculture but shortages of skilled labour were beginning to develop for mining and logging operations. In the fishing industry, preparations were under way for the opening of the season in May.

Lumber production was not in full swing throughout the region. At some inland points, the spring break-up of roads continued to retard saw-mill and log hauling operations. Shortages of logging skills, which during the month were limited to a few areas, may be expected to become more general as the season progresses. Not only the record level of demand for lumber, but also the expanding pulp and plywood capacity of the region will add to the demand for raw materials and, consequently, for loggers and pulp cutters. On Vancouver Island, there was a shortage of fallers and buckers and, at Prince Rupert, the site of the new Columbia Cellulose Company pulp plant, there was already a strong demand for all types of logging labour.

The demand for loggers in northern British Columbia will be all the more difficult to satisfy because of the competition of other activities

in the area. Construction camps for work on the Aluminum Company of Canada hydro project have been established at Vanderhoof, Burns Lake and Kemano Bay, and hiring in volume for this project is expected in June. The large highway and railway construction programs in the area will absorb considerable numbers of men. In addition, there is a strong demand for both construction workers and miners from the extensive base metal developments in the same area.

Since the supply of labour for the many activities in this northern section of the province falls far short of the requirements, workers have to be transferred from other centres. As indicated in the Prairie review, they may be difficult to obtain from Edmonton because of increasing activity there. But in Vancouver and the southern part of the province, the substantial decline in new housing starts following the tightening of housing credit, the high cost of materials and the fear of shortages may make more construction workers available. There are also some indications of migration into the region. It is not likely, however, that all demands for logging skills will be met from these sources, and it is for this reason that a team has been sent to New Brunswick by the industry to recruit loggers.

LOCAL LABOUR MARKET CONDITIONS

MAY 1, 1951

LABOUR MARKET GROUPS ¹	Number of Areas					
	CANADA	ATLANTIC	QUEBEC	ONTARIO	PRAIRIES	PACIFIC
1. Substantial Labour Surplus	26	6	18	1	-	1
2. Moderate Labour Surplus	24	8	9	4	1	2
3. Slight Labour Surplus	64	12	12	18	17	10
4. Balanced Labour Market	57	1	3	37	11	5
5. Marked Labour Shortages	7	-	1	6	-	-

¹ For definition of groupings, see key to map on following pages.

By May 1, the number of local areas in Canada with substantial labour surpluses had dropped to 26, ten less than at April 1. Similar declines took place in the number of areas with moderate and slight labour surpluses, while 23 more areas showed balanced labour markets. There were marked shortages of a number of skills in seven areas, compared to four a month earlier.

Seasonal factors--the opening up of farming, fishing, construction and Great Lakes navigation--and expanding defence production were largely responsible for the general movement of areas downward on the grouping scale in all regions. In each of the Atlantic and Quebec regions nine areas moved into lower groups. In Ontario, the downward movement of 18 areas concentrated over two-thirds of all local areas in the region in groups four and five.⁽²⁾ In the Prairie and Pacific regions, employment conditions improved sufficiently to drop seven and 13 areas respectively into lower groupings.

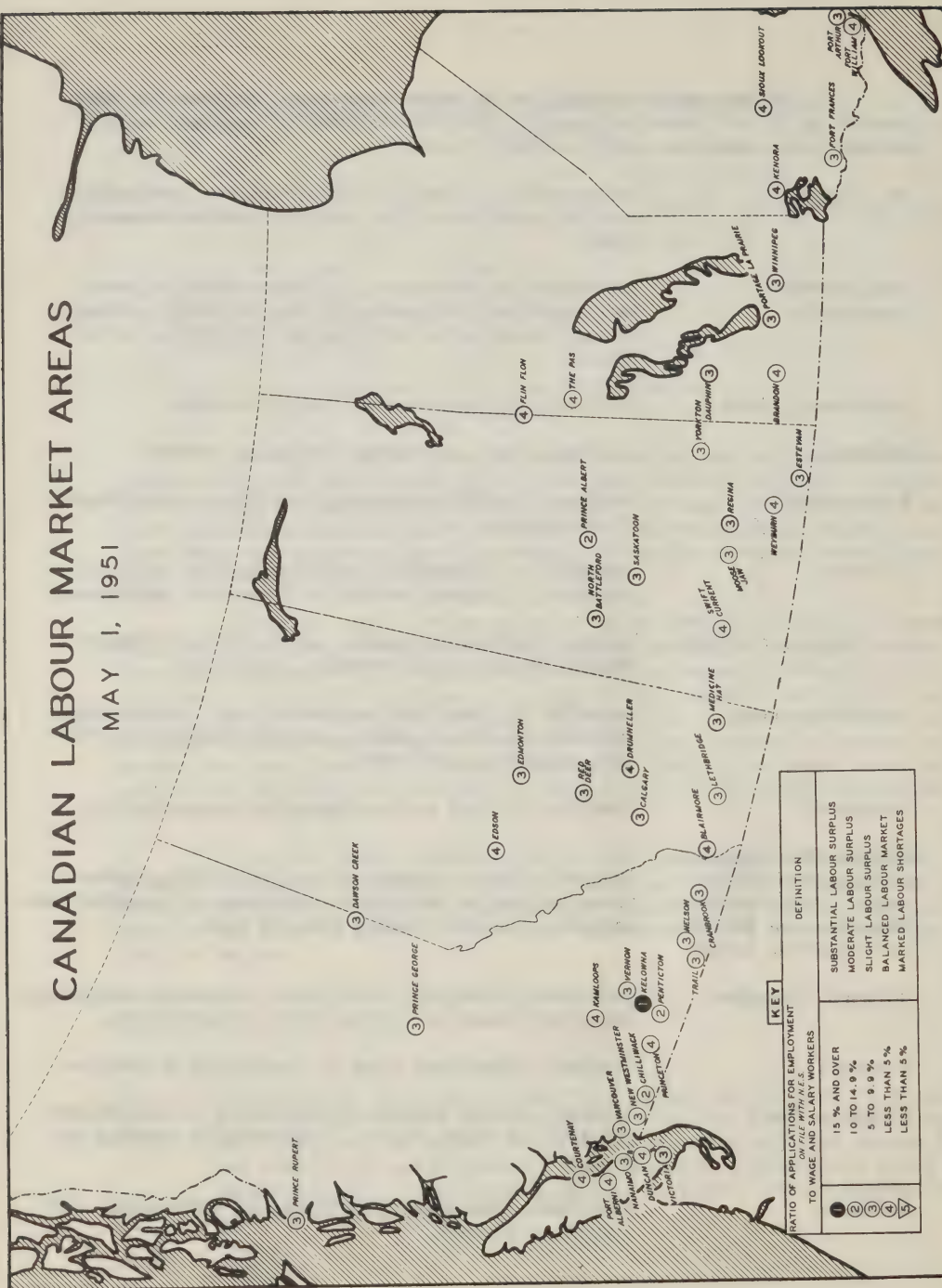
Against these improvements in area groupings which occurred in 56 areas throughout Canada, a total of seven areas showed slight temporary deteriorations in employment conditions. One of these was in the Atlantic region, two were in Quebec, three were in Ontario, and one was in the Prairie region.

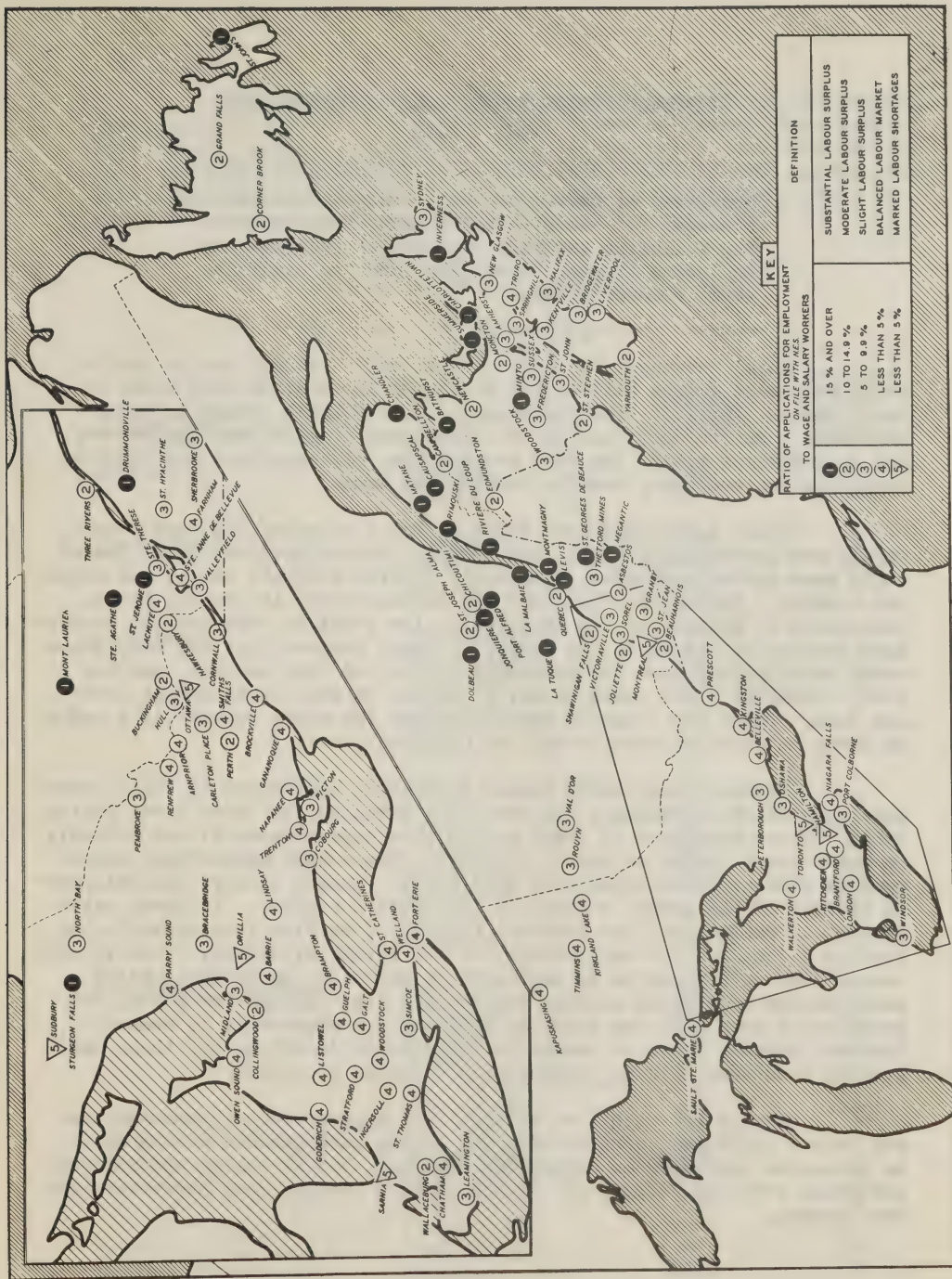
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- (2) The ratio of job applications to wage and salary workers in group four and five areas may be the same at any level up to 4.9 per cent. Group four areas, however, show no outstanding demand for any particular occupations. Areas where available data point to shortages in occupational groups, relative to the demand, are classified as group five.

Labour market conditions in areas where applications for work amount to 15 or more per cent of the total number of wage and salary workers are commented upon in detail below:

St. John's	Large-scale hirings for construction, navigation, not yet under way. Fish packing plants seasonally quiet.
Charlottetown Summerside	Increased registration of construction workers anticipating job openings on the Labrador railway. Primary industries and related activities still slack.
Inverness, Minto	Coal mining slack due to lack of orders.
Bathurst	Fishing, fish processing virtually dormant.
Drummondville	Further lay-offs in primary textiles — shortages of materials.
La Tuque	Lay-offs at plywood mill—interruption in log deliveries. Loggers seeking alternative employment.
St. Georges de Beauce	Primary industries slack. Lay-offs in footwear manufacturing due to material shortages.
Riviere du Loup	Lay-offs in furniture manufacturing. Bush workers released at end of cutting season registering for work on river log drive.
Jonquiere	Construction and navigation slow in opening up.
Levis, Ste. Therese, Ste. Agathe, Mont- magny, Mont Laurier, Megantic, La Malbaie, Port Alfred, Matane	Release of bush workers at end of cutting operations adding to persistent surpluses of construction workers, for whom season not yet open.
Dolbeau, Chandler	Unfavourable hauling conditions curtailed sawmilling activity; other activities still closed down.
Rimouski	Seasonal industries slow in commencing activities.
Sturgeon Falls	Release of bush workers accelerating registrations for work on river drive. Construction opening up slowly.
Kelowna	Continued slackness in cutting and sawmilling. Construction dormant.

MAY 1, 1951





LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES

MAY 1, 1951

Shortages of particular skills have appeared in a number of local areas during recent months. The following analysis and tables are intended to locate current shortages and to indicate their general causes.

Local shortages of skills became more numerous during April--there were more scarce skills, and shortages appeared in more areas at May 1 than at April 1. The predominant occupational groups in which shortages occurred continued to be farm hands, loggers and bushmen and the metalworking trades for men; secretaries, stenographers and typists, domestics and secondary textile workers for women.

There were eight more areas at May 1 in which the farm labour supply was particularly tight, and some of these situations point toward still more severe shortages, especially in Prince Edward Island and southern Ontario. Shortages of loggers and bushmen eased in several areas, especially in Quebec, as the relatively slow start of construction encouraged workers to return to the woods, at least temporarily; but only three areas were dropped from the shortages listing on this account, and one area - Chandler - was added at May 1 because of very heavy demand from one firm. There was slightly greater demand for woods workers in a number of areas in northern Ontario and the Lakehead district.

Metalworking skills became scarcer in most areas in which shortages were noted previously, and shortages developed in other areas during April. Where shortages of these skills were concentrated almost entirely in Ontario and Quebec at April; by May 1, there were noteworthy shortages of metalworkers--especially machinists, foundry workers and welders--in several of the larger centres in the western regions. In these categories, in particular, the National Employment Service data shown in the listing do not reflect the severity of the actual situation. This is also true of the data relative to engineers in Montreal, where there was a large number of persons seeking engineering jobs through the N.E.S. but practically none with the types of training and experience in demand. Aircraft workers remained scarce in the Toronto district, and there were growing shortages of auto mechanics in a number of areas.

Demand for unskilled workers for transportation, communication and public utilities, construction and mining strengthened during April as expansion continued in mining and refining, and as inland water transportation activity stepped up. These factors brought four new areas into the listing.

Shortages of female workers persisted in most of the centres previously listed, in such occupational groups as secretaries, stenographers and typists, domestic workers and secondary textile workers. With shortages of domestics developing, three more Prairie region areas were added to the May 1 list. No secondary textile workers could be found in the Ontario region to fill jobs in Prescott mills.

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES — MALE

May 1, 1951

<u>Occupational Group</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applica- tions Listed</u>
Engineers	Toronto	129	39
	Montreal	137	230
Draughtsmen	Toronto	152	42
	Sorel	54	1
	Hamilton	54	-
Farm hands	Charlottetown	35	10
	Summerside	24	2
	Brampton	48	4
	Brantford	49	-
	Ingersoll	31	-
	Listowel	29	-
	London	101	-
	Ottawa	144	2
	Brandon	105	20
	Calgary	110	16
	Lethbridge	202	10
	Moose Jaw	78	14
	Regina	79	21
	Saskatoon	173	70
Loggers and bushmen	Chandler	1,000	282
	La Tuque	437	4
	Rimouski	620	68
	Rouyn	170	20
	St. Georges de Beauce	137	60
	Three Rivers	287	126
	Val d'Or	102	7
	Kapuskasing	538	4
	Sault Ste Marie	239	4
	Sudbury	396	36
	Port Arthur	2,360	210
	Fort William	397	34
	Kenora	230	1

Local Occupational Shortages — Male (Cont'd)

<u>Occupational Group</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applica- tions Listed</u>
Machinists, toolmakers, die setters	New Glasgow	42	7
	Montreal	199	118
	Sorel	107	3
	Galt	29	1
	Hamilton	45	14
	Toronto	190	23
	Weston	82	3
	Windsor	88	13
	Kitchener	7	8
	Ottawa	1	6
	Orillia	2	3
	Calgary	-	8
Machine shop workers	New Glasgow	59	12
	Sorel	315	9
	Galt	32	1
	Toronto	136	50
Sheet metal workers	Edmonton	34	5
	Orillia	-	1
	Ottawa	-	7
	Victoria	6	1
Foundry workers	Toronto	61	13
	Orillia	9	-
	Calgary	-	-
Welders and flame cutters	Hamilton	49	6
	Orillia	1	2
	Calgary	11	3
	Edmonton	22	9
Miners	Blairmore	34	1
	Whitehorse	34	2
Electricians	Ottawa	-	4
	Winnipeg	24	6
Aircraft workers	Toronto	22	8
	Weston	28	3
Carpenters	North Bay	345	29
Auto mechanics and repairmen	Montreal	86	22
	Barrie	28	1

Local Occupational Shortages — Male (Concl'd)

<u>Occupational Group</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applica- tions Listed</u>
Auto mechanics and repairmen (concl'd)	Toronto	94	16
	Edmonton	18	8
Instrument, radio and electronics repairmen	Ottawa	23	7
<u>Unskilled jobs in</u>			
Lumber & Lumber products	Causapscal	111	2
Transportation, communi- cation & public utilities	Toronto	130	64
	Port Arthur	261	18
Construction	Hamilton	106	34
	North Bay	100	31
	Sault Ste. Marie	163	16
Mining	Sudbury	376	-
	Whitehorse	175	6
	Blairmore	34	1
	Yellowknife	48	2

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES — FEMALE

Secretaries, steno- graphers and typists	Montreal	551	268
	Toronto	848	90
Waitresses	Toronto	187	104
Domestics	Montreal	330	229
	Ottawa	329	111
	Toronto	307	167
	Winnipeg	307	146
	Regina	121	31
	Calgary	222	137
	Edmonton	195	145
Secondary Textiles	Hawkesbury	165	2
	Farnham	21	9
	Prescott	18	1
	Montreal	747	1,053
<u>Unskilled jobs in</u>			
Electrical products	Peterborough	39	-

To determine the occupations and areas to be included in the foregoing list, N.E.S. data on job vacancies notified by employers and applications filed by job seekers were first examined. Where vacancies in any one occupation exceeded applications by fifty or more, the occupation and area were included in a preliminary listing. Reference to qualitative material, including that submitted by local employment office managers, resulted in refinements to the preliminary list, in the process of which some of the occupations and areas listed were dropped, and others, in which the early statistical evidence was less conclusive, were added.

Certain points should be borne in mind in interpreting the figures given. First, many specific occupations are included in the occupational groups: the group "machinists, toolmakers and die setters", for example, includes over fifty different occupations. Second, applications on file with the N.E.S. are from workers of all ages, with varying degrees of experience and skill. Employers' orders generally specify definite requirements as to age, experience and marital status. They may also offer low wages or contain other conditions that make them unsuitable to the applicant. For these reasons, vacancies may remain unfilled even though there may be as many applications in the same occupational group.

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SURPLUSES

MAY 1, 1951

In addition to the occupational shortages in the foregoing table, there were, at May 1, surpluses of skills in the same and other areas. The following commentary and table are designed to locate and indicate the causes of these surpluses.

During April the upswing in seasonal activity, strengthened by defence expenditures and consequent industrial expansion, was well under way. Consequently, there was a marked decline in the number of areas with substantial surpluses of labour in the occupational groups which are listed (see explanation at end of table). By regions, surpluses were still most frequent in Quebec, and least in Ontario.

As might be expected, the greatest decline, both in the number of areas involved and the size of the surplus in each, occurred in occupations associated with the opening of Lake navigation and the increased activity in construction and railway maintenance. The number of areas with surpluses of painters, for example, decreased from 23 to 8. But although thousands of carpenters and unskilled construction workers were hired, the season was not far enough advanced to reduce the general surplus in these occupations which is present in all regions except Ontario.

Occupational surpluses in other industries were caused by a variety of seasonal and non-seasonal factors. In primary textiles, production was interrupted in a few places by a scarcity of wool. Seasonal slackness in some lines of clothing manufacturing, together with a shortage of materials resulted in an increasing registration of secondary textile workers in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. Lay-offs in farm implement and household appliance manufacturing firms are reflected in the frequency of surpluses in unskilled metalworking occupations. In some areas, a scarcity of key personnel is preventing a further expansion in employment. In the Halifax shipyards, for example, the shortage of platers has reduced the hiring of other skills, including structural steel workers.

With a further slackening of pulp-cutting activity, the number of areas showing a surplus of loggers increased in the Quebec and Atlantic regions. In British Columbia, the upswing in the lumber industry resulted in a smaller number of surplus areas, and a sharper decline in the number of applications from loggers, which dropped from 2,600 to 900 during the month.

At May 1, frost was still in the ground in many areas of the country, and the construction industry had not absorbed the large number of

carpenters and unskilled construction workers registered with the National Employment Service. The exception to this is Ontario, where the extensive expansion of industry and power facilities has resulted in shortages of construction labour in parts of the province. The surplus areas in Ontario for these two construction occupations are shown separately below, since the complete list for Canada is too lengthy to be usefully included in the main table.

Carpenters

Toronto.....	517	Ottawa.....	77	Sudbury.....	58
Arnprior.....	54	Collingwood.....	32	Cornwall.....	102
Hawkesbury.....	30	Kapuskasing.....	25	Lindsay.....	33
Pembroke.....	75	Peterborough.....	102	Prescott.....	28
Simcoe.....	25	Oshawa.....	41	Sturgeon Falls..	25
Trenton.....	31				

Unskilled Construction Workers

Brantford.....	38	Toronto.....	471	Ottawa.....	170
Windsor.....	156	Collingwood.....	61	Hawkesbury.....	74
Midland.....	36	Pembroke.....	62	Perth.....	88
Peterborough.....	72	Prescott.....	31	Oshawa.....	32
Smiths Falls.....	27	Sturgeon Falls...	28	Welland.....	85

Local Occupational Surpluses -- Male

May 1, 1951

SKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED OCCUPATIONS

Seamen, Certificated

St. John's.....	314	La Malbaie.....	57	Vancouver.....	110
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Seamen, Non-Certificated

Halifax.....	78	Montreal.....	280	Midland.....	27
St. John's.....	231	La Malbaie.....	120	Owen Sound.....	49
Charlottetown....	41	Levis.....	48	Vancouver.....	206
Springhill.....	93	Sorel.....	75		

Farm Hands

Wallaceburg.....	32	Penticton.....	47
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Primary Textile Workers

Valleyfield.....	27	Victoriaville...	65
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Secondary Textile Workers

Montreal.....	423	Toronto.....	387	Winnipeg.....	146
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Loggers and Bushmen

St. John's.....	425	La Malbaie.....	596	Pembroke.....	34
Corner Brook.....	204	Levis.....	132	Chilliwack.....	76
Grand Falls.....	117	Matane.....	80	Cranbrook.....	49
Bridgewater.....	34	Megantic.....	58	Kamloops.....	29
Springhill.....	61	Mont Laurier.....	53	Kelowna.....	26
Truro.....	37	Port Alfred.....	88	Nanaimo.....	33
Bathurst.....	377	Riviere du Loup..	358	Nelson.....	77
Campbellton.....	59	St. Jos. d'Alma..	149	Prince George...	144
Edmundston.....	108	Thetford Mines...	54	Trail.....	45
Fredericton.....	25	Hull.....	118	Vernon.....	57
Minto.....	89	Montmagny.....	38	New Westminster.	80
Chicoutimi.....	38	Sturgeon Falls...	152	Vancouver.....	128

Sawmill and Planing Mill Workers

St. John's.....	90	Riviere du Loup..	33	Prince George...	52
Buckingham.....	101	Val d'Or.....	26	Princeton.....	78
Matane.....	43	Courtenay.....	31	Vancouver.....	165

Cabinet Makers and Woodworkers

Levis.....	62	Montreal.....	93
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Boot and Shoe Workers

Montreal.....	219	Quebec.....	271	St. Georges de Beauce.....	30
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Structural Iron and Steel Workers

Halifax.....	51	Levis.....	48	Vancouver.....	107
New Glasgow.....	82	Montreal.....	102		

Welders and Flame Cutters

Levis.....	39	Montreal.....	113
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Electricians

Montreal.....	184	Vancouver.....	105
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Bricklayers and Tile Setters

Toronto.....	115
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LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SURPLUSES—MALE

May 1, 1951

Skilled and Semi-skilled occupations (Concl'd)

Painters, Construction & Maintenance

St. John's.....	107	Rouyn.....	42	Quebec.....	133
Moncton.....	55	Montreal.....	575	Toronto.....	114
Sydney.....	27	Jonquiere.....	25		

Plumbers and Steamfitters

Montreal.....	343	Quebec.....	102
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Stationary Engineers and Firemen

Halifax.....	58	Kentville.....	25	Montreal.....	129
St. John's.....	79	Sydney.....	37	Vancouver.....	200
New Glasgow.....	32	Charlottetown...	32	New Westminster.	50

Blasters, Powdermen and Drillers

Kentville.....	27	Rouyn.....	38
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Automobile Mechanics and Repairmen

Prince Albert....	27	Yorkton.....	26
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Miners

St. John's.....	104	Edmonton.....	146	Drumheller.....	50
Sydney.....	61	Calgary.....	56	Red Deer.....	70
Minto.....	122				

UNSKILLED OCCUPATIONS

Textiles (Primary and Secondary)

St. Stephen.....	112	Valleyfield.....	38	Drummondville...	229
St. Hyacinthe....	44	Cornwall.....	36	Three Rivers....	95
St. Jerome.....	25	Sherbrooke.....	131		

Lumber and Lumber Products

St. John's.....	70	Montmagny.....	77	Edmonton.....	98
New Glasgow.....	26	Mont Laurier....	65	Chilliwack.....	50
Springhill.....	30	Rimouski.....	83	Cranbrook.....	56
Sussex.....	36	Riviere du Loup.	327	Kamloops.....	37
Truro.....	25	St. Agathe.....	38	Kelowna.....	117

Lumber and Lumber Products (Concl'd)

Bathurst.....	46	St. Georges de Beauce	46	Nanaimo.....	32
Campbellton.....	45	Three Rivers....	120	Nelson.....	63
Newcastle.....	103	St. Joseph d'Alma	64	Penticton.....	37
Buckingham.....	58	Victoriaville...	93	Prince George...	41
Joliette.....	52	Hawkesbury.....	84	Vernon.....	45
Levis.....	115	Owen Sound.....	31	Vancouver.....	366
Matane.....	271	Pembroke.....	30	New Westminster.	203
Megantic.....	59	Sturgeon Falls..	70		

Metalworking

Levis.....	26	Hull.....	104	Brantford.....	72
Montreal.....	249	Welland.....	108		

Transportation Equipment Manufacturing

Levis.....	49	Leamington.....	24	Napanee.....	25
Collingwood.....	41	Midland.....	25	Windsor.....	188

Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities

Charlottetown....	43	Chandler.....	38	Three Rivers....	114
Halifax.....	27	Montreal.....	161	Winnipeg.....	59
Bathurst.....	41	Quebec.....	148	Saskatoon.....	73
Edmundston.....	66	St. Georges de		Prince Albert...	31
Riviere du Loup..	112	Beauce.....	32		

Longshoremen

Grand Falls.....	42	Campbellton.....	57	Quebec.....	469
St. John's.....	353	Montreal.....	828	Three Rivers....	46
Charlottetown....	33	Port Alfred.....	86	New Westminster.	101
Halifax.....	129				

Extraction of Minerals

Inverness.....	44	Bathurst.....	67	Red Deer.....	36
Sydney.....	47	Drumheller.....	25	Edmonton.....	120

Stone, Clay and Glass Products

Lethbridge.....	41
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The above table lists the areas in which there was at May 1, an excess of applications over vacancies for male workers in skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled occupations. The basis on which the table was built up is as follows:

If the number of wage and salary workers in the area is	The area was listed if the excess of applications over vacancies is
over 100,000,	100 or more
50,000 to 100,000,	75 or more
25,000 to 50,000,	50 or more
under 25,000	25 or more

The table was then adjusted on the basis of other information, including reports from local Employment Service Offices. Clerical and service occupations were not included and certain other occupational groups were excluded either because they are not specific (e. g. foremen, apprentices, other unskilled workers) or because seasonal factors have caused a general surplus, as in the case of carpenters and unskilled construction workers.

It should be emphasized that the figure following the area in each occupational group is the excess of job applications over vacancies and not the total number of applications. There is, therefore, no indication of the total number of either applications or vacancies. However, in most instances the number of vacancies is negligible, and in only a few cases does it exceed 50.

CURRENT LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS
(Preliminary Data)

Item	1951		Percentage Change		
	Month	Amount	From Previous Month	From Same Month Last Yr.	To Date From Same Period Last Yr.
<u>Manpower</u>					
Live Applications for jobs at N.E.S.	May 3	217,510	-25.1	-43.9	-29.6
Per cent of labour force.....	May 3	4.2	5.6x	7.6x	-
Per cent of paid workers.....	May 3	5.9	7.9x	11.4x	-
Live Claims for benefit, U.I.C.....	May 1	136,848	-39.6	-34.8	-18.4
Per cent of insured population.....	May 1	4.7	7.8x	7.9x	-
Per cent of live applications for employment.....	May 1	62.9	78.0x	54.1x	-
Amount of benefit payments (\$'000)...	April	7,679	-36.7	-32.4	-23.2
Index of employment (1939 = 100)....	Mar. 1	172.1	- 0.1	+ 9.0	+ 8.3
Immigration.....	February	8,419	+49.4	+69.8	+62.1
<u>Earnings and Income</u>					
Total labour income (\$'000,000).....	January	741	+ 5.4	+19.5	-
Average weekly salaries & wages.....	Mar. 1	\$48.16	+ 0.6	+ 8.0	+ 8.0
Average hourly wages (mfg.).....	Mar. 1	\$ 1.11	+ 0.9	+ 9.9	+ 9.0
Average hrs. worked per week (mfg.).	Mar. 1	42.3	- 1.4	- 0.5	+ 0.6
Average weekly wages (mfg.).....	Mar. 1	\$47.12	- 0.5	+ 9.3	+ 9.7
Cost-of-living index (Av.1935-39=100)	April 1	181.8	+ 1.2	+10.9	+ 9.1
Real weekly wages (mfg. Av.1946=100)	Mar. 1	108.5	- 3.0	- 0.5	+ 1.2
<u>Industrial Production</u>					
Total (Av. 1935-39 = 100).....	March	217.2	+ 1.4	+13.2	+14.2
Manufacturing Index.....	March	227.8	+ 1.5	+13.4	+14.3
Durables.....	March	280.0	+ 1.2	+20.9	+22.6
Non-durables.....	March	197.4	+ 1.8	+ 7.9	+ 8.3
<u>Industrial Relations</u>					
Strikes and lockouts-days lost.....	April	9,673	-36.1	-36.7	-41.8

(x) These figures are the respective percentages for the previous month and for the same month last year.

C A N A D I A N

LABOUR MARKET

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH BRANCH

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BAROMETRICS FILE " " 1951
June

FEATURE ARTICLE

Current Employment
Conditions in
Hamilton

Volume 8

Number 6

CANADIAN LABOUR MARKET

Economics and Research Branch

Department of Labour

authorized by

Hon. Milton F. Gregg, V. C.,
Minister

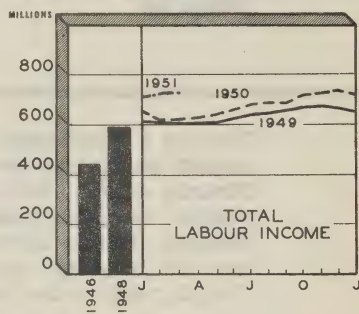
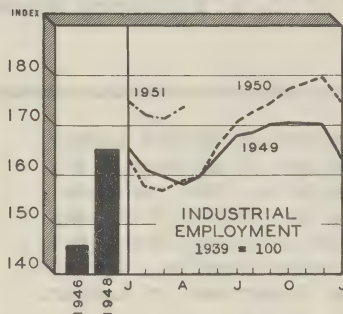
Arthur MacNamara, C. M. G.,
L. L. D., Deputy Minister.

This is a confidential report on current labour market conditions for the use of government officials only. Any comments on its contents should be addressed to the Director of this Branch. Public information covering labour matters is provided in the Labour Gazette, the official publication of the Department of Labour.

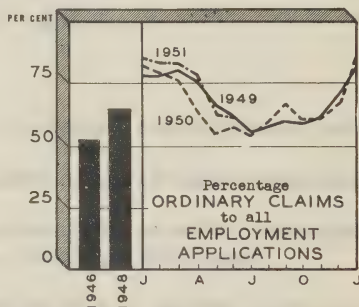
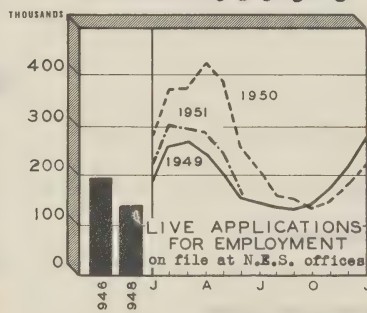
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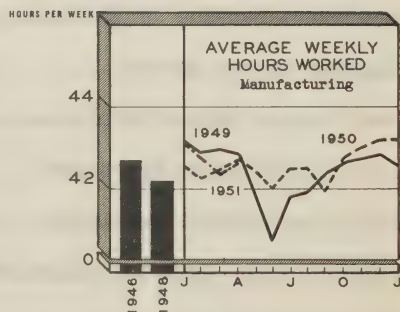
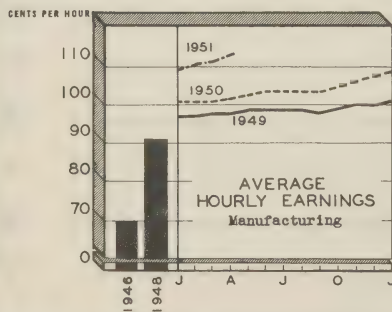
LABOUR



MARKET



TRENDS



CURRENT LABOUR MARKET

Indefinite lay-offs, short-time work, production stoppages due to disputes between labour and management, all of these developments have become more prevalent in the labour market scene in recent weeks. To date, however, such interruptions in employment have been confined to a few textile firms in Quebec, several consumer durable goods producers in Toronto, Hamilton, Oshawa, Brantford, London and Windsor, and numerous shingle mills in the Vancouver area.

In the consumer durable goods industries, high and increasing inventories and a consumer demand rendered less effective by restrictions on credit and higher sales taxes have caused many short-time lay-offs and the prospect of reduced production schedules. A seasonal decline in demand for some lines of clothing, outweighing the effect of defence orders, has also caused lay-offs and short-time work in a considerable number of secondary textile firms. Nevertheless, total employment in the manufacturing industries continues to be about 10 per cent above last year's level, with most of the increase concentrated in the aircraft, electrical and iron and steel industries.

In terms of the number of workers affected, the most important labour market development of recent weeks continued to be the growing seasonal requirements of the construction, transportation and primary industries. The seeding of field crops, the opening of the Gaspé and Pacific fisheries, the extension of ocean navigation to the St. Lawrence and the further expansion of construction and mining activities have all contributed to the creation of over 300,000 jobs in the past three months.

The demand for farm help, eased somewhat by the arrival of Italian and Dutch families and the completion of spring seeding, was still strong in many areas early in July as workers continued to leave agriculture for better paying jobs in construction and urban industries. Pulp companies were also experiencing some difficulty in obtaining men for bush work. Summer operations were on a higher level than in previous years, with the 12,000 unfilled vacancies for loggers and bushmen currently listed at N.E.S. offices reflecting the need for manpower.

Shortages of other skilled and unskilled labour have appeared in a number of additional areas. To the list of scarce occupations, which previously included machinists, tool and die makers, welders, miners, farm hands, loggers and bushmen, were added structural steel workers and other construction skills.

The generally strong demand for labour in the last year has caused a renewed rise in wages. Average hourly earnings of hourly-rated employees in manufacturing rose by 11 per cent in the 12 months ending April 1, 1951; the rise from April 1, 1949 to 1950 was only 3.5 per cent. The pattern has been similar in most other non-agricultural industries, the most important exception being the Eastern Canada logging industry, where wages dropped slightly during the winter of 1949-50. In these months, the demand for loggers was very light and substantial numbers of workers remained unemployed. Last winter, logging wages in Eastern Canada were slightly higher than in the 1948-49 season.

In many instances, current manpower needs are being met by immigration. During the first five months of 1951, a total of 60,000 immigrants came to Canada as compared to 30,000 in the same period of 1950. Of the 60,000 immigrants who have come to Canada so far this year, about 34,000 were workers.

The significance of the addition of immigrants to the Canadian labour force is not fully indicated merely by their numbers--34,000 in five months. Many of these workers are being directed to jobs where labour needs are greatest. The various group movements of immigrants organized by the Department of Labour in co-operation with the Department of Citizenship and Immigration have channelled 7,018 workers into jobs on farms, as domestic servants, and as general labourers in mines and on construction projects during the first five months of this year. In June, an additional 2,366 workers came to Canada under these group movements.

LOCAL LABOUR MARKET CONDITIONS

June 15, 1951

Number of Areas

Labour Market Groups ^{1/}	CANADA	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
1. Substantial labour surplus	1	-	1	-	-	-
2. Moderate labour surplus	3	1	1	-	-	1
3. Slight labour surplus	40	12	16	8	-	4
4. Balanced labour market	118	14	23	46	24	11
5. Marked labour shortages	16	-	2	7	5	2

^{1/} For definitions of groupings, see key map on pages 32 and 33

This table brings up to date the table accompanying the labour market area ratings map. It contains the latest available data at the time of publication.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN HAMILTON

Employment in the Hamilton, Ontario, local labour market area¹ reached an all-time high in the spring of this year, climaxing a rise that began in the winter of 1945-46. Booming demand for capital goods (machinery, electrical apparatus, railway rolling stock), building materials (structural iron and steel, cement) and consumer durables (automobiles, electrical appliances) has been, and remains, the principal factor motivating this expansion.

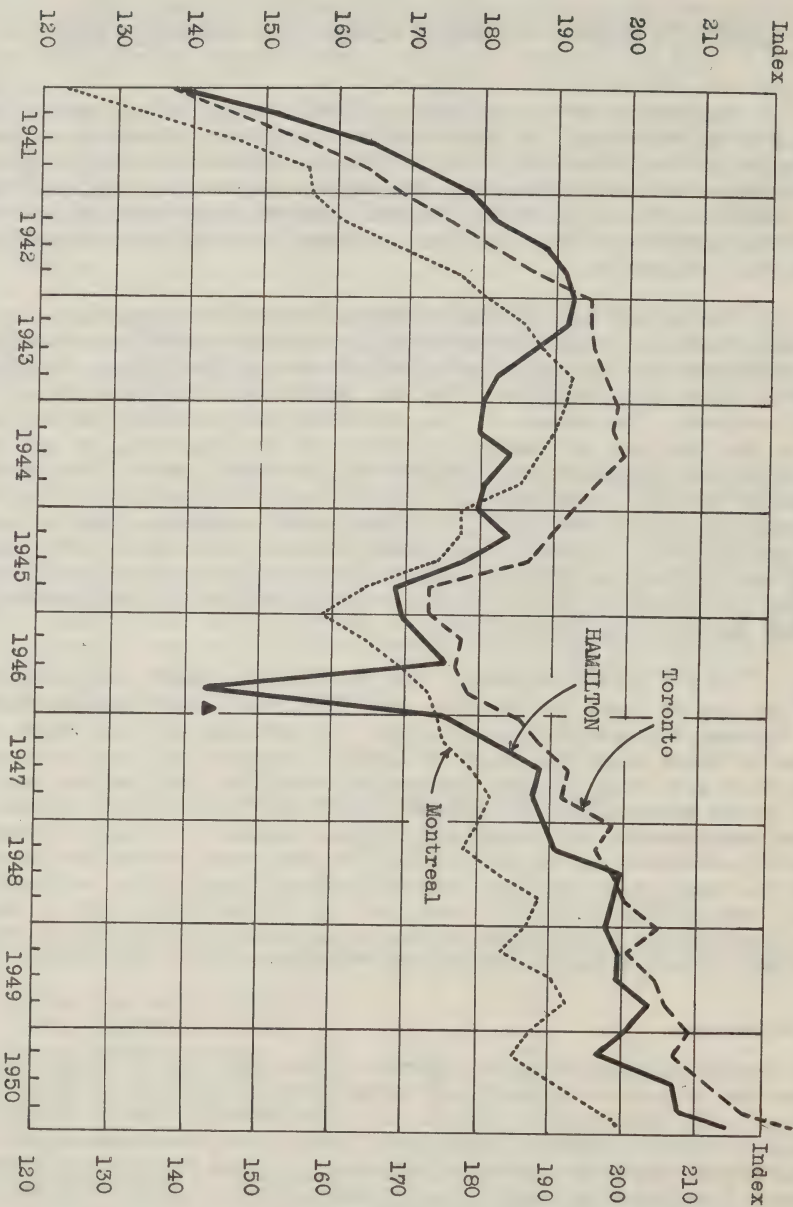
Throughout Canada, the accumulation of forces generated by the increasing defence production program, the extensive development of natural resources and the expansion of manufacturing facilities, imparted a powerful drive to economic activity and growth once the open spring season arrived. The extent of this drive may be gathered from the magnitude of the increase in planned investment at the beginning of this year over investment expenditures in Canada in preceding years. New investment intentions for 1951 totalled \$4.3 billion, excluding outlay for military equipment--up 14 per cent over 1950 investment expenditure and 24 per cent over that of 1949. Intended investment in manufacturing, at \$719 million, was 38 per cent above the 1950 outlay and 34 per cent above 1949; while proposed expansion of public utilities involved \$892 million, up 20 per cent and 32 per cent, respectively.

In the spring, however, the federal government took steps to guide the use of Canada's resources and facilities into channels that would further the preparedness program. By late May or early June, the effects of these steps had begun to appear in the form of contradictory trends that gave rise to some business uncertainty. On the one hand, there is the expansion of productive facilities to meet both defence production requirements and strong non-defence demand, creating shortages of essential materials and of key skills. On the other, effective consumer demand for some goods has been curtailed sharply and rather suddenly by tighter credit policy, higher taxes, and by the continued rise in the price level; while allocations of scarce materials have served to reduce expansion, if not overall activity, in "non-essential" industries.

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1. To ensure uniformity in this series of studies, and to facilitate the use of certain statistical series, the definition of the Hamilton local area used here is that of the area served by the National Employment Office located in Hamilton. This area comprises all of Wentworth County and parts of Haldimand, Halton and Lincoln Counties. Apart from Hamilton itself, major population centres are Dundas, Burlington, Burlington Beach and Grimsby.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS — HAMILTON, TORONTO AND MONTREAL

(Eight Leading Industries — Base: 1926 = 100)



▲ Strike, July-October, 1946.

The transition from all-out general expansion to selective expansion to meet the requirements of the preparedness program is likely to mean more or less severe dislocations from area to area. These will bring temporary unemployment in industries catering directly to consumer demand—residential construction, furniture, automobiles, electrical appliances—since the volume of defence contracts so far awarded, or likely to be awarded in time for an early start of production, is insufficient to take up the slack.

In the Hamilton area, lay-offs of short duration already have disturbed the employment picture, especially in the manufacture of electrical appliances, automobiles and agricultural implements. These have been brought about, in the last case, by shortages of steel, and in the first two cases by over-production in the face of a sharply altered consumer demand situation and shortages of components. However, 1951 new investment intentions for Hamilton, at \$75 million for manufacturing alone, show increases of 347 per cent over 1950, and 230 per cent over 1949 outlays; and 70 per cent of this is expenditure proposed by the iron and steel industry, the Hamilton area's basic employer. On this basis, it would appear likely that, while conditions vary from industry to industry, and even between segments of the same industry, there will be little change in overall employment levels in the Hamilton area during the next few months.

Population and Labour Force

An estimated 200,000 people in the city of Hamilton, with another 80,000 in adjacent communities and rural parts, make up the total population of the Hamilton local labour market area. Of the total area population, it is estimated that 120,000 are gainfully occupied and 105,000 are wage and salary workers.¹ These represent, respectively, 43 per cent and 38 per cent of the total population, compared to 44 per cent and 40 per cent for Toronto, and 40 per cent and 32 per cent for the Ontario region. The approximate industrial distribution of the local labour force is:

Agriculture.....	6 per cent
Manufacturing	65 per cent
Construction	4 per cent
Transportation, Communication, and Storage	3 per cent
Public Utility.....	1 per cent
Trade.....	9 per cent
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.	2 per cent
Service.....	11 per cent

1. Except where otherwise indicated, all labour force, wage and salary workers and employment estimates have been made in the Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour, on the basis of the best available data.

Principal Manufacturing Industries

Economic activity in the Hamilton area centres in its basic iron and steel industry which, in more than a dozen firms, provides employment for roughly 15,000 persons. Other major industries among the more than 500 firms in the area include secondary iron and steel products, employing over 8,000; electrical apparatus, employing some 9,000; textile products and clothing, employing over 7,000; railway rolling stock and automobiles, employing more than 1,500; and food and beverages employing 4,000 or more. (Chart opposite provides further detail).

Slightly better than half of the number employed in the whole iron and steel group of industries is with the two major firms in the basic group. During 1950, these primary producers turned out over 40 per cent of all Canadian steel production, maintaining Hamilton's reputation as the steel centre of Canada. Expansion programs now under way indicate that this proportion may be increased to about 51 per cent during 1951 and to 55 per cent by the end of 1952.

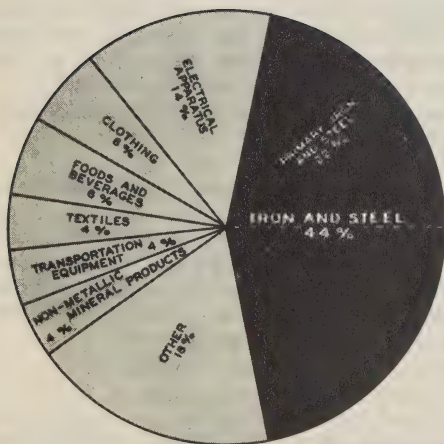
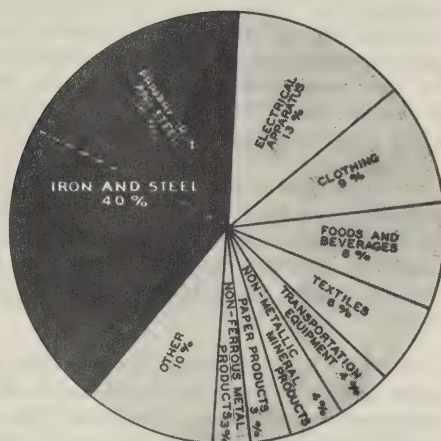
There are several factors, basically geographical, responsible for this concentration of steel-making in the Hamilton area. The City is located on the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes waterway and possesses an excellent natural harbour, facilitating shipment in of the principal raw materials of the iron and steel industry--iron ore and coal. It is also well served by rail from Canadian and United States points, and low-cost hydro-electric power is plentiful. The proximity of the area to heavily industrialized centres in both Canada and the United States provides readily accessible markets and a supply of trained and partially trained industrial manpower.

Most of these factors apply as well to the development of other manufacturing industries in the Hamilton area, among which the electrical apparatus industry holds a predominant position. This industry, next in importance to iron and steel from the employment point of view, is dominated by one firm employing over 80 per cent of those working in the industry there. Due largely to the pressure exerted by the award of government contracts for the defence production program, but also to strong industrial and consumer demand, large-scale expansion of facilities for the production of electrical apparatus--and especially of electronic equipment--is now under way in the area. The increasing volume of investment in capital goods has brought on a steadily increasing level of employment in this industry since early 1950.

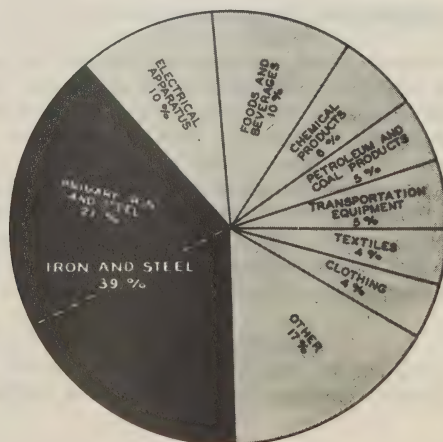
Clothing manufacture ranks next as regards employment, and with the textile industry which ranks fifth, has been gradually recovering from the impact of developments that grew out of the devaluation of the £ Sterling.

THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF HAMILTON

TWO OF EVERY FIVE OF HAMILTON'S PAID
WORKERS ARE EMPLOYED IN THE IRON
AND STEEL INDUSTRY.....



.....WHICH PAYS OUT ABOUT 45¢ OF
HAMILTON'S INDUSTRIAL WAGE AND
SALARY DOLLAR.....



.....AND CONTRIBUTES ALMOST 40¢ TO EVERY
DOLLAR'S WORTH OF HAMILTON'S GROSS
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.



While only some of the clothing firms cut staff when European goods began to undersell Canadian products in domestic markets, the psychology of the situation brought about a fairly general state of uncertainty and consequent (temporary) retrenchment. Defence orders, although relatively unimportant in themselves, and an improved market situation following the liquidation of distressed stocks and an upswing in consumer buying in anticipation of further price increases, restored a measure of confidence to the industries. Now, however, textile and clothing manufacturers are experiencing difficulty with the high price of wool and the growing scarcity of nylon and other yarns.

The food and beverage industry ranks fourth in numbers employed, although heading the list of industries on a count of establishments. This group contains highly seasonal activities such as fruit and vegetable canning and preserving, the making of carbonated beverages, slaughtering and meat packing, as well as confectionery production, baking and dairy production.

The non-metallic mineral products industry which employs the next largest group of Hamilton area workers, contains a number of building materials producers. Post-war construction activity has led into the current boom with relatively little transitional slackness, maintaining high-level, though somewhat seasonal, activity in these firms. Sustained industrial activity in metal-using firms generally has kept up the demand for the abrasives also produced by this group.

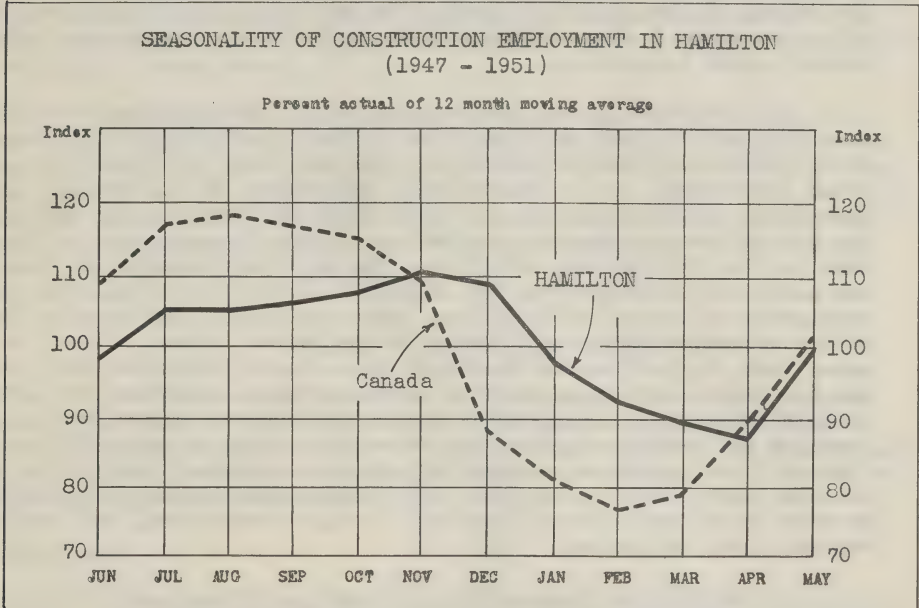
The transportation equipment industry comprises firms manufacturing railway rolling stock and automobiles, the latter being, as yet, less important than the former in employment terms. Loss of Sterling area markets for rolling stock had a depressing effect on employment in the industry. Starting early in 1950, employment levels declined sharply on this account, and although substantial domestic orders since have been received, shortages of steel have postponed the return to 1949 levels of employment.

Non-manufacturing Industries

As an industrial city of some size, Hamilton itself constitutes a stable market for farm produce. In rural parts of the area, there has developed extensive agricultural activity, especially dairy and mixed farming, truck and market gardening. Being situated in the midst of a specialty fruit farming district--of which the famous Niagara fruit belt comprises the southern, and larger, part--Hamilton also serves as the centre of distribution for the products of this particular branch of agriculture, in addition to the substantial volume of canning and preserving carried on in the area. As a result, agriculture is responsible for considerably more employment in the area than properly can be called agricultural.

Construction activity in the Hamilton area, although seasonal, is less so than in many other parts of Canada. The following chart shows little decline in construction employment in Hamilton before January; and

the amplitude of the seasonal variation is considerably smaller than it is for Canada as a whole. The longer season necessitates less temporary expansion of the construction work force than in other more northerly areas for the completion, in any year, of a given volume of work.



The transportation, communication and storage group of industries includes primarily the railways, highway transport and those activities associated with the Port of Hamilton. Employment in this group rose slightly, on the average, from 1948 to 1949, and maintained almost the same level for 1950. In those activities related to the port, however, employment slackened slightly over the 1948-50 period, probably due to a slight decline in the volume of coal and iron ore being shipped in over these years.

Wholesale and retail trade and the service industries, while employing a substantial proportion of the area labour force, have not expanded as fast as industries in the manufacturing group through the post-war period. They have, nevertheless, absorbed a considerable number of workers in their effort to keep pace with a rapidly growing community.

Employment Trends

A high level of employment prevailed in the Hamilton area during World War II, reaching its peak early in 1943. The trend of war-time employment in the area was similar in pattern to that of other major Canadian industrial centres, as the Employment Trend Chart shows; although the timing of changes in the trend line has been slightly in advance of other areas due to the relative weight in Hamilton of employment in producers' goods industries.

The start of the reconversion period was marked by slackening levels of activity and employment due to the uncertainty of the times, to industrial disputes especially in iron and steel and electrical apparatus (see chart), and to shortages of materials; but the ensuing investment boom, reflected directly in activity in Hamilton's major industries, the capital goods producers, started an upswing in employment in 1945-46 that carried through well into 1949. The drop that occurred in late 1949 and early 1950 resulted from the uncertain world picture following the devaluation of the £ Sterling, from high inventories, and from the impact of the recession then in full swing in the United States. It will be noted that, in Hamilton and Montreal, where heavy industries were producing for export largely to Sterling area countries, and where the secondary textiles industry was enjoying a very active domestic market before the £ Sterling was devaluated, the state of world markets in early 1950 was reflected in an aggravated seasonal dip in the employment data; while in Toronto, where there was no such over-riding emphasis on sterling area markets or on freedom from "low-cost" foreign competition, the impact was much less pronounced.

Despite the "devaluation jitters", investment and consumption demand were maintained at record levels, and the basic upward trend in employment continued through 1950, reaching record heights by the end of the year.

Unemployment

Immediate post-war expansion of industrial facilities and activity made it possible for Hamilton industries, in common with those in other industrial areas of southern Ontario, to absorb workers who participated in the organized movements from areas in the Maritimes where reconversion unemployment was relatively severe. However, the rate of post-war industrial expansion in Canada failed to keep pace with the rate of growth of the Canadian labour force, and seasonality re-emerged as a significant factor in the employment picture across the country.

In Hamilton, although the general level of employment continued to climb, with brief interruptions, from late 1945 through 1950, numbers of migrant seasonal workers increasingly swelled the volume of unemployment, and particularly winter unemployment, in the area. More seasonal

workers have been turning to manufacturing centres for winter work each year since 1947, and the relatively slack situation in logging in the winter of 1949-50 added considerably to this movement. The influx of seasonal job seekers from outside areas, and particularly logging areas, into the Hamilton area was especially heavy during the winter of 1949-50. This explains the greater winter increase in unemployment in the area than would appear to be suggested by the dip in the employment line (see Employment Trends chart).

During 1950, more people, on the average, were seeking work throughout the year than during other post-war years. Unemployment in the Hamilton area, while generally following the usual seasonal pattern, did not fall as far during the active season. A partial reason for this was the larger number of women among the job seekers, some having been released from clothing firms and others re-entering the active labour force to augment family income.

CURRENT SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

In the Hamilton area, winter unemployment rose to a peak of about 5 per cent of the local labour force around the beginning of March, 1951, as against a 1949-50 peak of 7 per cent. Since then it has dropped with increasing rapidity until, by the beginning of June, it was only half the peak proportion.

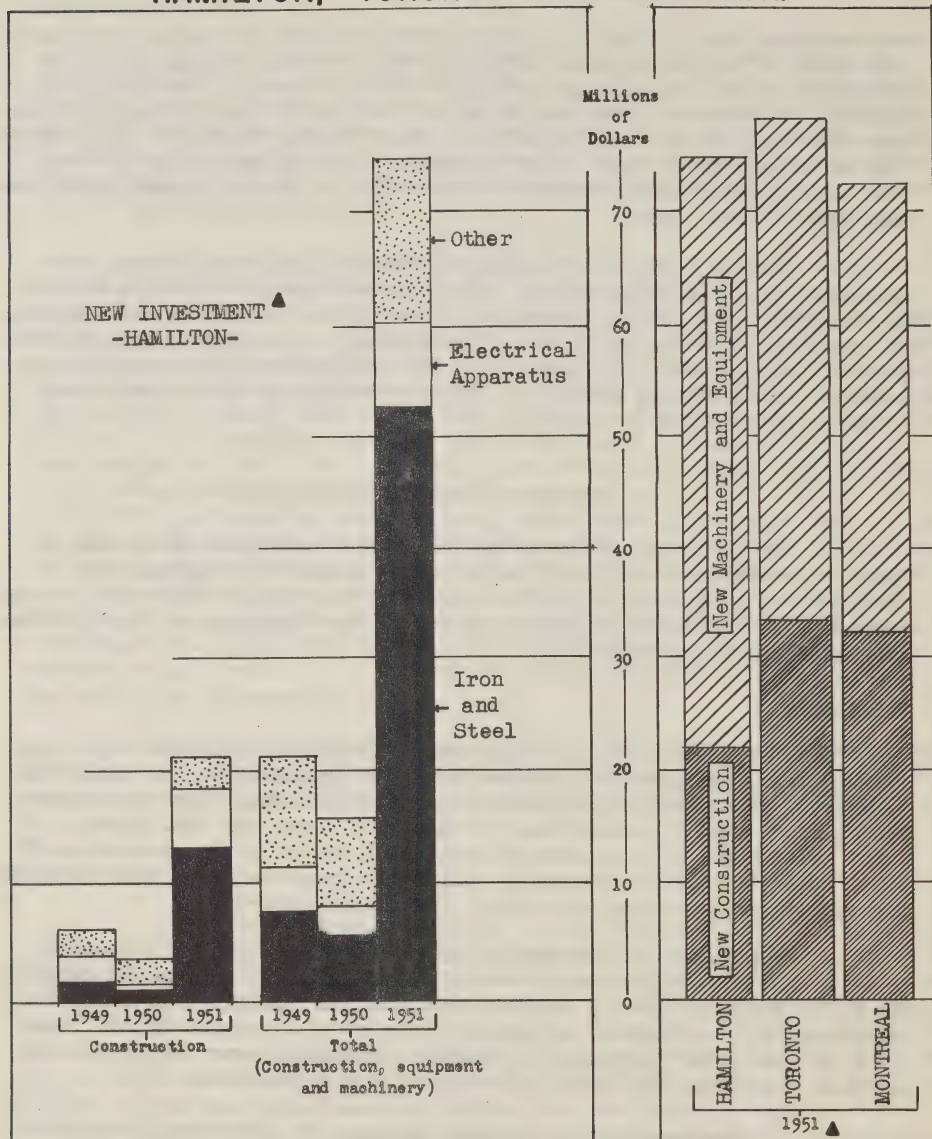
Investment

Increasing civilian and defence demand had, by the beginning of this year, resulted in a record level of proposed new investment in Hamilton. Investment in manufacturing facilities was expected to reach \$98 million in 1951, almost two and one-half times the 1950 total. About two-thirds of the intended 1951 total was to go for expansion of steel capacity, and a further \$10 million represented new facilities for the electrical apparatus industry. (See chart over-leaf)

The total of \$98 million was, at the time it was forecast, third greatest among the major Canadian centres, being exceeded only by those for Toronto (\$109.5 million) and Montreal (\$111.9 million). Its importance in the Ontario investment picture is indicated by the fact that, of the total increase in proposed investment over outlay in the province for 1950, one third will take place in Hamilton.

At the mid-year, a revised forecast of investment intentions further increased 1951 totals over 1950 expenditures. Only slight additional rises were predicted for new construction and for repair and maintenance of buildings and equipment; but the expected outlay for new machinery and equipment across the country now is some 16 per cent higher than was originally forecast.

NEW INVESTMENT IN MANUFACTURING HAMILTON, TORONTO AND MONTREAL

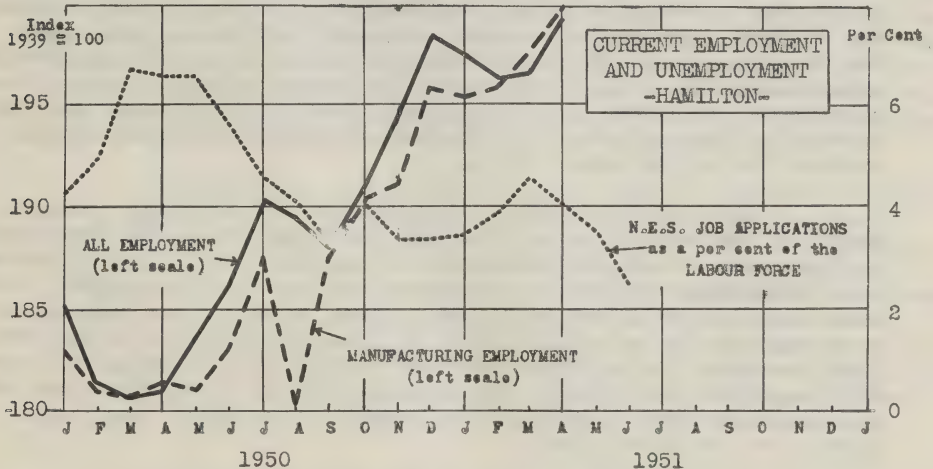


▲ 1949-actual; 1950-preliminary actual; 1951-intentions(first forecast)

Source: Department of Trade and Commerce; Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook 1951.

Employment

With this potential built up behind it, the upswing in seasonal activity and employment was particularly sharp. But the rapid seasonal upswing was superimposed upon a continuing steady expansion of employment in manufacturing, for which the official index of employment shows virtually none of the usual seasonal decline, but rather a temporary levelling off.



Within the manufacturing group, employment in iron and steel products industries generally kept up a gradual rise through the first quarter of this year. The electrical apparatus industry continued its very sharp expansion of employment during the same period, while employment in the manufacture of clothing paused during December and January in its recovery from the 1949-50 "devaluation slump", then continued upward to its pre-spring peak around the beginning of March. But while iron and steel products and electrical apparatus employment at January 1 were substantially above their January 1, 1950, levels, employment in clothing firms remained substantially below the year-ago level. In primary textiles, employment followed that of the first two industries, except for a slight easing through the summer months of 1950, and rose to new heights by April, 1951.

The extensive increase in new manufacturing facilities, in addition to other construction, will put a considerable strain on the construction industry. A large part of the total planned investment represents proposed expenditure on machinery and equipment, of which a considerable portion is imported from the United States. To this extent, the impact on the construction working force of the area will be lessened. Nevertheless, proposed new construction expenditures, at \$26 million at the beginning of the year, were four times those of 1950. (See Investment chart).

Although, as noted earlier, smaller seasonal variations make unnecessary the very great expansion of the construction work force required in many other areas, the size of this year's construction program leaves little doubt that substantial numbers of additional construction workers will be needed. Moreover, the competition of other large projects in nearby districts, such as the hydro electric extension in Niagara Falls and the expansion of oil refinery capacity in Sarnia, will extend the area from which these workers are drawn. Current reports indicate that a considerable influx of workers in southern Ontario already has occurred, some workers coming from as far away as the east coast. Despite this, there have been growing scarcities in certain construction occupations over the past few months. Definite shortage of painters and of construction labour have arisen, and there are indications that the demand for these and other construction occupations may become still stronger during the coming months.

This refers especially to industrial construction. Housing starts in the Hamilton area during the first quarter of 1951 were slightly higher than during the comparable 1950 period, and to that extent may have contributed somewhat to the demand for construction manpower. However, building costs have continued to rise, materials are becoming increasingly scarce, and difficulties of financing are being encountered. Funds available for mortgage loans have been sharply reduced, and interest rates have been raised. The trend in housing starts throughout the balance of the year is likely to be reversed from that of the first quarter and the recent past.

Scarcities of manpower in the Hamilton area have not been restricted to the construction industry. More acute shortages have shown up in the metalworking trades--machinists, toolmakers and die setters, foundry workers, structural iron and steel workers, welders--as expansion in primary iron and steel, and in the steel-using industries, progressed. Draftsmen also were required in these and the electrical apparatus industries. As the summer advances, these shortages may be still further aggravated, and other skills may become scarce, unless some limits are imposed on industrial expansion. The limiting factors in this situation, insofar as the immediate future is concerned (the time element eliminates training as a short-run factor), are material shortages and the extent of the restraining effects of government fiscal and financial policy. The production of automobiles, electrical appliances and furniture already have felt the impact of reduced consumer expenditure--with relatively little in the way of defence contracts so far to offset, or at least cushion, the reduction--and what have been scattered temporary lay-offs and slightly reduced work-weeks may become larger-scale production and employment cutbacks. Shortages of steel, some of the base metals, and wool, cotton and nylon, may continue to retard expansion or to bring spot lay-offs or short-time work.

As already mentioned, the manufacture of electrical apparatus, and especially of luxury appliances such as television sets, washing machines and refrigerators, has begun to suffer from a sharp drop in the volume of sales. In the Hamilton area, working time reductions and lay-offs of short duration took place early in June, and it appears that the rather phenomenal rise of employment in this industry in the area may have been checked for the moment. Larger-scale lay-offs may occur before the industry settles into the new pattern of production necessitated by the exigencies of the preparedness program, toward the shaping of which the government has directed its credit and materials policies. But these possible cutbacks may be offset to a considerable extent, in due course, by the additional employment—predicted at over the 1,200 mark—to result from the completion of plant expansion in this industry for the manufacture of electronic equipment, primarily for defence contracts.

Shortages of raw materials appear likely to continue to harass the primary and secondary textiles industries in the Hamilton area. While the primary sector is likely to continue its first-quarter expansion, although at a reduced rate due to shortages of certain types of skills as well as to the materials situation, clothing manufacture probably will not advance much beyond its present level of between-season quiet, at least until the start of production on fall and winter orders. Then employment in clothing firms may return to, or exceed slightly, the level reached at the earlier-than-usual spring production peak, which was still substantially below the levels achieved in previous years.

Employment in the manufacture of transportation equipment is currently almost at capacity levels in the Hamilton area (except for occasional short lay-offs due to material and parts shortages). Any slackness that may be occasioned by the adjustment of the auto industry to reduced markets probably will be taken up by the manufacture of railway rolling stock, which will be able to operate at peak or near-peak levels into 1952 on the volume of orders now on the books. This level of operation is, of course, contingent upon the steel supply situation.

With the industrial expansion in progress and coming to completion in the area, the transportation industry in Hamilton probably will continue at high levels of activity and employment. It is likely, in fact, that shipping tonnage using Hamilton's port facilities (already leading all the Great Lakes ports) will reach new heights during the 1951 season. A large part of this anticipated increase will be due to added primary iron and steel capacity, for which greater quantities of coal and iron ore will be required.

Present conditions in wholesale and retail trade reflect a degree of uncertainty and hesitation, due largely to inability to foresee the trend of consumer buying in the face of higher prices, higher taxes and tighter credit restrictions. Many merchants are therefore running on inventory, especially those who are over-stocked with those articles that have been moving slowly since the federal budget was

brought down. These conditions reflect back on the wholesalers and through them, on the manufacturers, as has been indicated in previous paragraphs. For the immediate future, there is little likelihood of any easing of credit regulations or the tax structure. Consumer purchases, especially of durables, are therefore likely to run at a lower rate for the balance of 1951 than during the first quarter.

In summary, the results of government efforts to direct the Canadian economy into channels dictated by the requirements of the preparedness program will certainly bring some temporary job losses to industries in the Hamilton area. Shortages of materials and of manpower are not likely to ease significantly, if at all, in the near future. The level of overall employment in Hamilton during the summer and fall of 1951 is likely to fluctuate narrowly around--perhaps slightly below--the current level. Increases may be relatively slight, and largely confined to primary iron and steel, railway rolling stock, food processing (a seasonal phenomenon), primary textiles, construction, transportation and the electronics segment of electrical apparatus; but they probably will be sufficient almost to offset reductions in other industries.

The rest of 1951 promises to be a period of conflicting trends --of expansion going on in some industries alongside contraction in others. The process of settling down into a more restricted pattern of activity will bring dislocations, inconveniences and hardships to the economy. Because of the predominance of employment in basic industries and the diversity of industrialization in the area, the Hamilton local labour market stands to suffer somewhat less on account of these adjustments than areas where the major industries are devoted to consumer durable goods production.

EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS OF CURRENT INVESTMENT IN MANUFACTURING PLANT

Although contracts awarded for the construction of new and expanded manufacturing plants were at record levels in the first four months of 1951, totalling \$159,000,000, this building program will not create as much additional employment when completed as the dollar value of the investment might suggest. This is due principally to the fact that a large part of the total investment is in industries in which capital investment is extremely high in relation to labour required, such as petroleum, pulp and paper and chemicals. Further, the effects of this industrial expansion may not be fully felt until late in 1952 as many of the plants planned are large ones, requiring more than a year to construct.

Of the total of \$159,000,000, about \$138,000,000 is tied up in 13 large contracts. Five of these are expected to be completed this year, unless material shortages prevent it, and should create new employment for about 700 persons. The remainder, involving 80 per cent of total value of contracts awarded in these four months, will not be completed until 1952.

These 13 large projects are shown below, the first group being those which are planned for completion in 1951.

<u>Name of Firm</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Value of Contract</u>	<u>Estimated Number of Workers Required</u>
Dominion Tar & Chemical Co.	Montreal	\$5,000,000	70
North American Cyanamid Ltd.	Montreal	1,250,000	50
Bruck Mills, Ltd.....	Sherbrooke	1,500,000	150
Dominion Magnesium Ltd.,...	Haley, Ont.	2,500,000	100
Salada Tea Co. of Canada Ltd.	Montreal	1,000,000	None
Elk Falls Co. Ltd.....	Duncan Bay, B.C.	40,000,000	350
Canadian Oil Co. Ltd.....	Sarnia	18,000,000	None
Fort Motor Co. of Can. Ltd.	Windsor	5,500,000	None
Brown Boveri Can. Ltd.....	St. John, Que.	1,000,000	250
Courtauld's Can. Ltd.....	Cornwall	3,000,000	Few
Imperial Oil Limited.....	Sarnia	9,000,000	Few
Canadian Cottons, Ltd.....	Cornwall	1,000,000	50
Steel Co. of Can., Ltd.....	Hamilton	50,000,000	Not Available

A truer picture of what to expect in the way of new employment from 1951 investment as indicated by contracts awarded during this time is obtained if the larger contracts which will not be completed until 1952 or later are deleted from the total. When these large contracts are deleted it means that approximately \$31,000,000 in contracts awarded should be completed this year if work goes according to schedule. This

level of investment conforms with data of the Department of Labour on the number of new jobs that will become available in manufacturing industries as a result of plant completions in the last half of 1951. Reports received indicate a slackening off in this type of new employment; a preliminary total of 4,000 jobs is indicated for the second half of the year in comparison with 7,500 in the first six months. Contracts let during May and June may result in some plant completions by the end of the year, however.

The 7,500 new jobs reported are partly the result of investment made during the last half of 1950. The total value of contracts awarded last year was \$141,000,000, a record in dollar value. This was well below the \$159,000,000 total let in the first four months of 1951. There was not, however, as large a proportion of big projects and the completion of much of the program was consequently more rapid.

As well, several large plants on which construction was begun a year or more ago got under production in the first half of 1950. An example is this category is the \$27,000,000 Columbia Cellulose Plant at Prince Rupert, B.C., on which work was started four years ago, and which will employ 350 workers at capacity.

ESTIMATED INCREASE IN MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
AS A RESULT OF PLANT EXPANSION (1)

- Second Quarter 1951 -

Area	Name of Company	Industry	Number of New Employees
<u>Atlantic</u>			
Fermeus, Nfld.	Northeastern Fish Ind.	Food and Beverages	250
Louisburg, N.S.	National Sea Prod. Ltd.	Food and Beverages	200
<u>Quebec</u>			
Montreal	Molson's Brewery Ltd.	Food and Beverages	250
<u>Ontario</u>			
Toronto	Cdn. Acme Screw & Gear, Tip Top Tailors Ltd.	Iron & Steel Prod. Textile Products	400 200
Weston	Fruehauf Trailer Co. of Canada, Ltd.	Transportation Equipment	200
Woodstock	Bickle-Seagrave Ltd.	Non-ferrous Metals	100
<u>Prairies</u>			
Edmonton	The British American Oil Co. Ltd.	Petroleum Products	165
Winnipeg	Imperial Oil, Limited	Petroleum Products	175
<u>Pacific</u>			
Prince Rupert	B.C. Packers, Ltd. The Cdn. Fishing Co. Col. Cellulose Co. Ltd.	Food and Beverages Food and Beverages Paper Products	40 200 350

(1) All employment information contained in the table has been confirmed by direct contact with the firm concerned.

UNCERTAIN MARKETS AND MATERIAL SHORTAGES CAUSE LAY-OFFS IN MAY

In May, 1,533 workers were laid off by manufacturing firms for non-seasonal reasons, as reported by local offices of the National Employment Service. Lay-offs were lighter than in April when there were heavy lay-offs in the automobile industry. However, the British Columbia shingle industry showed a slump in May because of lack of orders, and seasonal lay-offs were heavy in the textile industry.

The British Columbia shingle industry, as in October 1950, is again faced with a declining market both in Canada and the United States. While only 84 workers were reported as indefinitely laid-off, many mills were shut down for short periods in May and some of the smaller mills closed down completely. Employment conditions in the industry consequently were very unsettled and many men were leaving the industry to find jobs of a more permanent nature. Housing construction has been very low in the Vancouver area so far this year and has affected local demand for shingles.

Non-seasonal lay-offs in the textile industry were not heavier than in April, but seasonal lay-offs were prevalent. Several hundred employees, particularly in the clothing industry, were laid-off for seasonal reasons, together with some 900 workers reported as on short-time; 600 in clothing and 300 in primary textiles.

The largest non-seasonal lay-off from the textile industry was that of 123 workers from the Dominion Textile Co. print works at Magog, Quebec. A wool mill at Lachute, Quebec, laid off 10 men because of a wool shortage, while Dominion Woollens & Worsteds at Peterborough reports that 15 workers were released because of the high price of wool.

In the clothing industry, non-seasonal lay-offs resulted in 344 separations. The B.V.D. Co. Ltd. at St. Romauld, Quebec, laid off 130 workers; this lay-off was partly seasonal in nature, but affected more workers in the plant than in 1950. Sportrite Junior Ltd. at Oshawa, manufacturers of ladies sportswear released 95 workers for an indefinite period because of the dissolution of the partnership in the firm. All hosiery firms in the Sherbrooke area were on short time because of a shortage of nylon yarn. Yamaska Garments Ltd. placed 300 employees on short-time also because of a material shortage.

Seasonal lay-offs, while not included in this survey, were very evident in the textile industry during May. The Harding Carpet Co., with 130 workers at Brantford, Ontario, was on a three day week. La France Textiles Ltd. at Woodstock, placed the entire mill staff of 170 workers on a four day week. York Knitting Mills at Woodstock, Ontario placed several departments on a three day week. Another seasonal short-time lay-off occurred at Quebec city where 150 women were placed on a four day week.

Other lay-offs due to material shortages were light in May, the largest lay-offs being 125 men from the Canadian Tube and Steel Co. at Montreal because of a steel shortage. Paper box firms are feeling the acute shortage of paper which is definitely curtailing production and causing some short-time.

The automotive industry reports a marked drop in the sales of both new and used cars. Nash Motors of Canada Ltd. at Toronto released 74 workers; Chatco Steel Products at Tilbury again shut down the Hudson line involving 150 workers, and Eaton Automotive Products at London released 15 workers. All of these lay-offs were reported as a result of lack of orders.

Not included in the table is the long holiday shutdown in several of the automotive industry plants at Windsor over the 24th of May. Approximately 12,000 hourly rated employees of the Ford Motor Co. of Canada Ltd. were off from the end of the number 3 shift (4 a.m. to 12 p.m.) on May 23, until Monday May 28th, commencing with No. 1 midnight shift, meaning an average loss of time of about two shifts. Other plants closing down during the same time included Godfredson Ltd., affecting 900 hourly-rated employees; The Essex Wire Mfg. Co. Ltd., 320 workers; The Long Mfg. Co. Ltd., 200 workers, and the Champion Spark Plug Ltd., 250 hourly-rated workers.

Reported Non-seasonal Lay-offs in Manufacturing
by Industry

Industry	Reported Lay-offs During May, 1951 (1)		Reported Employment at Mar. 1, 1951 (2)
	Number of Plants	Number of Workers	
Iron and steel products....	4	283	172,400
Transportation equipment...	3	239	121,900
Clothing.....	8	344	103,100
Wood products.....	6	212	85,700
Textiles.....	5	213	77,800
Electrical apparatus.....	1	147	64,100
Chemical products.....	1	50	47,550
Leather products.....	1	8	30,500
Miscellaneous Products.....	2	37	19,950
Other (3).....	-	-	346,500
Totals.....	31	1,533	1,069,500

- (1) As reported by National Employment Service offices.
- (2) Source: Employment and Payrolls Branch, D.B.S.
- (3) Employment in the eight industries in which no non-seasonal lay-offs were reported in May, 1951.

Employment Service Activities

Employers had more orders on file for male workers at Employment Service offices at the first of June than at any time since the fall of 1947. Some 48,300 men were in demand, a 93 per cent increase over last year at this time.

Slightly more than 100,000 applications were on file to meet this strengthened demand. About 41,000 of these were workers registered in the unskilled trades, 23,000 of whom were not classified in any particular industry group. Construction tradesmen (skilled and semi-skilled) numbered 9,600, metalworkers 2,500, loggers 2,000 and farm workers 600.

Vacancies and applications were closest in number in the Ontario region with 18,000 jobs and 21,000 applications...followed by the Prairies with 11,000 vacancies and 13,000 registrations.

For Canada as a whole, the following occupations showed an excess of vacancies over applications at the first of June:

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Vacancies</u>	<u>Applications</u>
Draughtsmen.....	382	261
Secretaries, Stenographers and Typists.....	189	96
Farm hands.....	3,130	595
Loggers and bushmen.....	12,618	2,046
Machinists, Toolmakers and Die setters.....	1,910	496
Other Machines Shop Workers.....	1,013	410
Aircraft Workers.....	177	29
Automobile Mechanics and Repairmen.....	962	564
Unskilled rubber.....	198	47
Unskilled miners.....	1,504	381
Unskilled Transportation, Communication and Public Utility.....	886	786

There was \$665 million in the unemployment insurance fund at the end of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951. Another \$8 million was added during April.

In the past fiscal year the fund showed its largest growth in history--\$81.9 million. The fund has increased by \$64.9, \$81.8 and \$53.1 millions respectively during the previous three years.

The expansion in the 1950-51 period occurred solely as the result of increased contributions. Insured workers, numbering slightly less than three million, paid in about \$22 per person adding up to a total of

around \$54 million. Employers contributed an equal sum while the government added \$27.5 million. This, along with other receipts, brought the total revenue to \$171.9 million, an increase of \$33 million over the previous fiscal year.

Supplementary benefit payments upped the disbursements from the fund by \$6.9 million during the past fiscal year to bring the total money paid out to unemployed persons to \$90 million, some \$4.2 million more than in the previous April 1-March 31 period.

The month of April was an exceedingly active placement period. The 19,000 weekly average record established has been exceeded only once in the past four years.

The high level resulted mostly from more regular placements being made. However, casual placements (those of seven days duration or less) still were numerous, accounting for 16 per cent of the placements effected during the month.

Many more workers were placed by transferring them to the jobs than last year at this time--about 530 a week compared with 220.

Placement of physically handicapped workers reached a new high of 300 per week during the period March 15 to April 14, despite the off-season.

Women continue to account for about 30 per cent of the placements effected. More women are placed into casual employment than men--26 per cent as against 12 per cent during the month.

Employers in all regions in Canada have orders for help cleared to the United Kingdom at the present time. At the last complete count, May 9, some 184 orders requiring 1,300 workers were on file at the overseas branch Employment Service office. Many have since been added bringing the active order file to about 270 at June 13; as many as 500 were requested in some of these orders.

Greatest activity is in the metalworking trades where machinists, tool and die-makers, boring-mill hands, precision grinders and sheet metal workers were being sought in sizeable numbers. The aircraft and ammunitions manufacturing industries have placed particularly heavy orders.

REGIONAL LABOUR MARKET

Applications on File with N.E.S. at June 1

REGION	NUMBER	% WAGE & SALARY WORKERS	% LABOUR FORCE	CHANGE FROM MAY 1, 1951	JUNE 1, 1951
Newfoundland	7,500	11.1	6.2	-2,900	-12,200
Maritimes	18,700	6.0	4.1	-9,600	-13,500
Quebec	47,200	4.6	3.3	-27,200	-32,900
Ontario	36,200	2.6	2.1	-8,000	-18,800
Prairie	20,900	4.0	2.1	-12,700	-18,300
Pacific	20,600	5.8	4.8	-6,000	- 7,700
CANADA	151,100	4.0	2.9	-66,400	-103,400

ATLANTIC The month of May saw seasonal forces take hold in the Atlantic region, bringing general increases in employment and a sharp decline in the number of persons looking for work. At the end of the month, fewer than 7 per cent of the wage and salary workers of the region were seeking jobs through National Employment Offices, as against over 10 per cent at the beginning. At June 1, 1950, the proportion was 14 per cent.

Throughout the region, fishing has become normally active, except in parts of Newfoundland, where the lack of an agreed price for the 1951 cod catch kept the outlook uncertain for fishermen. Sardines were more plentiful along the Fundy shore of New Brunswick during May; but ample stocks, good catches and consequently low prices made the recently-ended lobster season a poor one for the Nova Scotia south shore. Almost all fish plants were fully active, or stepping up activity, by the end of May.

The demand for farm help remained well in excess of the supply during the month. The arrival of D.P. farm workers eased the situation somewhat in Prince Edward Island, where some of the hundreds of local workers who were waiting for jobs to open up in Labrador construction also decided to accept farm jobs on the Island instead, or at least temporarily.

Unusual pulpwood cutting activity continued in Prince Edward Island during the month. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the extremely heavy summer cuts planned by woods operators are creating particularly strong demand for loggers now that road and ground conditions in the woods are better. Although the wages offered have been increased, the supply of workers willing to go into the woods at this time will not meet the demand. Some woods employers will now accept inexperienced workers for training. In Newfoundland, almost 10 times as many workers were in bush camps around Grand Falls at the beginning of May as at the same time in 1950, when there were between 300 and 400; but some small surpluses of loggers remained at June 1.

Private residential construction is noticeably down in most parts of the region, but activity in other types of construction--schools, colleges, hospitals; defence installations, armed services living quarters; hydro projects and bridges--absorbed considerable numbers of workers during May in all four provinces. Industrial construction was confined largely to a few areas--cement plants at Havelock and Humbermouth, the pulp mill at Saint John, the birch veneer factory at Donovan's. Lack of accommodation impeded hiring for United States defence construction around Goose Bay, Labrador. This, however, is being quickly remedied, and perhaps 2,000 to 3,000 workers, mostly from New Brunswick, may join a similar number already transported to the site of the projects.

In the realm of manufacturing, pulp and paper mills, textile mills and clothing firms, producers of iron, steel and iron and steel products were generally fully active during May. Shortages of steel and key skills, however, continued to cause some production hold-ups, kept one machinery plant at two-thirds capacity, reduced the daily rate of production of railway box-cars (which will have the effect of extending the duration of the job) and combined with the lack of repair work to bring about temporary lay-offs of several hundred shipyard workers in Halifax. Confectionery manufacturing continued slack, with several hundred women on short time.

Port activity in Halifax and Saint John was at its usual summer level, or even slacker, with many dock workers finding off-season jobs in construction. Along the New Brunswick north shore, however, port activity opened up rapidly during May, with numerous vessels loading pulpwood and pitprops.

QUEBEC In the Quebec region, as in the Atlantic, the rapid decline in unemployment during May was due largely to seasonal factors. In particular, the manpower needs of farming, logging and construction created very strong demand for workers. In Quebec, however, there was no extensive shortage of farm help, nor is there likely to be one, due to the arrival of many Italian immigrants for farm jobs. While the supply of manpower for the advancing river drives was adequate in all areas of the region, the demand for cutters for both local and northern United States woods jobs substantially exceeded the numbers available, even at the increased wages offered by woods operators.

The arrival of the active season for the Gaspe cod fishery meant employment for 5,000 or more fishermen and several hundred fish processors and handlers. Mining operations in the region also returned to full activity during the month, with employment virtually guaranteed for all suitable unskilled workers seeking jobs in the mines. A shortage of experienced miners is foreseen. Perhaps 300 to 500 miners from Northern parts of the region may be taken by their employers to a tunnelling job in connection with the Niagara Falls hydro expansion.

Again as in the Atlantic region, the volume of residential construction under way or planned in the Quebec region is below the 1950 levels;

but all other types of construction were moving rapidly toward peak activity during May. Some large projects have been deferred on account of shortages of steel, cement and brick.

Primarily as a result of these developments the number of workers seeking jobs through the National Employment Service in the region dropped from more than 7 per cent of all wage and salary workers at the beginning of May to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent at the end of May.

A considerable number of manufacturing firms throughout the region experienced lay-offs or reductions of the work week due to shortages of materials, technical and skilled personnel and, in some cases, to over-production. The first two of these factors apply particularly to the steel using industries; the first and third to textile mills, clothing and footwear firms, which also were seasonally quiet. On the other hand the manufacture of industrial chemicals was at capacity, the production of titanium and aluminum was increased, the training of workers for new electrical apparatus production lines was progressing, and shipbuilding activity generally stepped up.

Large numbers of seamen and dockworkers were taken on during May, and railway extra gangs were being built up. The skills required in the construction of the Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway were being sought across the country. Highway transport and trucking resumed peak activity following the end of highway load restrictions early in the month.

ONTARIO

The ratio of active job applications with the National Employment Service to total wage and salary workers in the Ontario region dropped from just over three percent to about two and a half per cent during May, well below the current all-Canada average of four per cent. The continued improvement during the month resulted from increased activity in the primary industries, further expansion in some fields of manufacturing and an additional advance in construction employment.

Although some 800 D.P. and Italian farm workers reached Ontario during May, the strong demand for full-time farm help continued to exceed the supply of farm workers. The N.E.S. already has been requested to obtain more than 1,500 harvest workers from the Prairie and Atlantic region, but it appears unlikely that this quota will be filled even if inexperienced workers are taken.

Against the attractions of farming, construction and manufacturing employment in southern Ontario, the increasingly strong demand for lumber and pulp cutters for northern parts of the region appears likely to remain largely unsatisfied. Gold and base metal mining were fully active during the period and, as in Quebec, operators were hiring suitable beginners.

The manufacturing picture during May suffered superficial disturbances due, on the one hand, to shortages of materials and orders, to over production and to seasonal slackness; and on the other, to shortage of skilled workers and the change-over from civilian to defence production. Industries in the first of these categories included textiles and clothing, leather products, automobiles, furniture and electrical appliances. In the second category, the iron and steel products group predominated.

Food and beverages plants became seasonally active and there were signs of an improving situation in confectionery manufacturing. Aircraft production skills, machinists, toolmakers, turret lathe operators, moulders, coremakers and foundry labour all were particularly scarce. As regards materials the most prominent shortage was of steel.

Construction skills were in much greater demand during May and there was evidence that shortages of manpower in this group were becoming more general. New projects throughout the region included numerous schools, churches, armed forces training and living facilities and extensive industrial expansion. Housing construction generally was very active, although retarded somewhat by difficulties of financing. Scarce building materials included structural and reinforcing steel, nails, plumbing supplies and cement.

While employment in most shipyards in the region was substantially above that of previous months, material shortages were responsible for a reduced rate of expansion. The start of new shipbuilding contracts is not likely to improve the situation.

PRAIRIE

The month of May witnessed increasing acceleration of seasonal operations in the Prairies. The pressure of many activities--the seeding of field crops, the river drives of the winter's cut of pulpwood, the rising tempo of building construction and railway maintenance and the increasing number of manufacturing establishments--combined to create a heavy demand for all types of male labour and stenographic skills. At June 1, 4 per cent of the estimated wage and salary workers were registered with the National Employment Service, after a sharp decline of 46 per cent during the month. The number of job applications is currently almost as low as it was at the same date during the peak year of 1949 and, in the unskilled category, is less than the number of job vacancies. In several areas there was a distinct general labour shortage caused partly by the heavy demand for farm, unskilled construction, and railway maintenance labour and in part by emigration to other areas.

Despite continually reported fears of the depressing effects of material shortages and credit curbs on construction, the industry has shown remarkable strength. Between March 1, 1950 and March 1, 1951, employment in building construction increased by 12, 42 and 47 per cent for

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, respectively, and the rapid decline of job applications from construction workers during the past month (from 7,500 to 2,300) indicates that the trend of higher construction employment is continuing. Residential building has shown a decline in comparison with 1950, but this gap has been filled by the increase in defence and basic industry construction and resource development. Total investment is expected to exceed last year's total by over \$100 million.

The shift in type of construction has had several effects. The decline in residential building has left small pockets of unemployed skilled carpenters, while the increasing emphasis on heavy construction has caused a proportionately greater demand for unskilled labour. Also, since many projects are in remote areas, there has been a greater than normal movement of workers, notably toward the north-west.

The increasing opportunities for more highly paid construction jobs has left a smaller supply of workers for other seasonal operations. The demand for farm help is still acute in many areas, although the near completion of seeding has eased the pressure. In the Lakehead the river drives caused an employment increase of over 1,000. Summer forest work is continuing, limited in scale only by the availability of manpower. There are still over 3,000 vacancies for pulp cutters, but during the summer it is difficult to persuade workers to go into the bush when other work is easily available.

PACIFIC

Employment in the Pacific region continued to reflect the strength of world demand for the products of the basic industries, and planned resource development has contributed to make the prospects for the immediate future better than at any time during the past two years. During the month job applications at National Employment Service offices dropped by a further 22 per cent to a total of 20,600 at May 31. At that time a growing list of scarce skills included miners, pulp mill workers, loggers and metal tradesmen.

Orders for lumber at British Columbia sawmills at the beginning of April indicated a demand greater than that of the past two years. To this has recently been added an order from the United Kingdom which will absorb about one quarter of the industry's production for the next year. Production for the first four months of this year was 30 per cent above that of the same period in 1950 and was increasing as rapidly as weather and road conditions allowed. High inventories and falling demand in the shingle industry following cut backs in housing in the United States and parts of Canada have caused a considerable number of lay-offs, particularly on the lower mainland, but these were small when compared with the gains in other forest industries.

Employment in logging reflected the high demand for lumber and the requirements of new pulp and plywood mills established during the

past year. Logging in most areas had attained full production by the end of May, and shortages were beginning to appear on the coast and on Vancouver Island. High riggers, hookers, rigging slingers, loaders and engineers are the principal depleted occupations. In the northern interior the effects of the spring thaw have prevented the re-opening of logging camps, but these were expected to be in operation by the middle of June.

Despite the increase in the number of jobs which opened up during the month, the decline in job applications was smaller than had been expected. Applications decreased by 6,000 during May compared with a drop of 15,200 during April. To some extent this was caused by lay-offs in shingle mills, a reduced housing construction program and a delay in hiring for the larger construction jobs. But probably to a greater degree the slower rate of decline was caused by the increasing number of transients who have moved into the area, attracted by the publicity given to the Aluminum Company project and other large undertakings. Since work on most of these was still in the preliminary stages and since hiring in volume would not begin before the middle of June, many of the early arrivals experienced considerable difficulty finding work.

Increased work on woods machinery and the reconditioning of naval vessels has caused a greater demand for moulders, machinists, engine fitters and boilermakers in Vancouver and Victoria. Shipyards are gradually increasing staff, although peak employment on government contracts is not expected before next winter.

All branches of mining continued fully active throughout the region. Coal mining employment, which has been declining during the past few years, has been stimulated by increasing industrial activity, while the rapidly expanding base metal industry and a number of large tunnelling projects have created an estimated shortage of over 1,000 miners. Despite the transfer of over 50 underground workers from the Prairie region into the gold mines of British Columbia, there is still an acute shortage in this industry, chiefly because of higher wages in other fields.

LOCAL LABOUR MARKET CONDITIONS

JUNE 1, 1951

LABOUR MARKET GROUPS ¹	Number of Areas					
	CANADA	ATLANTIC	QUEBEC	ONTARIO	PAIRIES	PACIFIC
1. Substantial Labour Surplus	2	--	2	--	--	1
2. Moderate Labour Surplus	8	8	4	--	--	4
3. Slight Labour Surplus	43	12	19	6	2	11
4. Balanced Labour Market	109	12	16	48	23	2
5. Marked Labour Shortages	16	--	2	7	5	2

¹For definition of groupings, see key to map on following pages.

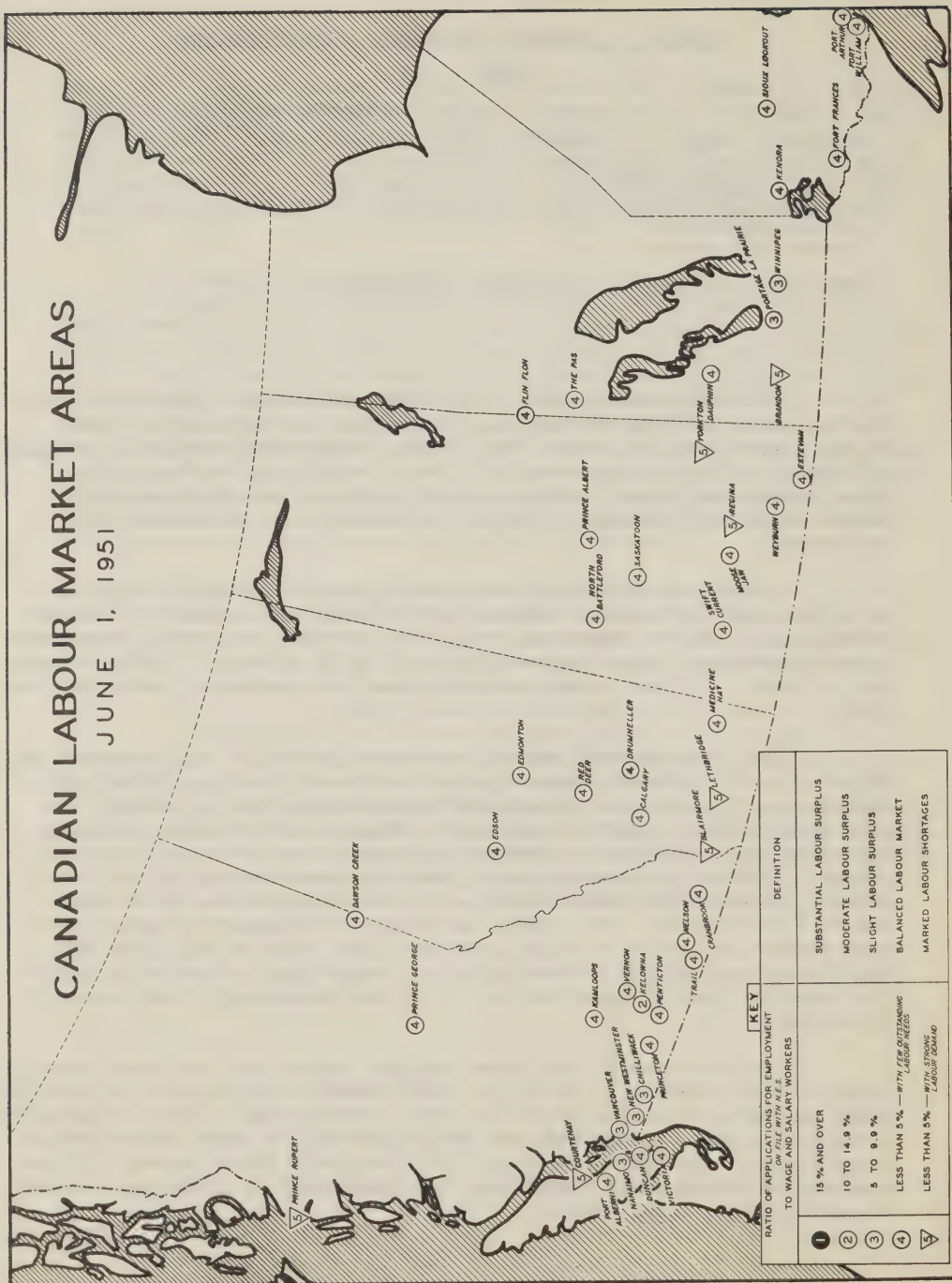
The employment situation in Canada underwent a pronounced change for the better between the beginning of May and the beginning of June. Where, a month earlier, there were 26 local areas with substantial surpluses of labour, at June 1 there were only two. As well, at the beginning of June, eight areas showed moderate labour surpluses and 43 showed slight labour surpluses. The May 1 numbers for these groups were 24 and 64, respectively.

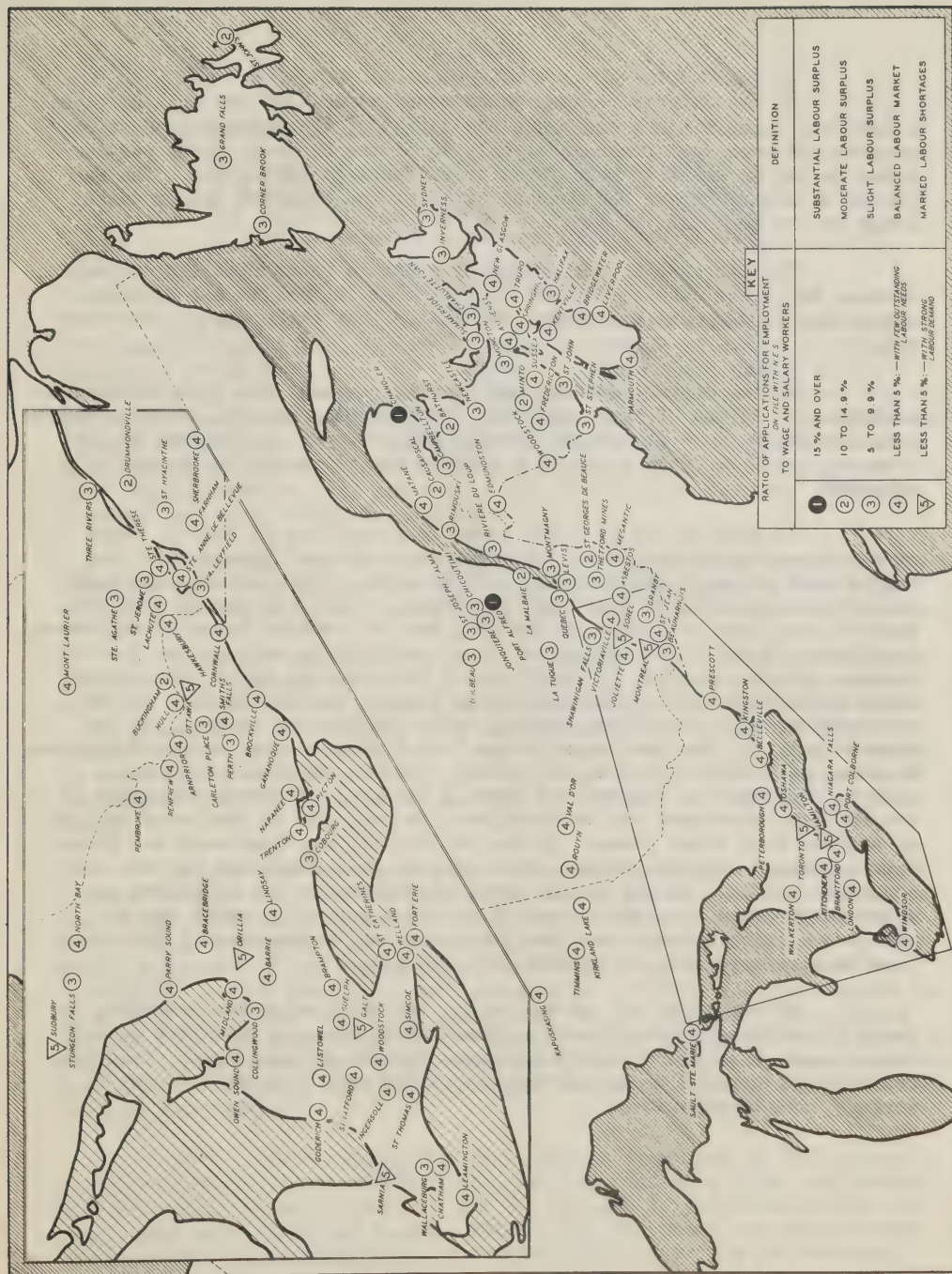
On the other hand, those areas in which there were roughly balanced employment situations numbered 109 at June 1, as against 57 the previous month. And the number of areas in which there was strong unsatisfied demand for workers rose from seven at May 1 to 16 at June 1. At the beginning of June, 125 local areas were in groups four (balanced) and five (shortages); at May 1, 64 areas were in those groups.

To a considerable extent, the rapid pick-up in employment during May was due to the usual seasonal re-activation of farming, fishing, construction and inland water transportation with the final arrival of the open season in all regions. But other pressures were building up during the winter that combined to increase the demand for labour to an unusual extent. Although important in this group, the accelerating allocation of defence contracts for manufactures and for construction was by no means the sole factor here. The tremendous resource development program, which, with defence construction outlay, has more than taken up any slack that might have been left by the easing off of residential construction activity, also has been an important factor in the increasingly tight manpower situation.

In the Atlantic and Quebec regions, where the late spring usually holds back the seasonal pick-up, the improvement during May was proportionately greatest, involving 25 and 38 areas, respectively. The re-opening of farming, fishing, construction and navigation was the prime factor behind these changes. In the Prairie and Pacific regions, where seasonal forces also are of considerable importance, the improvement in groupings involved 22 and 14 areas, respectively.

JUNE 1, 1951





In the Ontario region, which experienced, for the most part, a relatively light winter, and where the impact of the defence production program has been most pronounced, only 18 of the 61 local areas participated in the movement to more favourable groupings during May. The majority of Ontario areas had reached at least the balanced labour market stage by the beginning of May.

The increase in the number of areas in group five (shortages) between May 1 and June 1 resulted from similar factors in all regions, but points to regional employment situations that differ in an important way.

In the Quebec, Ontario and Pacific regions, the local situation continues to be one of spot shortages of particular skills, although shortages may become more general in Ontario and B.C. In the Prairie region, however, available data point to a growing general scarcity of available manpower.

In each of the 16 local areas in group five at June 1, there were noteworthy shortages in particular occupational groups that play significant parts in the economies of the areas. (For detail, see ensuing article on local occupational shortages.) Thus, in Quebec province, Montreal and Sorel require considerably more of certain types of engineers, draftsmen and skilled metalworkers than local labour markets can provide. Similar situations, with the addition of construction skills and labour, exist in Toronto, Weston (included with Toronto and New Toronto on the accompanying map), Hamilton, Sarnia, Galt, Orillia and Sudbury, in the Ontario region. The shortages in the five Prairie region areas—Blairmore, Brandon, Lethbridge, Regina and Yorkton—involve primarily farm help, miners, construction workers and sawmill workers. Expected shortages in the Edmonton area have not materialized, as yet, due to the heavy influx of workers from other areas. In the Pacific region, Courtenay and Prince Rupert require loggers, miners, skilled pulp mill hands and certain construction skills. In the latter area, shortages are not extensive as might be expected from the volume of activity currently under way in northern British Columbia and the Yukon due, as in the case of Edmonton, to extensive movements of workers into the area.

At the other end of the scale, the only two areas remaining in group 1 (substantial surpluses) at June 1 were Chandler and Port Alfred, Quebec where there were relatively large pockets of unemployed fishermen, construction worker, truck drivers, unskilled bush workers and sawmill workers, and longshoremen.

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES

JUNE 1, 1951

Shortages of particular skills have appeared in a number of local areas during recent months. The following analysis and tables are intended to locate current shortages and to indicate their general causes.

The number of occupations for which demand exceeds local supply continued to increase during May, as did the number of areas in which shortages of particular skills occurred. Certain construction skills joined the list of occupational groups most frequently reported as scarce, which previously included loggers and bushmen, farm hands and metalworking skills. Job vacancies for automobile mechanics and repairmen and miners were becoming increasingly difficult to fill. Unskilled construction, mine, transportation, communication, public utility and lumber products workers also were scarce in several areas.

For women, the occupational groups in which local supply was inadequate were domestic and personal service workers, secretaries, stenographers and typists, waitresses and experienced secondary textile workers.

A further ten areas in which farm labour is scarce were added to the shortages listing at June 1—two of them in Quebec, four in Ontario and four in the Prairie region. Three areas listed at May 1—Charlottetown, Summerside and Listowel—are not included at June 1. In Prince Edward Island the arrival of D.P. farm workers, and the apparent decision of some workers who were waiting job openings in Labrador to accept farm employment locally, have eased, but not eliminated, the shortage of farm help.

Twenty-five new areas showed unsatisfied demand for loggers and bushmen at June 1—11 in the Maritimes, six in Quebec, two in Ontario, two in the Prairies and four in the Pacific region. East of the Rockies, this further strengthening of demand for bush workers emphasizes the unusual magnitude of the summer cuts planned by woods operators, and the listing of the new Maritimes and Quebec areas reflects the improvement in bush road and ground conditions following the spring thaw. The listing for the first time of areas in the Pacific region points up the difficulty experienced by west coast loggers generally in filling their manpower needs locally—a difficulty that has warranted sending recruiting agents as far east as New Brunswick.

In the areas showing the most serious shortages of machinists, toolmakers and die setters—Montreal, Toronto, Windsor, Sorel and Weston—666 job vacancies were listed at May 1. At June 1, vacancies listed for these same areas totalled 1,438. While these represent the most extreme cases in the metalworking group, most metalworking skills are becoming

progressively scarcer. This is evinced not only by the increasing number of areas listed under the various skill groups--18 areas were added at June 1 while only 8 were dropped--but also by the addition of metalworking occupations not previously listed. These include structural iron and steel workers, blacksmiths and forgers, and unskilled metalworkers.

A constant demand persists for aircraft production workers, notably in Montreal (not listed at May 1), Toronto and Weston. While employers in this field are recruiting in Britain, it appears that they still desire to supplement overseas hirings with as many local workers as can be obtained. Experienced miners, previously scarce in Blairmore and Whitehorse, were in strong demand at June 1 in five additional areas. Unskilled mine workers also became scarcer, with exceptionally heavy demand in Sudbury. The requirements of tunnelling contractors on the Alcan project in northern British Columbia account for the inclusion of Vancouver in this portion of the shortages listing.

As construction activity across Canada gains momentum, a variety of construction skills is becoming more difficult to obtain. Where the May 1 listing included only the carpenters group, and that for only one area, the current listing shows shortages of bricklayers, carpenters (in seven more areas), painters, plumbers and steamfitters. Shortages of unskilled construction workers appeared at June 1 in 26 more areas than at May 1. Eleven of these 26 were in the Ontario region and 10 in the Prairie region.

With the opening up of the tourist season, demand for experienced auto mechanics strengthened and brought five new areas into the shortages list.

Shortages of female stenographers and typists continued to grow in the larger centres of practically all regions. As summer resorts and hotels began staffing for tourist season, the demand for waitresses and domestic and personal service workers grew considerably. Secondary textile workers with the requisite skills and experience remained relatively scarce, despite the statistical picture presented in the listing for Montreal. This paradox, and other less pronounced situations of a similar nature appearing throughout the list, results from discrepancies between the employers' job specifications and the job seekers' qualifications. In the case, specifically, of female secondary textile workers in Montreal, another factor is that, while both the men's clothing and women's clothing sectors of the industry are now at less than capacity operation, the men's clothing industry is particularly slack, releasing workers, at least temporarily, whose qualifications do not suit them for employment in the manufacture of women's clothing.

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES — MALE

June 1, 1951

<u>Area</u>	<u>Va-</u> <u>cancies</u> <u>Listed</u>	<u>Appli-</u> <u>cations</u> <u>Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Va-</u> <u>cancies</u> <u>Listed</u>	<u>Appli-</u> <u>cations</u> <u>Listed</u>
<u>Engineers</u>					
Montreal.....	128	196	Toronto.....	108	122
<u>Draftsmen</u>					
Montreal.....	78	83	Toronto.....	121	46
Sorel.....	45	1	Windsor.....	16	5
Hamilton.....	26	1			
<u>Secretaries, Stenographers, Typists</u>					
Toronto.....	105	8			
<u>Farm hands</u>					
Joliette.....	31	-	Brandon.....	73	4
St. Hyacinthe 1,198		2	Moose Jaw.....	63	5
Barrie.....	46	1	North Battleford	35	3
Brampton.....	34	2	Regina.....	50	3
Brantford.....	45	-	Saskatoon.....	133	48
Cornwall.....	26	-	Yorkton.....	40	8
Ingersoll.....	43	2	Calgary.....	35	23
London.....	69	2	Edmonton.....	53	27
Ottawa.....	105	-	Lethbridge....	139	7
Simcoe.....	87	28	Red Deer.....	69	7
Woodstock, Ont.	44	1			
<u>Loggers and Bushmen</u>					
Edmundston...	348	1	St. Georges de		
Liverpool....	369	1	Beauce.....	440	28
Truro.....	66	16	Sherbrooke....	199	10
Campbellton..	266	38	Three Rivers..	380	34
Fredericton..	94	20	Val d'Or.....	43	6
Moncton.....	96	45	Kapuskasing...	998	1
Newcastle....	45	-	Kirkland Lake.	183	4
Saint John...	68	3	Sault Ste. Marie	564	2
St. Stephen..	37	-	Sudbury.....	589	13
Sussex.....	169	3	Timmins.....	248	-
Woodstock, N.B.	506	1	Fort William..	185	3
Chandler.....	505	90	Kenora.....	182	-
Chicoutimi...1,007		48	Port Arthur..2,451		30
Dolbeau.....	108	10	Winnipeg.....	112	20
Hull.....	150	32	Prince Albert.	163	5
La Tuque.....	361	-	Courtenay....	13	2
Megantic.....	69	10	Duncan.....	5	7
Quebec.....	415	17	Nanaimo.....	1	9
Rimouski.....	479	26	Prince Rupert.	-	4
Rouyn.....	83	7			

Local Occupational Shortages — Male (Cont'd)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Va-</u> <u>cancies</u> <u>Listed</u>	<u>Appli-</u> <u>cations</u> <u>Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Va-</u> <u>cancies</u> <u>Listed</u>	<u>Appli-</u> <u>cations</u> <u>Listed</u>
<u>Sawmill & planing mill workers</u>					
Pembroke.....	35	-	Yorkton.....	4	-
<u>Pulp & paper mill workers</u>					
Prince Rupert.	16				
<u>Machinists, toolmakers, die setters</u>					
New Glasgow...	32	3	Orillia.....	2	1
Levis.....	27	9	Toronto.....	158	21
Montreal.....	266	80	Weston.....	549	3
Quebec.....	26	9	Windsor.....	92	13
Sorel.....	363	2	Winnipeg.....	46	22
Galt.....	46	2	New Westminster	1	11
Hamilton.....	91	15	Vancouver....	23	67
<u>Machine shop workers</u>					
New Glasgow...	22	5	Toronto.....	137	37
Sorel.....	313	1	Weston.....	125	3
Galt.....	56	-	Windsor.....	44	21
Peterborough..	54	6			
<u>Sheet metal workers</u>					
Sarnia.....	4	-	Edmonton.....	10	2
Weston.....	42	-	Victoria.....	5	1
<u>Foundry Workers</u>					
Hamilton.....	43	7	Toronto.....	25	6
Orillia.....	8	1			
<u>Structural Iron & Steel Workers</u>					
Sorel.....	26	6	Orillia.....	2	-
Hamilton.....	52	3			
<u>Welders & Flame cutters</u>					
Sorel.....	71	8	Sarnia.....	11	3
Collingwood....	18	5	Calgary.....	2	6
Hamilton.....	57	8	Edmonton.....	29	3
Orillia.....	-	-	New Westminster	4	9
<u>Blacksmiths, Forgemn, etc.</u>					
Calgary.....	1	4			
<u>Electricians</u>					
Sorel.....	16	-	Prince Rupert..	10	-
Ottawa.....	4	1	Winnipeg.....	6	6

Local Occupational Shortages -- Male (Cont'd)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Va-</u> <u>cancies</u> <u>Listed</u>	<u>Appli-</u> <u>cations</u> <u>Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Va-</u> <u>cancies</u> <u>Listed</u>	<u>Appli-</u> <u>cations</u> <u>Listed</u>
<u>Aircraft workers</u>					
Montreal....	51	21	Weston.....	100	-
Toronto.....	13	2			
<u>Miners</u>					
Asbestos....	20	2	Courtenay....	24	-
Val d'Or....	24	4	Vancouver....	90	28
Blairmore...	33	-	Whitehorse...	21	1
Yellowknife.	26	-			
<u>Bricklayers</u>					
Sorel.....	-	2	Swift Current	-	-
<u>Carpenters</u>					
Newcastle...	113	15	Sioux Lookout	-	10
Beauharnois.	23	6	The Pas.....	112	4
Sorel.....	6	22	Moose Jaw....	108	11
North Bay...	11	7	Swift Current	3	4
<u>Painters, construction & maintenance</u>					
Sorel.....	7	-	London.....	26	2
Barrie.....	22	1	St. Catharines	6	3
Hamilton....	48	2			
<u>Plumbers & steamfitters</u>					
Prince Rupert	14	1			
<u>Routemen</u>					
Montreal....	116	56			
<u>Taxi, truck & tractor drivers</u>					
Toronto.....	264	72			
<u>Blasters, powdermen & drillers</u>					
Sudbury.....	58	9			
<u>Auto mechanics & repairmen</u>					
Montreal....	95	23	Toronto.....	153	-
Hamilton....	58	3	Brandon.....	26	4
London.....	42	2	Winnipeg....	55	19
Simcoe.....	48	2	Edmonton....	35	3
<u>Instrument, radio & electronics repairmen</u>					
Ottawa.....	6	4			

Local Occupational Shortages—Male (Concl'd)

Unskilled jobs in

<u>Area</u>	<u>Va-</u> <u>cancies</u> <u>Listed</u>	<u>Appli-</u> <u>cations</u> <u>Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Va-</u> <u>cancies</u> <u>Listed</u>	<u>Appli-</u> <u>cations</u> <u>Listed</u>
<u>Lumber products</u>					
Megantic.....	48	13	Port Alberni.	43	7
Sioux Lookout	12	-	Duncan.....	9	29
Edson.....	41	4			
<u>Pulp, paper & paper products</u>					
Buckingham...	27	2			
<u>Rubber products</u>					
New Toronto..	170	3			
<u>Metalworking</u>					
Galt.....	34	6	Sudbury.....	544	1
Sault Ste.			Calgary.....	9	2
Marie.....	41	1			
<u>Mining</u>					
Sudbury.....	1,134	-	Vancouver....	64	27
Blairmore....	44	-	Whitehoses...	68	5
Yellowknife..	35	1			
<u>Construction</u>					
Moncton.....	164	107	Simcoe.....	84	42
Woodstock....	46	1	Ottawa.....	81	53
Beauharnois..	56	19	Trenton.....	26	2
Rouyn.....	44	29	Weston.....	88	9
Barrie.....	42	5	Brandon.....	48	28
Galt.....	26	2	Flin Flon....	71	-
Goderich.....	24	2	The Pas.....	191	-
Hamilton.....	61	32	Moose Jaw....	99	23
London.....	71	20	Regina.....	37	10
North Bay....	86	7	Yorkton.....	44	21
Ottawa.....	81	53	Calgary.....	70	24
Pembroke.....	35	11	Edmonton.....	238	102
St. Catharines	31	17	Lethbridge...	38	11
St. Thomas...	34	13	Medicine Hat.	32	4
Salt Ste. Marie	231	4	Whitehorse...	21	5
<u>Longshoremen</u>					
Sorel.....	30	1			
<u>Transportation, communication & public utilities</u>					
London.....	25	-	Estevan.....	24	-
Sudbury.....	51	1	Saskatoon....	58	15
Toronto.....	268	29	Vernon.....	57	1
Port Arthur..	160	6			
<u>Trade & Service</u>					
Toronto.....	117	80	Calgary.....	117	35

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES—FEMALE

June 1, 1951

<u>Area</u>	<u>Va-</u> <u>cancies</u> <u>Listed</u>	<u>Appli-</u> <u>cations</u> <u>Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Va-</u> <u>cancies</u> <u>Listed</u>	<u>Appli-</u> <u>cations</u> <u>Listed</u>
<u>Nurses, cashiers, telephone operators, etc.</u>					
Toronto.....	90	58	Edmonton....	151	24
<u>Secretaries, stenographers & typists</u>					
Montreal....	468	242	Winnipeg....	196	161
London.....	64	23	Vancouver...	121	286
Toronto.....	862	101			
<u>Waitresses</u>					
Montreal....	285	126	Toronto.....	306	175
Hamilton....	79	26			
<u>Domestic & personal service workers</u>					
Halifax.....	142	59	Brandon.....	87	25
Moncton....	94	62	Winnipeg....	305	110
Levis.....	53	7	Moose Jaw...	73	27
Montreal....	422	214	Regina.....	113	24
Quebec.....	301	174	Saskatoon...	138	69
London.....	179	98	Calgary.....	233	115
Ottawa.....	243	93	Edmonton....	259	92
Toronto.....	475	170			
<u>Secondary textile workers</u>					
Hawkesbury..	153	3	Montreal....	643	1,814
Prescott....	13	2			

To determine the occupations and areas to be included in the foregoing list, N.E.S. data on job vacancies notified by employers and applications filed by job seekers were first examined. Where vacancies in any one occupation exceeded applications by fifty or more, the occupation and area were included in a preliminary listing. Reference to qualitative material, including that submitted by local employment office managers, resulted in refinements to the preliminary list, in the process of which some of the occupations and areas listed were dropped, and others, in which the early statistical evidence was less conclusive, were added.

Certain points should be borne in mind in interpreting the figures given. First, many specific occupations are included in the occupational groups. Second, applications on file with the N.E.S. are from workers of all ages, with varying degrees of experience and skill. Employers' orders generally specify definite requirements as to age, experience and marital status. They may also contain conditions that make them unsuitable to the applicant. For these reasons, vacancies may remain unfilled even though there may be as many or more applications in the same occupational group.

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SURPLUSES

JUNE 1, 1951

In addition to the occupational shortages in the foregoing table, there were, at June 1, surpluses of skills in the same and other areas. The following commentary and table are designed to locate and indicate the causes of these surpluses.

Unemployment was again sharply reduced during May as most summer activities approached their peak level of activity. In general, Newfoundland, the Maritimes and Quebec were the only regions in which there was any substantial labour surplus. St. John's, Newfoundland had a particularly heavy load of job applications with surpluses of seamen, loggers, miners, sawmill workers, cannery workers, longshoremen and over 1,400 construction workers. In Ontario and the western regions occupational surpluses were small and infrequent.

The upswing in agriculture, construction, transportation and forestry were the main sources of demand. The movement of workers into agriculture, together with the upswing in logging in British Columbia and the river drives in Eastern Canada reduced the surplus areas of logging skills from 36 to 7. An equal reduction in lumbering occupations reflected improved logging road conditions. Increased railway maintenance and the opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence cut into the surpluses of transportation workers. The annual shift in seaport activity from the Maritimes to the St. Lawrence resulted in the hiring of over 800 longshoremen in Montreal, while an equal number became unemployed in Halifax and Saint John.

The construction industry had not yet reached its peak, as many of the largest projects were still in the preliminary stage. A slow-down of non-essential construction through material shortages and a decline in residential building left some surpluses of construction workers, particularly in the larger centres. Part of the large number in St. John's may be absorbed with the establishment of an employment office to recruit men for work on the Labrador railway. In other centres, there seems little doubt that the surpluses will be replaced by shortages as the season advances. During the month, the number of areas with surpluses of construction workers dropped from 90 to less than 40.

Continued surpluses of secondary textile workers are the result of a seasonal slackness in some lines of clothing manufacture greater in effect than the relatively small increase in defence orders. In addition to those laid off, over 30 clothing firms in Montreal are working on short time. The same conditions are responsible for surpluses of boot and shoe workers in Montreal, Quebec, London, Shawinigan Falls and Perth. The

present situation in these industries is expected to continue for about two months before work on fall orders begins.

A more serious trend has recently appeared in the automotive industry, the full effects of which are not yet reflected in the statistics. During May there was a three day lay-off of 12,000 workers in Windsor, and indefinite lay-offs, affecting 240 workers, in Toronto, Tilbury and London. In June, 800 workers in Windsor were laid off, attributed to a strike in a Canadian supplier plant. In prospect are further lay-offs of 11,000 in Windsor and 200 in Toronto for two weeks, followed by the resumption of production on a reduced scale.

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SURPLUSES--MALE

June 1, 1951

SKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED OCCUPATIONS

Seamen, Certificated

St. John's..... 180

Seamen, Non-Certificated

St. John's..... 161 Sydney..... 52 Montreal..... 227

Primary Textile Workers

Granby..... 35 St. Hyacinthe..... 32 Carleton Place... 29
Sherbrooke..... 52 Victoriaville..... 55

Secondary Textile Workers

Montreal..... 701 Toronto..... 697 Winnipeg..... 158

Loggers and Bushmen

St. John's..... 206 Bathurst..... 121 Riviere du Loup.. 123
Corner Brook..... 107 La Malbaie..... 183 Prince George.... 90
Grand Falls..... 99

Sawmill and Planing Mill Workers

St. John's..... 50 Trail..... 28 Vancouver..... 183
Prince George.... 38

Cabinet Makers and Woodworkers

Levis..... 39

Local Occupational Surpluses--Male

Skilled and Semi-skilled occupations (Concl'd)

Boot and Shoe Workers

Montreal.....	262	Shawinigan Falls.	28	London.....	95
Quebec.....	135	Perth.....	34		

Structural Iron and Steel Workers

Halifax..... 60

Electricians

Montreal..... 138 Vancouver..... 106

Painters, Construction and Maintenance

St. John's..... 63

Plumbers and Steamfitters

Vancouver..... 106

Stationary Engineers and Firemen

Halifax.....	52	Sydney.....	27	Montreal.....	135
St. John's.....	46	Minto.....	112	Vancouver.....	151

Miners

St. John's.....	70	Drumheller.....	27	Red Deer.....	50
-----------------	----	-----------------	----	---------------	----

Carpenters

St. John's.....	795	Joliette.....	36	Three Rivers.....	124
Corner Brook.....	76	Jonquiere.....	42	Valleyfield.....	33
Grand Falls.....	73	La Malbaie.....	32	Toronto.....	173
Bathurst.....	97	Levis.....	45	Port Arthur.....	65
Charlottetown....	59	Matane.....	51	Winnipeg.....	313
Kentville.....	52	Montreal.....	333	Calgary.....	67
Moncton.....	156	Quebec.....	176	Edmonton.....	127
Saint John.....	122	Rimouski.....	32	Chilliwack.....	37
Summerside.....	67	Riviere du Loup...	30	Trail.....	29
Sydney.....	115	Rouyn.....	66	New Westminster..	159
Yarmouth.....	62	St. Hyacinthe.....	49	Vancouver.....	470
Chandler.....	92	St. Joseph d'Alma..	75		
Chicoutimi.....	31	Shawinigan Falls...	66		
Drummondville....	61	Thetford Mines	32		
Hull.....	73				

UNSKILLED OCCUPATIONS

Construction Workers

Grand Falls.....	26	Chandler.....	65	St. Joseph.....	108
St. John's.....	659	Chicoutimi.....	257	St. Jerome.....	41
Bathurst.....	51	Jonquiere.....	85	Shawinigan Falls.	68
Charlottetown....	84	La Tuque.....	28	Three Rivers.....	140
Fredericton.....	40	Levis.....	35	Windsor.....	114
Halifax.....	151	Montreal.....	162	Winnipeg.....	123
Liverpool.....	38	Quebec.....	350	Portage la Prairie	46
New Glasgow.....	39	Riviere du Loup...	40	North Battleford.	47
Summerside.....	38	St. Hyacinthe....	61	Vancouver.....	343
Sydney.....	143				

Textiles (Primary & Secondary)

Drummondville....	171	Three Rivers.....	65	Victoriaville.....	46
Sherbrooke.....	132	St. Hyacinthe....	31		

Lumber and Lumber Products

St. John's.....	51	Matane.....	62	St. Georges de	
Bathurst.....	26	Riviere du Loup...	133	Beauce.....	48
Levis.....	45	Vancouver.....	209	New Westminster..	204

Metalworking

Montreal.....	153	Welland.....	46	Toronto.....	105
Brantford.....	79				

Transportation Equipment Manufacturing

Windsor.....	193	Chatham.....	30
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Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities

Bathurst.....	40	Riviere du Loup...	36	North Battleford.	58
Chandler.....	25	Three Rivers.....	48		

Longshoremen

St. John's.....	269	Saint John.....	543	Quebec.....	186
Halifax.....	445	Port Alfred.....	32	New Westminster..	99

Extraction of Minerals

Red Deer.....	29
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Miscellaneous Manufacturing

Joliette.....	65	Chatham.....	34	Peterborough.....	93
Shawinigan Falls.	40				

Unskilled Occupations (Concl'd)

Food and Tobacco Products

St. John's.....	133	Joliette.....	31	Chatham.....	38
Kentville.....	68				

Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

Campbellton.....	27	Kenora.....	46
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Stone, Clay and Glass Products

Thetford Mines...	34
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The above table lists the areas in which there was at June 1, an excess of applications over vacancies for male workers in skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled occupations. The basis on which the table was built up is as follows:

If the number of wage and salary workers in the area is	The area was listed if the excess of applications over vacancies is
over 100,000	100 or more
50,000 to 100,000	75 or more
25,000 to 50,000	50 or more
under 25,000	25 or more

The table was then adjusted on the basis of other information, including reports from local Employment Service Offices. Clerical and service occupations were not included and certain other occupational groups were excluded either because they are not specific (e.g. foremen, apprentices, other unskilled workers) or because seasonal factors have caused a general surplus.

It should be emphasized that the figure following the area in each occupational group in the excess of job applications over vacancies and not the total number of applications. There is, therefore, no indication of the total number of either applications or vacancies. However, in most instances the number of vacancies is negligible, and in only a few cases does it exceed 50.

CURRENT LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS
(Preliminary Data)

Indicator	1951		Percentage Change		
	Month	Amount	From Previ- ous Month	From Same Month Last Yr.	To Date From Same Period Last Year
<u>Manpower</u>					
Live Applications for jobs at N.E.S..	May 31	151,061	-30.6	-40.6	-31.1
Per cent of labour force.....	May 31	2.9	4.2x	5.0x	-
Per cent of paid workers.....	May 31	4.1	5.9x	7.5x	-
Claimants for benefit, U.I.C.....	June 1	88,897	-35.0	-39.3	-20.6
Per cent of insured population....	June 1	3.1	4.7x	5.4x	-
Per cent of live applications for employment.....	June 1	58.8	62.9x	57.6x	-
Amount of benefit payments (\$'000)....	May	5,660	-26.3	-41.0	-25.9
Index of employment (1939 = 100)....	April 1	173.2	+ 0.5	+ 8.9	+ 8.5
Immigration.....	March	11,858	+40.8	+104.4	+82.4
<u>Earnings and Income</u>					
Total labour income (\$'000,000).....	February	741	0.0	+18.6	+19.0
Average weekly salaries & wages.....	April 1	\$48.39	+ 0.4	+ 8.1	+ 8.1
Average hourly wages (mfg.).....	April 1	\$ 1.13	+ 1.2	+10.8	+ 9.5
Average hrs. worked per week (mfg.)(1).....	April 1	42.6	+ 0.7	- 0.5	+ 0.4
Average weekly wages (mfg.)(1).....	April 1	\$48.01	+ 1.9	+10.3	+ 9.9
Cost-of-living index (Average 1935-39 = 100).....	May 1	182.0	+ 0.1	+11.0	+ 9.4
Real weekly wages (mfg. Average 1946 = 100)(1).....	April 1	109.2	+ 0.6	- 0.6	+ 0.7
<u>Industrial Production</u>					
Total (Average 1935-39 = 100).....	April	218.4	+ 0.6	+14.5	+14.2
Manufacturing.....	April	228.5	+ 0.3	+14.7	+14.5
Non-durables.....	April	199.9	+ 1.3	+ 8.1	+ 8.2
Durables.....	April	277.5	- 1.0	+24.1	+23.0
<u>Industrial Relations</u>					
Strikes and lockouts-days lost.....	May	34,902	+260.8	+ 42.6	-25.7

(x) These figures are the respective percentages for the previous month and for the same month last year.

(1) Adjusted for Easter Holidays.

CANADIAN

LABOUR MARKET

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH BRANCH

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JULY
1961

Volume 8

Number 7

CANADIAN LABOUR MARKET

Economics and Research Branch

Department of Labour

authorized by

Hon. Milton F. Gregg, V.C.
Minister

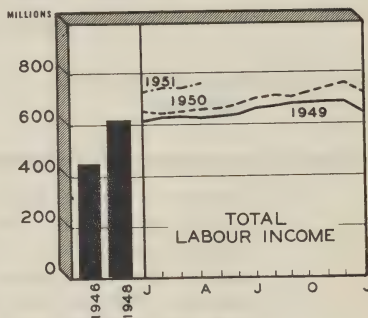
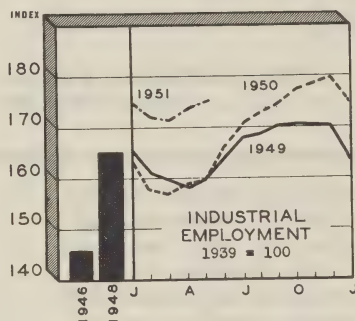
Arthur MacNamara, C.M.G.,
L. L. D., Deputy Minister

This is a confidential report on current labour market conditions for the use of government officials only. Any comments on its contents should be addressed to the Director of this Branch. Public information covering labour matters is provided in the Labour Gazette, the official publication of the Department of Labour.

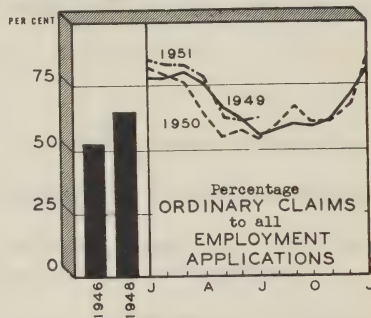
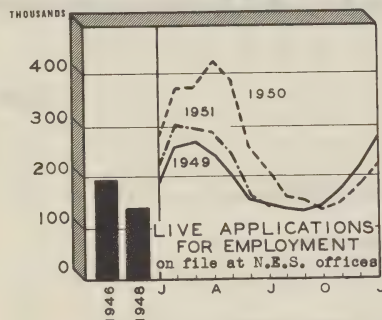
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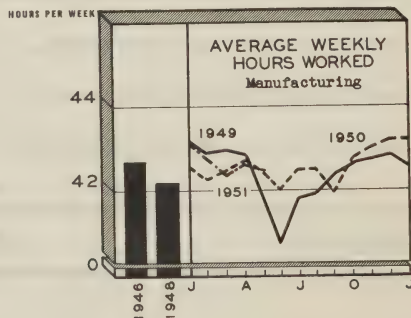
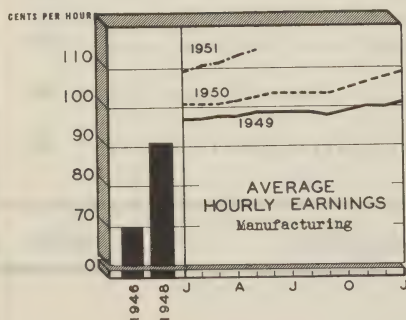
LABOUR



MARKET



TRENDS



CURRENT LABOUR MARKET

By the first of August, when the backlog of hiring for seasonal activities had been completed, the full effects of a year of economic expansion were becoming clear. Civilian employment had shown an increase of over two hundred thousand during the twelve months and, in addition, the Armed Forces had expanded by some 34,000. Currently, less than 3 per cent of the labour force is seeking jobs through the N.E.S. Ninety of the 180 labour market areas in Canada are short of men for one or more occupations.

This rapid rate of expansion has recently shown some signs of slackening. The seasonal flow of workers is continuing more slowly, mainly into agriculture, construction, food processing and pulp and paper jobs. In manufacturing, there has been some easing of manpower requirements as earlier anticipatory buying, higher sales taxes and tighter credit regulations tend to curb employment expansion in the consumer durable goods industries. Aircraft, shipbuilding and railway rolling stock firms continue to make steady additions to staff.

In the year following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea the impetus given by strong civilian demand, followed by a growing volume of defence orders, has produced an employment gain of about 100,000 in manufacturing. The strength of consumer demand is indicated by the employment increase of 28,000 that occurred in the industries devoted mainly to the production of consumer goods. Increasing production and industrial capacity created 29,000 more jobs in the producer goods industries. The production of such basic materials as steel, base metals, paper, textiles and chemicals required 40,000 additional workers in the past year.

The construction of new industrial capacity together with extensive resource developments have out-weighted the employment effects of the decline in new residential housing. Hydro projects presently under way at Prince Rupert and Trail, B.C., at Lynn Lake, Manitoba, at Niagara Falls and in northern Quebec are absorbing increasing numbers of men, while a large volume of defence construction also is under way. Construction contracts awarded for the first five months of this year rose to \$796 million, almost double the total of the same period in 1950.

Chief factors in the upswing in logging employment have been the strong world demand for newsprint and the return of the United Kingdom to its traditional position as chief customer for B. C. lumber. Before the recent drought, production of lumber and plywood in B. C. was running 25 per cent above the level of any post-war year, and the establishment of two new pulp mills has substantially increased the consumption of pulp wood. The labour requirements necessary to attain this level of production have caused employers to recruit workers from the Maritimes and overseas. In Eastern Canada, at the height of the pulp cutting season last winter, over

65,000 were working in the bush, a 45 per cent gain over the previous year. In an attempt to meet still higher levels of production, contractors are currently attempting to work through the black fly season, with varying degrees of success. Latest figures show 33,000 employed in pulp cutting, 5,000 higher than the previous record in 1947.

During the last half of 1950 and the first quarter of 1951, employment gains in manufacturing were general amongst all industries. In recent months, however, employment increases have become more selective. The most notable development has been the halt in the upsurge of employment in automobile and household appliance firms, but as well, employment gains in producer durable goods industries have slackened. In the seven months ending in May, employment in this latter group increased by 22,000, but it is expected that a smaller increase of about 9,000 will occur between May and October. On the other hand, employment in industries producing aircraft, ships, railway rolling stock and industrial machinery will likely rise at an increasing rate.

The pause in the rate of employment expansion in producer goods industries, together with lay-offs of workers in consumer durable goods, has eased the extreme shortage of skilled metal tradesmen. Experienced tool makers, die setters, machinists, and sheet metal workers are still scarce, particularly in defence manufacturing centres, but the intensity of demand has moderated. The list of scarce skills is still long, however. At the end of June it included, in addition to those mentioned above, loggers, carpenters, bricklayers, miners, auto mechanics and several classes of unskilled labour.

The latest results of the Employment Forecast Survey of the Department of Labour, based on forecasts by individual industry executives, show a continuation of the recent trends in manufacturing employment. These data are summarized in the table below.

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES, 1950-52

(Average 1939 Employment = 100)

Industry Group	Actual Employment			Forecast Employment		Percentage Change	
	Oct.1 1950	Jan.1 1951	May 1 1951	Oct.1 1951	Jan.1 1952	Oct.1/50 to Oct.1/51	Jan.1/51 to Jan.1/52
Total Manufacturing	185.6	182.4	189.7	197.5	192.8	+ 6.4	+ 5.7
Consumer Finished Goods Industries.	179.6	172.4	174.9	183.7	176.1	+ 2.3	+ 2.1
Non-Durable.....	158.5	147.0	148.1	160.8	150.6	+ 1.5	+ 2.4
Durable.....	247.5	254.3	262.2	258.1	259.3	+ 4.3	+ 2.0
Producer Finished Goods Industries.	227.9	234.1	254.5	265.1	270.9	+16.3	+15.7
Basic Materials....	178.4	175.1	182.5	188.5	183.0	+ 5.7	+ 4.5

EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION - THIRD QUARTER, 1951

The surge in investment stimulated by the Korean War is tapering off in the consumer goods field, but continues at record levels in the capital goods industries and in manufacturing industries secondary to resource development. For the third quarter of 1951 it has been confirmed that no fewer than 4,000 new jobs will become available in manufacturing industry due to plant expansion. In addition, many very large projects are planned for the near future.

From the employment viewpoint, one of the largest projects listed in the accompanying table is that of the Newfoundland Hardwood Co. Ltd. at Donovan's, Newfoundland, near St. John's. This firm will employ 250 workers full time in the plant, besides from 750 to 1,000 workers in logging operations. It soon will be a valuable source of steady employment for many Newfoundland workers.

The new blast furnace of Dominion Foundries and Steel Limited at Hamilton, Ontario is nearing completion, and will boost steel production from 300,000 net tons to around 500,000. When the blast furnace is completed, possibly in July, 150 additional workers will be hired; and when other portions of the expansion project are completed about 75 additional workers will be required.

A new Canadian manufacturing subsidiary of the Ridge Tool Co. of Elyria, Ohio stated:

"It is our intention (as at Dec. 1, 1950) to construct a plant in St. Thomas, Ontario with approximately 50,000 square feet of floor space....It is estimated that we will need approximately 100 employees...however, this figure should not be understood to be our maximum employment figure because if our experience in Canada is the same as in the United States we will need more employees than our present estimate."

Some of the industrial expansion projects currently in the news and slated for construction in the near future are:

Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd.-recently announced a \$28 million dollar program which included development of the nickel property at Lynn Lake in Manitoba, and a \$17.5 million dollar nickel refinery in Alberta.

General Motors Corporation.- It is reported that the General Motors Corporation is moving into the Canadian steel picture to assist Algoma Steel Corporation finance a rolling mill at Sault Ste Marie. This arrangement will assure General Motors of a source of sheet steel for its expanding Diesel operations at London, Ontario.

Steel Company of Canada Ltd. - awarded a contract for a \$50,000,000 expansion program built around a huge new blast furnace that will have a daily capacity of 1,400 tons of iron - equal to the largest producer in the world today. To provide additional coke for the new blast furnace, 83 new ovens already are under construction; 30 of these ovens are for replacement of a battery built in 1918.

A new pulp plant most likely will be constructed on upper Arrow Lake in Southern British Columbia at a cost of \$20,000,000.

ESTIMATED INCREASE IN MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
AS A RESULT OF PLANT EXPANSION (1)

- Third Quarter 1951 -

Area	Name of Company	Industry	Number of New Employees
<u>Atlantic</u>			
Corner Brook, Nfld.	Miag Ltd	Non-metallic Minerals	90
Petit de Grat, N.S.	Booth Fisheries Ltd.	Food and Beverages	60
Donovan's, Nfld.	Newfoundland Hard- wood Co. Ltd.	Wood Products	250
<u>Quebec</u>			
Montreal	Cdn. Marconi Co.	Electrical Apparatus	60
	Dominion Tar and Chemical Co. Ltd.	Chemicals	70
	Ferrum Ltd.	Iron & Steel Products	10
<u>Ontario</u>			
Brampton	Cdn. Metal Hose Co.	Iron & Steel Products	20-30
Guelph	Fiberglass Can. Ltd.	Non-metallic Minerals	175
Hamilton	Dominion Foundry & Steel Ltd.	Iron & Steel Products	250
	Ridge Tool Co.	Iron & Steel Products	100
St. Thomas	Macotta Co. of Can.	Iron & Steel Products	30
<u>Prairies</u>			
Calgary, Alta.	Standard Brands Ltd.	Food & Beverages	50
Edmonton, Alta.	The Great North Foundry Co. Ltd.	Iron & Steel Products	50
	McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Ltd.	Petroleum Products	150
	Great Northern Distillers Ltd.	Food & Beverages	70
Prince Albert, Sask.			

(1) All employment information contained in the table has been confirmed by direct contact with the firms concerned.

LAY-OFFS IN CONSUMER DURABLES INDUSTRIES DURING JUNE

Lay-offs in June were heavily concentrated in the automotive and electrical appliance manufacturing industries. Sales of these products were unusually high until May, with heavy buying in anticipation of possible shortages or price increases. Production was increased for the same reasons as well as to meet the new high level of demand. A decline in sales followed the production and buying rush, accentuated in part by credit restrictions and by higher sales taxes imposed by the 1951 Budget. The effect of this decline on the labour market was felt first in May, and became more widespread in June, in the form of lay-offs of workers.

A great deal of attention has been focused on lay-offs in the automotive industry, but many of these have been of short duration, lasting only a few days. Those continuing for more than two weeks included the shutdown of Twin-Coach of Canada Ltd. at Fort Erie in March who subsequently concentrated operations in their U.S. plant. In May, due to slackening sales, Nash Motors of Canada Ltd. at Toronto released 74 workers for an indefinite period, and Chatco Steel Products at Tilbury shut down the Hudson assembly line, affecting 150 men. This line was still closed down at the end of June.

The Ford Motor Company of Canada Ltd. closed down on June 22nd for inventory taking, affecting about 11,000 workers; these were all back to work by July 3. Latest information for July (as at July 11th, 1951) reveals that about 600 workers were indefinitely released because of reduced production schedules.

In General Motors at Oshawa, domestic production has been cut back, but at the same time orders for export have risen, and many workers have been transferred to the export work. A slightly lower employment level may result, however.

At the same time as these lay-offs were occurring, production was held up in some plants by material shortages. The Studebaker Corporation of Canada Ltd. at Hamilton, Ontario, released 750 employees for about two weeks because of material shortages. The Chrysler Corporation of Canada Ltd. laid off 800 men from the Windsor truck plant for about two weeks largely because of the strike of Canadian Acme Screw and Gear at Toronto.

In the auto parts manufacturing industry, six plants experienced lay-offs in June because of material shortages, retooling and cancellation of Ford Company orders. The Skinner Co. Ltd., at Oshawa laid off 100 workers chiefly because of a steel shortage. Due to the cancellation of Ford Company orders, Eaton Automotive Products Ltd. at London released 20 women; Gotfredson's Ltd. at Windsor, 60 men, and Chatco Steel Products Ltd. at Chatham laid off 55 workers.

Manufacturers of washing machines, refrigerators, electrical stoves, radios and other household appliances are meeting with a considerable reduction in demand. Kelvinator of Canada Limited at London released 63 workers for an indefinite period, and General Steel Wares Ltd. at London laid off 80, both lay-offs because of a drop in sales of refrigerators. Lower demand for electric stoves caused a lay-off of 30 workers from the Brantford Washing Machine Co. Ltd. at Toronto, while Beatty Bros. Ltd. at Penetang, Ontario released 22 workers for an indefinite period. Moffats Ltd. at Weston gave workers three weeks holidays instead of the usual two.

Washing machine manufacturers also reported a heavy drop in sales in recent months, and this has caused fairly large lay-offs in the industry. The Coffield Washer Co. at Hamilton laid off 55 workers for an indefinite period due to lack of orders, while J. H. Connor & Sons Ltd. at Hull, Quebec released another 400 workers, leaving 200 workers in a plant which a short time ago employed 800. In radio manufacturing, Sparton of Canada Ltd. at London put 200 workers on a four day week, due to excessive inventory.

Reported Non-Seasonal Lay-Offs in Manufacturing
by Industry, June, 1951

Industry	Reported Lay-offs (1) During June, 1951		Reported Employment at April 1, 1951 (2)
	Number of Plants	Number of Workers	
Iron and steel products.....	11	990	175,650
Transportation equipment.....	10	1,896	126,150
Food and beverages.....	1	22	110,300
Clothing.....	3	71	104,350
Wood products.....	6	424	87,150
Textile products.....	2	134	78,500
Paper products.....	1	8	72,350
Electrical apparatus.....	1	80	65,000
Non-metallic mineral products	1	9	27,200
Miscellaneous manufacturing..	2	115	20,050
Other (3).....	-	-	217,300
Total.....	38	3,749	1,084,000

- (1) As reported by National Employment Service offices
- (2) Source: Employment and Payrolls Branch, D.B.S.
- (3) Employment in the seven industries in which no non-seasonal lay-offs were reported in June, 1951.

REGIONAL LABOUR MARKET

Applications on File with N.E.S. at July 1

REGION	NUMBER	% WAGE & SALARY WKRS.	% LABOUR FORCE	CHANGE FROM	
				JUNE 1/51	JULY 1/50
Newfoundland	4,900	7.2	4.0	-1,600	-12,100
Maritimes	15,200	4.9	3.4	-4,500	- 8,500
Quebec	39,900	3.9	2.8	-7,300	-22,600
Ontario	39,800	2.9	2.3	+3,600	-18,400
Prairie	17,800	3.0	1.7	-3,300	-10,500
Pacific	22,300	6.3	5.2	+1,700	- 2,700
CANADA	139,800	3.7	2.7	-11,300	-64,800

ATLANTIC

The month of June brought further substantial gains in employment to the Atlantic region. The full-scale resumption of fishing and farming, and booming logging and construction activity in all four provinces, have absorbed a great many workers. Particularly heavy drains on the surplus of unskilled labour during June were the U.S. defence construction works at Goose Bay and the Seven Islands railway construction, while recruiting of harvest help for Ontario so far has met with only partial success, although concentrated heavily in Newfoundland.

Indicative of the employment expansion in the region during the month is the month-end ratio of job applications filed with National Employment Offices to the estimated labour force - 3.5 per cent, as against 4.6 per cent at the beginning of June and 7.2 per cent a year ago.

In Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, fishing activity was hampered by shortages of ice, partially solved by importation and rapid expansion of artificial ice manufacturing capacity; while salt was temporarily scarce in some sections of the Newfoundland coast. The steady operation of the larger coal mines in Nova Scotia was interrupted during June by a breakdown at one mine and a repetition of last year's shaft fire at another. Some 375 miners were laid off temporarily in the first case, due to return to work shortly after the end of the month; but the indefinite re-opening of the other mine leaves almost 400 miners seeking employment in other mines or other industries.

Highlight of the manufacturing scene in the region was the announcement of a \$16 million steel plant expansion program for Sydney, to include new coke ovens, open-hearth furnaces and numerous other new or improved facilities. The principal steel producer and users meanwhile continued capacity operations, encountering shortages of skilled metalworkers. Confectionery manufacturing in St. Stephen remained on short-time, but in Halifax there were not enough experienced and trainee confectionery workers to meet suddenly increased demand due to a revival of markets.

A third defence shipbuilding contract has brought the Halifax total to almost \$25 million, and additional reconversion contracts will also increase shipyard job opportunities there. Shipbuilding activity in Saint John, on the other hand, has been temporarily interrupted by a labour dispute. On the waterfront, the usually lower level of activity in Halifax and Saint John is nevertheless above that of previous years, while New Brunswick north shore ports are busy shipping cargoes of pulpwood, pitprops and other wood products.

The magnitude of construction activity in the region has created spot shortages of particular building trades, especially in Halifax. In addition, suitable types of workers for the Labrador projects are growing scarcer.

While trade was generally quiet during June, partially due to unseasonal weather, partly to tighter credit restrictions and higher sales taxes, the services industries are expecting heavier tourist trade than last year. Hotels, resorts and restaurants have absorbed additional staff, and experienced auto mechanics are in demand in a number of areas.

QUEBEC With continuing expansion of activity and employment in agriculture, construction, logging and mining, and in the defence production sectors of manufacturing, over-all employment in the Quebec region is approaching its seasonal peak. Although lay-offs and short time work have interrupted employment in some consumer goods manufacturing industries, and have aggravated seasonal slackness in others, this seasonal peak is likely to exceed that of recent years.

In most parts of the region, there have been large decreases in the number of job-seekers. In 35 areas out of 43, the number of job applications on file at offices of National Employment Service has dropped sharply. For the region as a whole the ratio of job applications to the estimated civilian labour force declined from 3.3 per cent at the beginning of June to 2.8 per cent at the end.

Generally, crop prospects for Quebec are good. In most areas there is an active demand for farm help, but so far the only notable shortages of farm labour have been in Montreal area market gardening and on Ottawa Valley farms. In only two districts—around Lake St. John and in the Gaspé peninsula—has demand for farm labour been light. Woods workers continue to be scarce due to the substantially greater cuts to be made and to unfavourable working conditions in the bush. With the end of the river drive season, due shortly, additional workers will be released for pulp and lumber cutting. The higher wages offered by northern United States employers of farm and woods labour have attracted man workers away from their home districts, especially around Farnham and St. Georges de Beauce.

In mining and quarrying, there are some reports that increased production is being threatened by a high rate of labour turnover and by shortages of suitable qualified miners.

In those sectors of manufacturing producing for defence contracts, particularly the heavy industries, there is little unemployment. However, present allocations of raw materials and restrictions on consumer credit have resulted in unsettled conditions in consumer goods industries. This situation is far from general, but has brought spotty short time and lay-offs of the furniture industry, and has aggravated the seasonal slackness in primary and secondary textiles and leather products. These lay-offs have been concentrated in the smaller firms which characterize many industries in the Quebec region and which are relatively vulnerable to adverse changes in general economic conditions.

Other factors contributing to the uncertain state of affairs in Quebec manufacturing during June were material shortages and the time lag involved in the adjustment between civilian production and defence production. Shortages of skilled workers, especially in the metal-working trades in heavy industry, persisted through June in the larger manufacturing centres.

According to the regional superintendent of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, new housing starts in Greater Montreal during the first five months of this year were down over 30% from the same period of 1950. For all urban centres in Quebec, this decline was 27%. This downward trend continued through June, and has been attributed primarily to difficulties of financing under current credit restrictions. The slackening of activity in this phase of construction may release manpower and materials for defence construction and industrial expansion somewhat sooner than they are required.

The local areas in which job applications at N.E.S. offices increased between the beginning and the end of June were Farnham, St. Jerome, St. Joseph d'Alma, Ste. Therese, Shawinigan Falls, Sherbrooke, Sorel and Victoriaville. In most of these areas, the slowing down of activity in the textile and furniture industries was the main cause of lay-offs, while employment in retail trade was not at its usual level for the season.

ONTARIO

The seasonal movement of Prairie and Maritime harvest help to Ontario progressed more slowly during June than had been hoped. To help meet requirements totaling some 1,500, workers are being recruited from the western Prairie region, on the one hand, and from Newfoundland, on the other. While this shortage remains acute, much of the demand for year-round farm help has been met by immigration; but vacancies still are fairly numerous, and many are likely to go unfilled. The shortage of pulp and lumber cutters and pulpwood peelers grew more acute during the month, and is not likely to be relieved until fall.

Mining output maintained its upward trend through June, although the over-all employment figure has been dropping. In base metal, gold and silver mining, experienced miners and some mine beginners are in demand. This is especially true of nickel mining in the Sudbury area.

Reduced production schedules, accompanied by short-time work and temporary lay-offs, dotted the manufacturing scene during June. As a result of slackening sales, partially induced by higher taxes and credit restrictions and partially a natural reaction to the heavy surge of buying during the first four months of this year, the level of consumer goods production has been cut back, and the number of available workers in several Ontario manufacturing centres was higher at the end of June than at the beginning. Among the industries affected have been the manufacture of automobiles and auto parts, household furniture and furnishings, electrical appliances, textile and leather products. The slackening in the last two industries has been more than seasonal. These lay-offs, while they do not appear to have created any particular surpluses of manpower, have slightly eased some of the spot shortages of specific skills, particularly in metal-working, but it seems unlikely that most of the workers involved will be recalled or absorbed into other jobs for some time.

The volume of construction activity in the region has been dependent on supplies of building materials, and some residential construction has been held up by difficulties in financing. In general, however, the industry was very active during June, and a few scattered manpower shortages cropped up. Shortages of steel, on the other hand, brought slight interruptions to the general high and expanding level of ship-building activity.

PRAIRIE

Economic activity in the Prairie region approached its peak summer level during June. In terms of manpower, there was a heavy demand for able-bodied workers as the requirements of highway and railway construction were added to the continuing needs of agriculture, forestry, mining and other construction. To some extent, the demand was being met by students, but at the end of the month a large number of jobs were available for pulp cutters, skilled and unskilled miners, auto mechanics, farm hands and unskilled building construction and railway maintenance workers.

Total job vacancies for male workers listed with the National Employment Service declined slightly during the month to 9,600 at June 28. Over the same period, applications on hand from male workers dropped a further 3,000 to a total of 9,500. A particularly large proportion of these workers were either physically unfit, or in the older age group.

The employment situation for female workers remained much the same as it was a month earlier. There was a steady demand for fully qualified, single stenographers in the larger centres, notably Edmonton. There was as well a continuing demand for domestics, cooks, waitresses and

hospital staff, but few applicants are willing to take these positions. At the end of the month, the total number of applications with the N.E.S. from female workers remained practically unchanged at 8,200.

With some exceptions, the crop prospects in the region are very promising. Rain is needed in southern Manitoba and in the area of the Alberta-Saskatchewan border, while over most of the region warmer weather is needed to advance crop growth, which this year is again later than normal. Labour requirements have fallen off until harvest time, but there is still a demand for experienced tractor operators. Little interest has been shown in the Ontario harvest excursion since the demand for labour in other industries is generally strong.

Spot surpluses and shortages of carpenters and other construction labour have resulted from the changed nature of construction activity this year. Total investment in new construction in the Prairie provinces will probably exceed that of last year by over \$100 million. This total, however, conceals a decline in utilities and urban housing construction and a greater increase in basic industrial expansion and defence construction, some of which is taken place in such remote places as Churchill, Manitoba and Fort Nelson, B.C. Moreover, most of the increase in investment is taking place in central and northern Alberta; the other two provinces, while benefiting from the renovation and construction of airports, barracks and other facilities for the armed forces, have suffered a greater decline in residential and utilities construction.

Labour demand in the Lakehead area has been stimulated from a variety of sources, the most important of which is forestry. The level of woods operations is continuing higher than last year, but below that desired by woods operators. It is hoped that a large proportion of those currently engaged on the river drive will transfer to cutting. Iron ore production at Steep Rock is at a record level, and there is a steady demand for under-ground labour for mines in the Sioux Lookout district. In manufacturing, labour requirements have been increased by a reduction in the work week to 40 hours in some paper mills. At Fort William, the Canada Car and Foundry Company is expected to make substantial staff additions as work gets under way on defence contracts for pre-fabricated huts and aircraft.

PACIFIC

In the Pacific region the downward trend in the number seeking employment continued during the first half of June. A prolonged period of dry weather, however, seriously reduced the yield of berry crops, and the attendant fire hazard caused the closure of the majority of logging camps, putting about 4,000 men temporarily out of work. This was enough to reverse the picture of the earlier part of the month. Employment in other industries continued to expand slowly. The opening of salmon fishing in the northern areas stimulated employment in canneries. Large construction projects steadily absorbed an increasing number of workers. Mining developments were maturing rapidly, accompanied by a shortage of hard rock miners, mining engineers and assayers.

The effect of weather conditions on employment is reflected in National Employment Service statistics. Employment applications from male workers showed an increase of 2,000 during the last week of the month, with the greater part recorded at Courtenay, Duncan, and Nanaimo. There was also a slight increase in the number of female job seekers as students and housewives entered the working force for the summer. At June 28, applications for the region totalled 22,300, compared with 20,600 a month earlier.

The outbreak of serious fires closed all logging camps on Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Islands but the fire hazard did not extend to the northern interior of the province, wherein spite of a substantial movement of workers from the prairies a shortage of bush labour existed. Following the recent confirmation of lumber contracts with the United Kingdom, sawmills in all areas were working on a two shift basis; a few firms instituted a third shift during the month. The market for cedar shingles, however, was not as favourable because of the decline in housing construction in Canada and the United States. Production was reduced to one-half of capacity, the lay-offs affecting several hundred men.

Employment in manufacturing, which accounts for about one third of total employment in the region, continued to advance slowly. The most buoyant sector appears to be the shipbuilding industry, in which employment is approaching the high levels of the pre-devaluation period. Recent defence contracts for an \$8 million escort vessel in each of the three largest firms will probably necessitate a future increase in employment of 50 per cent. Since there is little or no reserve of shipyard skills, employers have been exploring the possibilities of immigration. There has been a steady demand for moulders and mechanists from foundries and machine shops, who have benefited from both the increasing naval contracts and the expansion in the lumber and mining industries.

Construction activity was slowly gaining momentum. The expected decline in residential building has been overshadowed by the volume of construction associated with industrial, hydro electric and base metal mining expansion. Contracts awarded in the region during the first five months of this year total \$102 million, over three times that of the same period in any of the past three years. The largest projects on which work is currently progressing include a pulp mill on Vancouver Island, hydro projects at Jones Lake, Vancouver, Nanaimo, Trail and the Alcan project in northern B.C. Since much of the work is in the clearing stage, labour requirements were moderate in comparison with what might be expected later. Currently the greatest demand is for miners and heavy machinery operators. On the northern project, some 700 out of an estimated peak total of 1,500 were employed at the end of the month and men were being drawn from all parts of the region at the rate of about thirty per day.

LOCAL LABOUR MARKET CONDITIONS

JULY 1, 1951

LABOUR MARKET GROUPS ¹	Number of Areas					
	CANADA	ATLANTIC	QUEBEC	ONTARIO	PAIRIES	PACIFIC
1. Substantial Labour Surplus	2	-	1	-	-	1
2. Moderate Labour Surplus	4	-	1	-	-	3
3. Slight Labour Surplus	30	10	10	7	-	3
4. Balanced Labour Market	122	17	29	44	23	9
5. Marked Labour Shortages	20	-	2	10	6	2

¹For definition of groupings, see key to map on following pages.

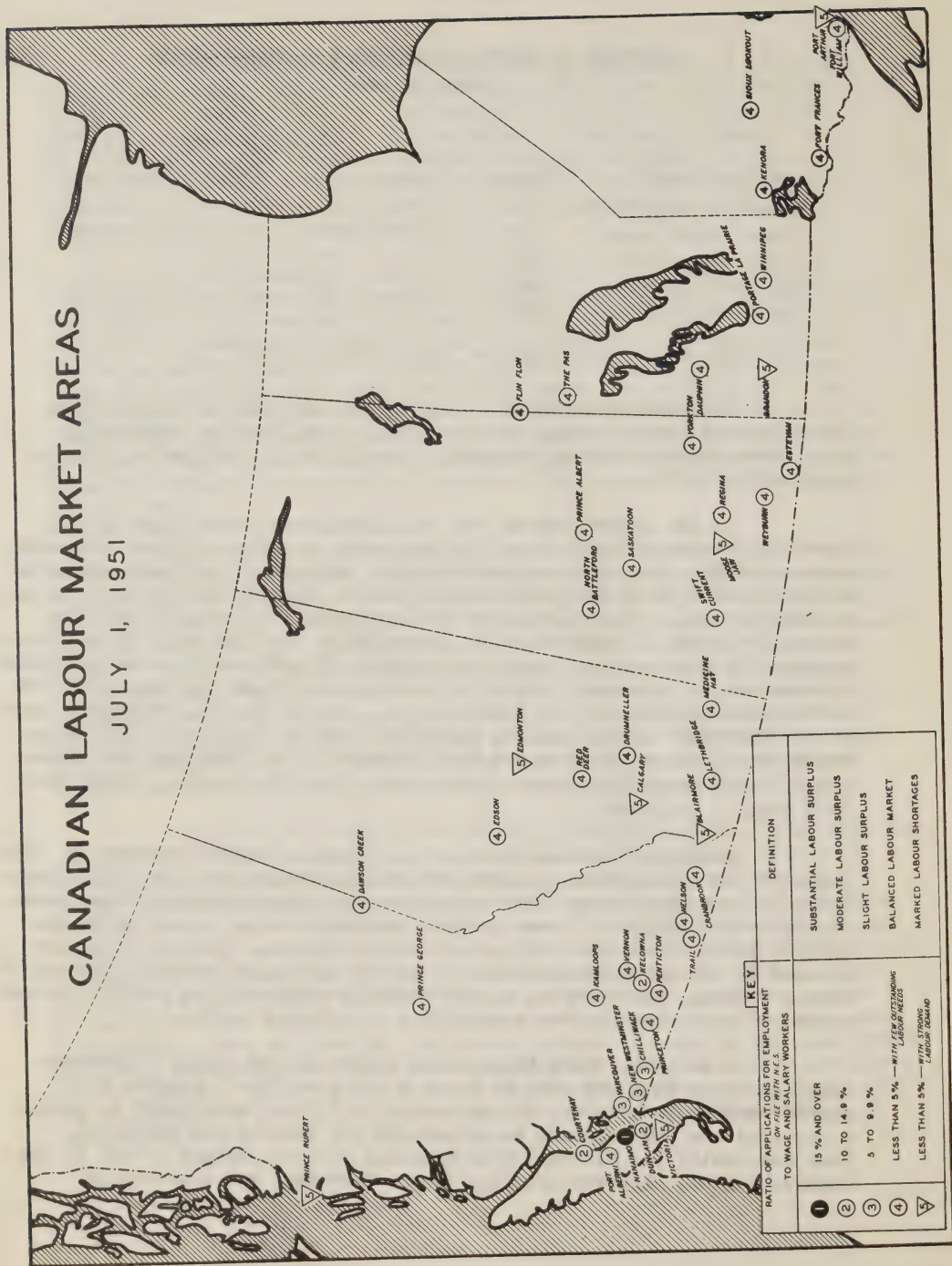
The general movement of many areas into the more favourable labour market rating groups was disturbed during June by temporarily less favourable situations in several localities in the Quebec, Ontario and Pacific regions.

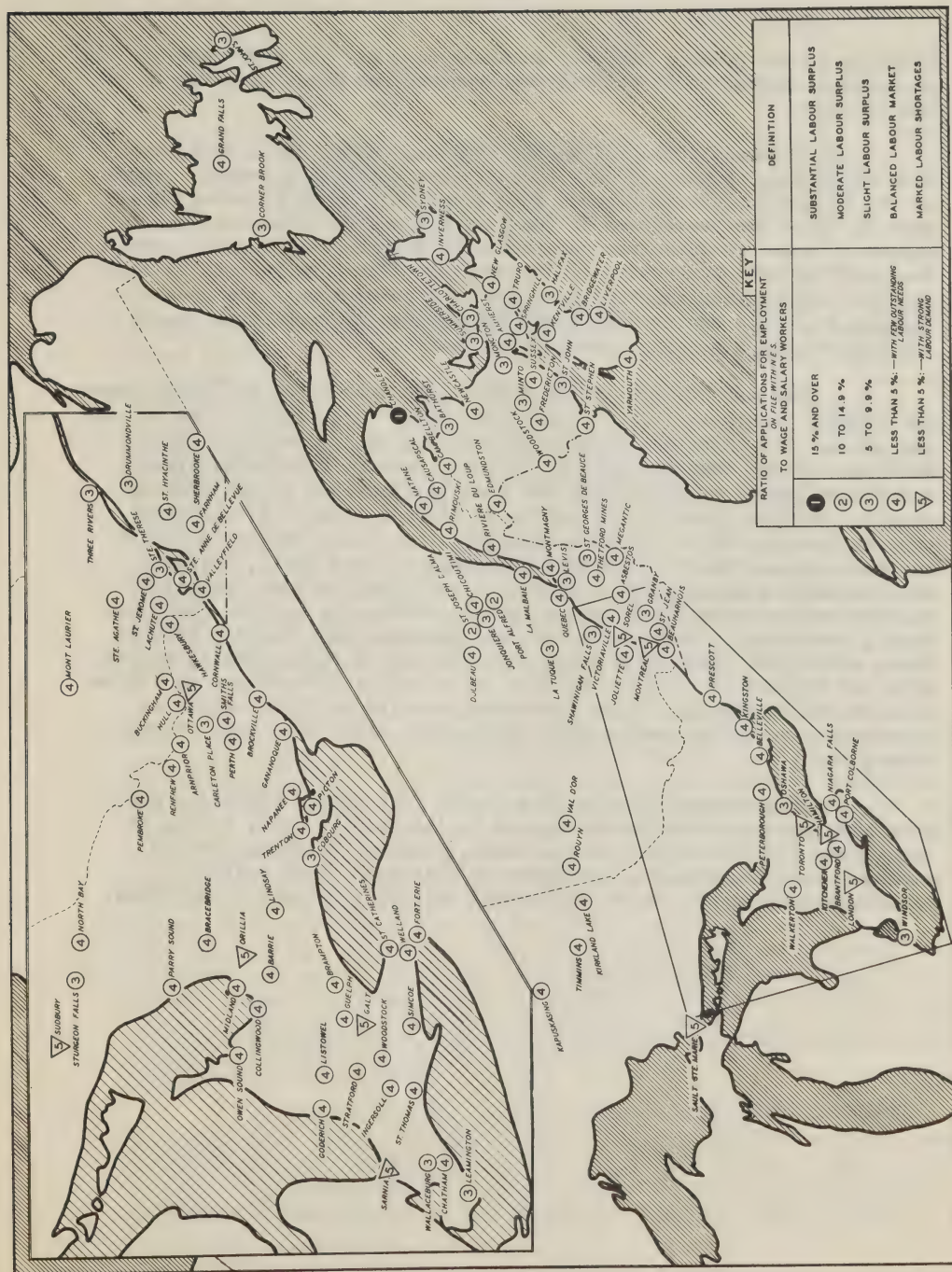
In the Quebec region, due to unfavourable conditions in the woods and the completion of spring farm work, a number of farm and woods workers in the Jonquiere area were seeking employment as construction labourers, while there were more female textile workers seeking jobs in the St. Therese area. These areas moved from group 3 to group 2 and from group 4 to group 3, respectively. Lay-offs in auto and auto feeder plants temporarily increased the available numbers of metal workers and unskilled transportation equipment workers in Leamington, Oshawa and Windsor, each of which moved into group 3 from group 4. In the Pacific, temporary closure of Vancouver Island logging operations due to the forest fire hazard caused surpluses of loggers and bush workers in the Courtenay and Duncan areas, which moved from group 4 into group 2, and in Nanaimo, which moved from group 3 to group 1.

There also were 43 local areas in which adverse changes in the ratio of job applications to wage and salary workers were not sufficiently large to move those areas into higher groups. Twenty-five of these were in the Ontario region, 7 were in the Prairies, 5 were in each of Quebec and the Pacific, and one was in the Atlantic region. Most of these increases in job applications were due to the closing of schools, the end of spring seeding, unattractive or unfavourable woods working conditions and unsettled conditions in the manufacture of consumer goods.

Almost all these temporarily easier labour supply situations arose in areas that had been in group 4 for some time. Despite this counter-movement, however, 80 per cent of all local areas were in groups 4 and 5 by the end of June, as against 70 per cent at the beginning. Over the month, the over-all area grouping picture changed little in the Ontario region, improved slightly in the Prairies, and deteriorated

JULY 1, 1951





slightly in the Pacific region. In these regions, the peak rate of seasonal acceleration in activity was reached and passed earlier in the spring.

In the Atlantic and Quebec regions, on the other hand, the rate of seasonal expansion only recently has begun to slacken. Sixteen of the 20 local areas that moved from group 3 to group 4 during June were in these two regions—5 in the Atlantic and 11 in Quebec; the number of areas in these regions remaining in groups 1, 2 and 3, the "surplus" groups, was substantially reduced. The main factors in this improved employment situation have been the resumption of large-scale fishing activity, spring farm work, the apparently insatiable demand for loggers and a booming construction industry.

Shortages of particular skills (see article on following pages for detail) were notable in the 20 local areas in group 5 at the end of the month. The situation in Montreal, Sorel, Galt, Hamilton, London, Orillia, Ottawa, Sarnia, Sudbury, Toronto, Weston, Blairmore, Brandon and Prince Rupert remained much the same as described in the previous report. Certain types of engineers, draftsmen, skilled metalworkers, construction skills and labour, farm help and miners continued scarce in those areas. However, growing shortages of farm hands, loggers, auto mechanics, machinists, welders, construction workers, unskilled transportation workers and female service workers in London, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton and Victoria brought these additional areas into group 5 by the end of June. Easing supply, with the release of some spring farm help, relieved shortages in Regina, Yorkton and Lethbridge, while the sudden surplus of bush workers in Courtenay already has been noted. These four areas have been removed from group 5.

As mentioned already, the forest fire hazard created a substantial temporary surplus of loggers in the Nanaimo area, moving it into group 1 with Chandler, Que., where, although there has been a steady slight improvement, surpluses of fishermen, bush workers, construction workers, truck drivers and unskilled labourers persisted.

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES

JULY 1, 1951

Shortages of particular skills have appeared in a number of local areas during recent months. The following analysis and tables are intended to locate current shortages and to indicate their general causes.

In general, the accompanying table notes over 40 fewer local occupational shortages than did the June 1 table. There were fewer areas showing shortages of farm hands, loggers and bushmen, machinists, tollmakers and die setters, sheet metal workers, welders and flame cutters, electricians, aircraft workers, auto mechanics and repairmen, carpenters, painters, and unskilled metal, construction, transportation, communication and public utility workers. The easing of the demand situation for many of these occupational groups was due to the release of farm workers on completion of spring seeding in Ontario and the Prairies, the transfer of some bush workers from log drives to cutting in some eastern areas and the temporary closure of logging operations in British Columbia, the scattered lay-offs in a number of manufacturing centres in Ontario and Quebec, and the seasonal entrance of students into the labour market. On the other hand, there were more localities in which there were shortages of certain types of engineers, skilled miners, bricklayers, waitresses and food processing workers.

In many of the areas remaining on the list from June 1 to July 1, and in a few areas added at the current date, shortages of loggers became more acute, especially in the Atlantic and Quebec regions, as woods employers strove to increase their work forces to ensure maximum cuts, the achievement of which may be threatened by the scarcity of available manpower. Particularly noteworthy is the strong unsatisfied demand for experienced pulp cutters in Corner Brook, Nfld., an area where bush workers usually have been surplus. Shortages of metalworking skills also intensified during June in several areas and remained strong in others that stayed on the list, despite the lay-offs in some metal-using industries. More areas experienced shortages of bricklayers by the end of June, and these shortages were more acute than those reported previously. The inception of the 40-hour work week resulted in very heavy demand for experienced miners in the Sudbury area; and Halifax confectionery manufacturing needed numerous female workers to meet a revival of demand for their products.

In determining the occupations and areas to be included in the table that follows this analysis, National Employment Service data on job vacancies notified by employers, and applications filed by job seekers, first were examined. Where vacancies exceeded applications by fifty or more in any one occupational group, the occupation and

area (or areas) were included in a preliminary listing. These data, however, tend to give a better picture of the supply side of the labour market than of the demand side, for most job seekers find it to their advantage to use the facilities of the Employment Service when out of work because of the availability of unemployment insurance. There is not the same financial incentive for employers to list their job vacancies. Reference, therefore, is necessary to a variety of qualitative material, including reports of interviews with industrial executives by Department of Labour representatives and statements submitted regularly by local Employment Office managers. This results in refinements to the preliminary list, in the process of which some occupations and areas may be deleted and others, for which the early statistical evidence was less conclusive, may be added.

The first occupational group in the current listing provides two examples of the results of these refinements--the cases of engineers in Montreal and Vancouver, for which the qualitative material revealed stronger demand than the statistics indicated initially. These cases also direct attention to important considerations bearing on the interpretation of these statistics. First, many specific occupations are included in each occupational group. Hence, for example, there are few mining engineers or assayers in the 92 engineers' job applications listed for Vancouver, two categories that are in strong demand in that area. Second, applications on file with the N.E.S. are from workers of all ages, with varying degrees of skill and experience. Employers' orders generally specify definite requirements as to age, experience, skills and often marital status; and may contain conditions that make them unsuitable or unattractive to the applicant. Thus, although there are a number of recent mechanical engineering graduates among the 165 applications from engineers in Montreal, employers seeking mechanical engineers have specified certain types of previous experience that beginners cannot be expected to have had.

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES — MALE

July 1, 1951

<u>Area</u>	<u>Va-</u> <u>cancies</u> <u>Listed</u>	<u>Appli-</u> <u>cations</u> <u>Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Va-</u> <u>cancies</u> <u>Listed</u>	<u>Appli-</u> <u>cations</u> <u>Listed</u>
<u>Engineers</u>					
Montreal.....	110	165	Vancouver.....	30	92
Toronto.....	124	66			
<u>Draftsmen</u>					
Sorel.....	45	1	Toronto.....	73	71
Hamilton.....	17	6	Port Arthur....	8	1

Local Occupational Shortages — Male (Cont'd)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Va-</u> <u>cancies</u> <u>Listed</u>	<u>Appli-</u> <u>cations</u> <u>Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Va-</u> <u>cancies</u> <u>Listed</u>	<u>Appli-</u> <u>cations</u> <u>Listed</u>
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Kitchen Workers

Calgary.....	56	10	Victoria.....	34	8
Edmonton.....	87	29			

Farm hands

Quebec.....	76	9	London.....	88	3
St. Hyacinthe..	663	-	Ottawa.....	236	1
Barrie.....	66	-	Perth.....	42	1
Brampton.....	84	-	Renfrew.....	103	-
Brantford.....	26	-	Simcoe.....	65	12
Cornwall.....	75	2	Woodstock, Ont	105	9
Goderich.....	56	-	Brandon.....	53	11
Ingersoll.....	85	-	Yorkton.....	30	2
Leamington.....	39	7	Lethbridge....	43	-
Listowel.....	39	-			

Food and Tobacco Workers

Halifax.....	50	4
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Loggers and Bushmen

Corner Brook...	533	89	Woodstock, N.B.	460	-
Halifax.....	65	5	Chandler (1)...	615	66
Liverpool.....	358	-	Chicoutimi.....	990	61
Campbellton...	255	13	Dolbeau (2)....	105	2
Edmundston....	136	-	Hull.....	149	5
Fredericton...	132	4	La Tuque.....	347	1
Moncton.....	105	13	Megantic.....	293	3
Saint John....	76	-	Montmagny.....	210	8
Sussex.....	180	-	Quebec.....	606	4
Rimouski.....	627	15	Pembroke.....	172	6
St. Georges de			Sault Ste. Marie	501	.8
Beauce.....	338	8	Sudbury.....	571	15
Sherbrooke....	457	5	Timmins.....	245	18
Three Rivers...	276	3	Fort William...	256	1
Val d'Or.....	234	2	Kenora.....	165	1
Victoriaville..	200	4	Port Arthur....	2,406	9
Kapuskasing...	959	-	Prince Albert..	68	7
Kirkland Lake..	205	4			

- (1) Includes newly-established local areas of Gaspé and New Richmond.
 (2) Includes newly-established local area of Roberval.

Local Occupational Shortages — Male (Cont'd)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Va-</u> <u>cancies</u> <u>Listed</u>	<u>Appli-</u> <u>cations</u> <u>Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Va-</u> <u>cancies</u> <u>Listed</u>	<u>Appli-</u> <u>cations</u> <u>Listed</u>
<u>Sawmill and Planing Mill workers</u>					
Pembroke.....	12	-			
<u>Pulp and Paper products workers</u>					
Prince Rupert..	-	-	Vancouver.....	3	3
<u>Machinists, Toolmakers & Die Setters</u>					
New Glasgow....	32	2	Toronto.....	125	32
Montreal.....	265	46	Weston.....	548	1
Sorel.....	348	1	Windsor.....	80	9
Galt.....	18	-	Vancouver.....	18	59
Hamilton.....	69	15	Victoria.....	4	11
Orillia.....	3	-			
<u>Machine Shop Workers</u>					
New Glasgow....	21	5	Orillia.....	6	2
Montreal.....	98	67	Toronto.....	145	65
Sorel.....	303	1	Weston.....	142	13
Galt.....	48	-	Vancouver.....	3	7
<u>Sheet Metal Workers</u>					
Galt.....	3	1	Weston.....	45	1
Sarnia.....	3				
<u>Foundry Workers</u>					
Hamilton.....	37	3	Victoria.....	-	3
Orillia.....	8	-			
<u>Structural Iron and Steel Workers</u>					
Hamilton.....	48	2	Orillia.....	2	-
<u>Welders and Flame Cutters</u>					
Sorel.....	66	4	Port Arthur....	23	-
Hamilton.....	40	4	Edmonton.....	29	5
<u>Electricians</u>					
Sarnia.....	3				

Local Occupational Shortages -- Male (Cont'd)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Va-</u> <u>cancies</u> <u>Listed</u>	<u>Appli-</u> <u>cations</u> <u>Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Va-</u> <u>cancies</u> <u>Listed</u>	<u>Appli-</u> <u>cations</u> <u>Listed</u>
<u>Aircraft workers</u>					
Weston.....	97	-			
<u>Miners</u>					
Rouyn.....	43	17	Yellowknife.	44	-
Val d'Or.....	39	6	Courtenay...	24	-
Kirkland Lake	78	7	Princeton...	4	-
Sudbury.....	741	-	Vancouver...	20	16
Timmins.....	12	3	Whitehorse..	41	-
Blairmore....	38	-			
<u>Bricklayers and Tile Setters</u>					
Halifax.....	44	5	Orillia.....	4	-
Moncton.....	31	8	Pembroke....	11	-
<u>Carpenters</u>					
Newcastle....	90	4	Sudbury.....	104	8
Pembroke....	13	4	The Pas.....	106	1
Sarnia.....	5	4	Moose Jaw...	101	11
<u>Painters, Construction & Maintenance</u>					
Hamilton.....	60	5	Pembroke....	6	2
Orillia.....	6	-	Timmins.....	6	1
<u>Taxi, Truck & Tractor drivers</u>					
Toronto.....	254	90			
<u>Blasters, Powdermen & Drillers</u>					
Sault Ste.					
Marie.....	22	-	Timmins.....	62	2
<u>Automobile Mechanics & Repairmen</u>					
Montreal.....	93	26	Winnipeg....	55	14
Hamilton.....	22	4	Brandon.....	18	12
London.....	34	-	Edmonton....	31	4
Simcoe.....	47	-	Vernon.....	22	-
Toronto.....	149	9			

Local Occupational Shortages -- Male (Cont'd)

Area	Va- cancies Listed	Appli- cations Listed	Area	Va- cancies Listed	Appli- cations Listed
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Maintenance & Service-Repairmen

Galt.....	48	-	Winnipeg.....	55	14
Toronto.....	100	65			

Unskilled jobs in:

Lumber & Lumber Products

Pembroke.....	22	3	Kamloops.....	34	7
Edson.....	33	1	Prince George..	45	10

Pulp, Paper & Paper products

Vancouver...	28	18
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Chemical, Petroleum & Coal products

Sarnia.....	8	2
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Metalworking

Sudbury.....	778	-
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Mining

Timmins.....	20	6	Vancouver.....	70	11
Flin Flon...	38	2	Whitehorse....	45	-
Blairmore....	38	-			

Construction

Moncton.....	108	84	Brandon.....	53	23
Galt.....	26	5	Dauphin.....	44	17
London.....	67	16	The Pas.....	223	-
North Bay...	51	10	Moose Jaw....	90	31
Pembroke....	45	10	Calgary.....	59	14
Sarnia.....	24	15	Edmonton.....	99	59
Sault Ste. Marie	153	8	Yellowknife...	47	-
Sudbury.....	43	1	Vernon.....	64	-
Weston.....	59	4			

Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities

Megantic....	133	-	Port Arthur..	84	3
Ottawa.....	38	1			

Trade & Service

Calgary.....	86	16
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LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES — FEMALE

<u>Area</u>	<u>Va-</u> <u>cancies</u> <u>Listed</u>	<u>Appli-</u> <u>cations</u> <u>Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Va-</u> <u>cancies</u> <u>Listed</u>	<u>Appli-</u> <u>cations</u> <u>Listed</u>
<u>Secretaries, stenographers and typists</u>					
Montreal.....	365	262	London.....	86	68
Ottawa.....	46	94	Toronto.....	647	151
<u>Waitresses</u>					
Montreal.....	194	148	Toronto.....	347	72
Hamilton.....	64	39	Brandon.....	57	8
London.....	47	7	Calgary.....	91	50
Ottawa.....	35	10	Edmonton.....	58	23
<u>Domestics</u>					
Charlottetown.	72	20	Toronto.....	508	158
Halifax.....	141	79	Brandon.....	67	18
Montreal.....	437	183	Winnipeg.....	289	115
Quebec.....	207	163	Regina.....	115	36
Rouyn.....	66	20	Calgary.....	202	131
London.....	180	88	Edmonton.....	211	98
Ottawa.....	153	100			
<u>Farm Workers</u>					
Toronto.....	335	-			
<u>Food & Tobacco Workers</u>					
Halifax.....	132	1			
<u>Secondary Textile Workers</u>					
Thetford Mines	32	49	Hawkesbury.....	103	4
<u>Cooks</u>					
Toronto.....	72	27			
<u>Food & Tobacco Workers (Unskilled)</u>					
Halifax.....	175	9			

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SURPLUSES

JULY 1, 1951

In addition to the occupational shortages in the foregoing table, there were, at July 1, surpluses of skills in the same and other areas. The following commentary and table are designed to locate and indicate the causes of these surpluses.

The list of occupational surpluses was shorter at the end of June as employment continued to expand seasonally. During the month a reduction of 14,400 men seeking jobs through the National Employment Service was accompanied by a decline of 40 in the number of areas in which there were surpluses of particular skills. Most of the reduction took place in the Atlantic and Quebec regions and the majority of the remaining surplus areas were evenly distributed between these regions and British Columbia, where as a result of forest fires most logging operations ceased. Surpluses were infrequent in Ontario and almost non-existent in the Prairies. Of the larger cities, St. John's, Newfoundland was most outstanding, with a substantial excess of applications over vacancies among seamen, loggers, miners, carpenters, longshermen and unskilled construction workers.

The greatest drop occurred in construction occupations, which were noted in 41 areas, compared with 68 last month. The number of areas in which surpluses of loggers occurred would have been reduced to four had it not been for the outbreak of fires in the Pacific region, which added six areas to the list. In the remaining occupations the number of areas and the size of the surplus in each was generally reduced.

Lay-offs by automobile and household appliance manufacturers continued for the second month, but as yet the statistics of job applications do not indicate that they have created any substantial local surpluses of particular skills. While lay-offs have been large in total, (see page 7) they have been spread fairly evenly through manufacturing centres in Ontario and Quebec. On the other hand, there is little evidence that these workers will be immediately absorbed into other work, since the majority do not have the skills which are currently in strong demand.

The position in the textile industry remained practically unchanged from the previous month, with surpluses of clothing workers in Montreal and Toronto. Many more in the secondary textile industry were on short time and material shortages have caused lay-offs in some primary mills. While this is the normal period of low production before work begins on fall orders, several factors have combined to accentuate the seasonal slackness.

During the first four months of this year high production and forward buying in anticipation of shortages and prices increases resulted in record post-war levels of inventories in the textile industry. At the end of this time, when consumer demand was stiffening in the face of higher prices, bank restrictions not only put a halt to forward buying, but in some cases forced the liquidation of retail stocks. As a result, secondary and primary producers have found their stocks piling up. One large mill, which is still operating at capacity, has been warehousing 50 per cent of production.

Two other points bear on the immediate prospects of this industry. The first is that imports of textiles and products have increased 59 per cent in value over last year. While some of this value increase is taken up in higher prices, a sizeable portion represents increased volume, and a restriction of the market for Canadian producers. The second point is that the expectation of lower prices will likely cause some temporary reduction in demand. Even if bank restrictions would allow higher inventories, the retailer, with an eye on falling wool prices and predictions of a bumper cotton crop in the United States, will likely reduce orders to a minimum until conditions become more stable.

Despite the temporary reduction in civilian demand, primary producers generally are continuing to operate at capacity in the expectation that the general demand for textiles will continue at a high level. It is known that future defence requirements are large, while the high levels of income indicate that consumer demand for clothing will not materially decline.

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SURPLUSES—MALE

July 1, 1951

SKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED OCCUPATIONS

Seamen, Non-Certificated

St. John's.....	171	Halifax.....	51	Sydney.....	37
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Farm Hands

Kelowna.....	27
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Primary Textile Workers

Sherbrooke.....	70	Carleton Place.....	43
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Loggers & Bushmen

St. John's.....	131	Courtenay.....	132	Port Alberni.....	43
Grand Falls.....	54	Duncan.....	146	Vancouver.....	122
La Malbaie.....	51	Nanaimo.....	406		
Riviere du Loup....	44	New Westminster...	55		

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SURPLUSES—MALE
July 1, 1951

Skilled and Semi-skilled occupations (Concl'd)

Sawmill & Planing Mill Workers

New Westminster..... 55 Vancouver..... 150

Boot & Shoe Workers

Montreal..... 253 St. Georges de Beauce 53 London..... 137
Quebec..... 105 Shawinigan Falls.... 75

Electricians

Montreal..... 234 London..... 74 Vancouver..... 112

Foundry Workers

Oshawa..... 120

Cranemen & Shovelmen

Duncan..... 51

Plumbers & Steamfitters

Montreal..... 187 Vancouver..... 126

Stationary Engineers & Firemen

Montreal..... 148 Courtenay..... 28 Vancouver..... 137

Miners

St. John's..... 51 Minto..... 54 Red Deer..... 49

Carpenters

Grand Falls..... 33	Moncton..... 69	Drummondville.. 41
St. John's..... 464	Saint John..... 78	Levis..... 38
Bathurst..... 39	Sydney..... 150	Matane..... 29
Kentville..... 26	Yarmouth..... 35	Montreal..... 201
Quebec..... 99	Three Rivers..... 61	Chilliwack.... 45
Rouyn..... 32	Toronto..... 103	New Westminster 170
Shawinigan Falls... 72	Winnipeg..... 117	Vancouver..... 496

UNSKILLED OCCUPATIONS

Textiles (Primary and Secondary)

St. Stephen.....	39	Sherbrooke.....	109	Drummondville..	138
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Lumber and Lumber Products

Levis.....	36	Owen Sound.....	64	New Westminster	163
Riviere du Loup...	50	Duncan.....	95	Vancouver.....	326

Metal Working

Montreal.....	124	Brantford.....	94	Toronto.....	161
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Pulp, Paper & Paper Goods

Courtenay.....	142
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Transportation Equipment Manufacturing

Chatham.....	65	Windsor.....	212
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Extraction of Minerals

Red Deer.....	27	New Westminster....	68
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Longshoremen

St. John's.....	249	Saint John.....	481	New Westminster..	112
Halifax.....	435	Quebec.....	117		

Construction

St. John's.....	440	Jonquiere.....	62	Prince Albert...	31
Bathurst.....	37	Quebec.....	220	Red Deer.....	30
Halifax.....	132	St. Hyacinthe.....	29	Saskatoon.....	136
Liverpool.....	25	Shawinigan Falls...	59	Winnipeg.....	104
New Glasgow.....	37	Three Rivers.....	93	Nanaimo.....	34
Sydney.....	115	Toronto.....	344	Vancouver.....	307
Chicoutimi.....	131	Windsor.....	112		

The above table lists the areas in which there was at July 1, an excess of applications over vacancies for male workers in skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled occupations. The basis on which the table was built up is as follows:

If the number of wage and salary workers in the area is	The area was listed if the excess of applications over vacancies was
over 100,000	100 or more
50,000 to 100,000	75 or more
25,000 to 50,000	50 or more
under 25,000	25 or more

The table was then adjusted on the basis of other information, including reports from local Employment Service Offices. Clerical and service occupations were not included and certain other occupational groups were excluded either because they are not specific (e.g. foremen, apprentices, other unskilled workers) or because seasonal factors have caused a general surplus.

It should be emphasized that the figure following the area in each occupational group in the excess of job applications over vacancies and not the total number of applications. There is, therefore, no indication of the total number of either applications or vacancies. However, in most instances the number of vacancies is negligible, and in only a few cases does it exceed 50.

CURRENT LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS
(Preliminary Data)

Item	1951		Percentage Change		
	Month	Amount	From Previ- ous Month	From Same Month Last Yr.	To Date From Same Period Last Year
<u>Manpower</u>					
Live Applications for jobs at N.E.S..	June 28	139,770	- 7.5	-31.7	-31.2
Per cent of labour force.....	June 28	2.7	2.9x	4.1x	-
Per cent of paid workers.....	June 28	3.8	4.1x	6.0x	-
Live Claims for benefit, U.I.C.....	July 1	86,523	- 2.7	-20.9	-20.6
Per cent of insured population.....	July 1	3.1	3.1x	4.0x	-
Per cent of live applications for employment.....	July 1	61.9	58.8x	53.5x	-
Amount of benefit payments (\$'000)....	June	3,514	-37.9	-44.9	-27.7
Index of employment (1939 = 100).....	May 1	175.2	+ 1.1	+ 9.7	+ 8.7
Immigration.....	April	14,188	+19.6	+88.8	+82.4
<u>Earnings and Income</u>					
Total labour income (\$'000,000).....	March	758	+ 2.3	+16.6	+16.1
Average weekly salaries & wages.....	May 1	\$49.17	+ 1.5	+ 9.6	+ 8.4
Average hourly wages (mfg.).....	May 1	\$ 1.14	+ 1.2	+11.3	+ 9.9
Average hrs. worked per week (mfg.)..	May 1	42.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Average weekly wages (mfg.).....	May 1	\$48.49	+ 1.5	+11.6	+10.1
Cost-of-living index (av.1935-39=100)	June 1	184.1	+ 1.2	+11.3	+ 9.8
Real weekly wages (mfg. av. 1946=100)	May 1	110.3	+ 1.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.6
<u>Industrial Production</u>					
Total (Av. 1935-39 = 100).....	May	221.1	+ 1.3	+12.0	+13.8
Manufacturing Index.....	May	231.0	+ 1.1	+11.7	+13.9
Durables.....	May	284.1	+ 2.0	+19.5	+22.4
Non-durables.....	May	200.0	+ 0.4	+ 5.9	+ 7.7
<u>Industrial Relations</u>					
Strikes and lockouts=days lost.....	June	128,150	+267.2	+331.6	+41.5

(x) These figures are the respective percentages for the previous month and for the same month last year.

A N A D I A N

LABOUR MARKET

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH BRANCH

CAI L90
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CONFIDENTIAL
BAROMETRICS FILE "A"

August

1951

FEATURE ARTICLE.....

Womanpower--Number One
Worker Reserve.

Volume 8

Number 8

CANADIAN LABOUR MARKET

Economics and Research Branch

Department of Labour

authorized by

Hon. Milton F. Gregg, V.C.
Minister

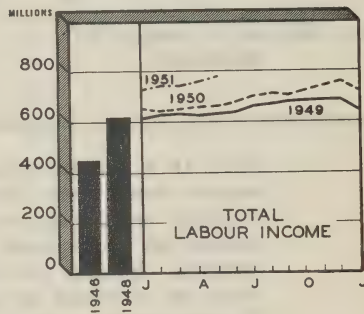
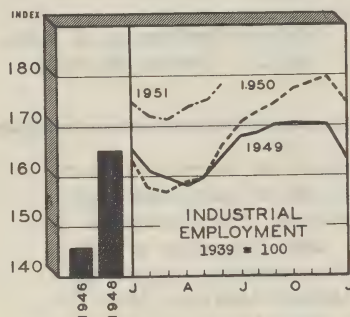
Arthur MacNamara, C.M.G.,
L.L.D., Deputy Minister

This is a confidential report on current labour market conditions for the use of government officials only. Any comments on its contents should be addressed to the Director of this Branch. Public information covering labour matters is provided in the Labour Gazette, the official publication of the Department of Labour.

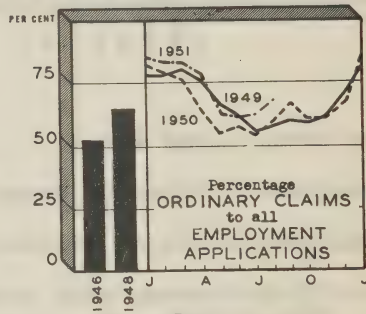
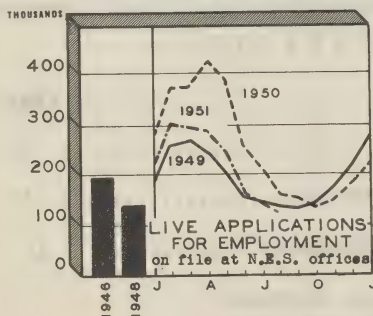
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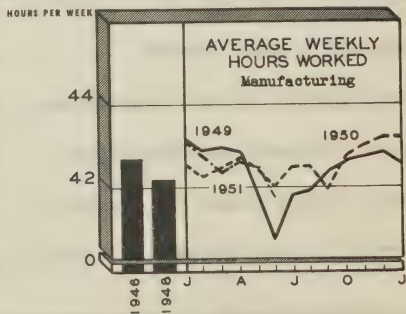
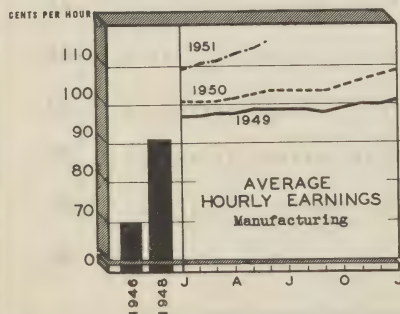
LABOUR



MARKET



TRENDS



CURRENT LABOUR MARKET

The changing pattern of demand brought about by the conversion from a civilian to a preparedness economy is causing an increasing number of labour market adjustments. The interruptions in the production schedules of consumer goods industries, which first appeared in May, have become more widespread. Also, the extended drought on the West coast has caused severe unemployment in the forest industries of that region, although this situation now has eased somewhat. On the other hand, labour requirements continue strong in the primary industries, in the secondary manufacturing fields associated with them, in industrial and defence construction, in the iron and steel industries producing capital equipment, and in those manufacturing industries producing defence goods such as ships, aircraft and electronics.

The lay-offs and short time work, which earlier were concentrated in automobile, household electrical appliance, clothing and leather industries, spread to iron and steel, furniture and primary textile plants during July and August. In the textile and clothing industries alone, it is estimated that at least 3,000 workers have been laid off and 12,000 are working three days a week or less—a drop in activity greater than usual for this time of year. In the other industries mentioned above, non-seasonal factors have caused the release of almost 5,000 workers. These lay-offs have been particularly heavy in some Ontario and Quebec centres, but in the main those released have found alternative employment at least for the present. During June and July, the number of claims filed for unemployment insurance was 23 per cent greater than in 1950 but the total amount of unemployment insurance paid out was less than two-thirds the total payments made in the same months of 1950, indicating that the majority of workers were unemployed for short periods only.

In the primary industries labour needs are extensive, on the other hand, as the world demand for lumber, base metals, newsprint and oil shows little sign of slackening. In the associated manufacturing industries, the attempt to meet the demand has meant a continued expansion of production and employment with present facilities, the construction of new capacity and the establishment of new industries where foreign supplies of key goods have proven inadequate.

Industrial expansion and general resource development, when added to the need for new facilities for the armed forces, has generated an expansion in construction, in spite of a slowdown in residential building. Latest figures show that since spring 48,000 wage and salary workers have been absorbed by the industry, and 18,000 more workers are employed than last year at the first of June.

Despite the current high level of employment and generally strong demand for labour, fewer young men (14 to 24 years of age) and elderly men (45 years of age and over) are participating in the civilian labour force today than in 1949. For youths, this change took place from 1949 to 1950 and was not reversed in the following year. For men over 45 years of age, the change has been evident during both years.

In respect to women, on the other hand, a slight increase in their participation in the labour force, common to all age groups except that of 65 years of age and over, occurred from 1950 to 1951. This reverses the declining rate of participation in effect a year earlier. It is interesting to note that in both of these years, the proportion of women from 45 to 64 years of age in the labour force increased steadily. These women, many of whom have grown-up families, constituted an important reserve of labour today, as pointed out in the feature article of this issue of the Canadian Labour Market.

It is difficult to discover the causes for these changes in labour force participation. In the case of young men, the increased enlistment in the Armed Forces is only a partial explanation. More basic institutional changes such as longer years of schooling, earlier retirement, and the growing tendency for middle-aged married women to return to employment, are probably of greatest importance. Only in the case of girls from 14 to 24 years of age do the changed economic conditions of the past year appear to have had any significant effect on the extent of their labour force participation.

PERSONS IN THE CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE
AS PER CENT OF CIVILIAN POPULATION

- June 1 of each year -

(Source: Labour Force Survey, D.B.S.)

Age Group	Males			Females		
	1949	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951
14-19 years.....	56.2	52.4	52.5	34.5	31.3	33.4
20-24 years.....	94.3	94.5	93.8	47.9	46.5	48.3
25-44 years.....	98.3	97.9	98.2	23.7	23.0	23.7
45-64 years.....	93.6	92.6	91.9	16.2	17.3	17.8
65 years and over.	44.4	41.0	39.7	4.9	4.6	4.4
TOTAL....	85.3	84.0	83.6	24.2	23.5	24.2

WOMANPOWER - NUMBER ONE WORKER RESERVE

Womanpower is the one large and effective supply of potential workers which can be drawn into employment under emergency conditions. In World War II, for example, 500,000 women were added to the employed labour force (300,000 retired when the emergency was over) and by this addition, essential jobs were filled in all types of war industries, in essential civilian industries, in the armed forces, thus enabling Canada to make her splendid war effort. Substantial contributions were made to the working force by other groups such as retired persons, youths, the physically handicapped, but the numbers brought in were small in comparison.

The question today is whether the working activities of the 4,900,000 women in Canada, within and without the labour force 14 years of age and over, lend themselves to any easy conversion to the demands of an accelerated defence program. Can large numbers of women be drawn into employment at the present time?

Such a question, depending as it does partly on developments in the future, cannot be answered with certainty. No one can estimate the drawing power of a strong patriotic appeal to bring people into employment. If the crisis were severe enough, there is little doubt that the required number of workers would come forth. Nevertheless, the present situation does point to the fact that the readily accessible reserves of womanpower have been largely depleted, and that expansion of female employment on a large scale in the future will have to come through the employment of older married women whose family responsibilities have eased or, if need be, by the employment of married women with small children.

This situation, as it would appear from facts available, differs substantially from that of 1939, at which time there were many accessible reserves.

Potential Women Workers for War Employment in 1939

For the most part the women brought into employment during the last war were young, most of them were single or married with no families. Some were unemployed at the outbreak of the war, others were family workers, still others were helping with the general housework at home, while thousands had reluctantly accepted domestic work. Except for the few married ones, these girls were readily accessible for employment in war work; they could move to areas where they were needed; they were generally easily trained and relatively little adjustment was needed for them to take their places in the working force. Although many of the

single girls married during the war, they usually remained in employment. Family responsibilities were often light due to the unusual war conditions; homes were not being established because many husbands were overseas, because of housing conditions and uncertainties of the future.

Later in the war, manpower recruiting programs were extended to married women with family responsibilities, but neither here or in Great Britain were wives with young children encouraged to enter the labour force if it worked hardship on the families. Older women whose families had grown up, however, did offer a large potential supply but, in a survey as late in the war as 1944, it was shown that married women past the age of 42 made up less than 10 per cent of the full-time women workers. All industries except agriculture, domestic and regular governmental service were covered in this survey.

Changes Since 1939 Affecting Labour Reserves

The potential source of woman workers has altered much since 1939. With more favourable employment conditions, almost all women who wish to work are already in employment. The reserve of unemployed (1) which in 1939 stood at 85,000 now is around 25,000; unpaid family workers have dropped off substantially, especially among single girls, and changing attitudes continue to reduce the number of girls remaining at home without employment.

In addition, most of women working today are in jobs of their own choosing and suited to their training. Very near to half of the women working are in "white-collar" jobs, either in clerical or commercial occupations. There is little incentive to move from this employment to war work in factories, which would be of temporary duration and offer less favourable working conditions, compared with the decided impetus existing in 1939, when many girls were working in jobs under most unfavourable conditions.

In 1939, the service occupations, for example, were the main source of employment for women, providing jobs for more than one-third of all working women and the wages, hours of work and conditions of work were often very unsatisfactory. The exodus from this type of work was very great during the war; it was estimated that during that time, 100,000 women left domestic service alone for other types of work.

Today, 18 per cent of Canada's female labour force is employed in the service trades, with a much smaller proportion employed as domestics than in 1939. While undoubtedly some of these workers could be drawn off to high-paid defence work, the number leaving could not be expected to approximate the World War II total. Another factor to be considered is that

(1) Unemployment here is defined as those persons who were actively seeking work but who did no work at all during a particular survey week.

today many of the women in service work are married, work for short periods of time, and are not, as in World War II, free to move to areas where defence projects are launched.

"Hidden unemployment" of women on farms also has been reduced. Even since 1946, the number of women employed in agriculture has dropped from an average over the year of 160,000, or 15 per cent of female employment to 70,000 or 7 per cent. Of those now employed on farms, 70 per cent are married and, as is the case in the service trades, are not free to move to jobs in other areas.

In addition to these factors, there is no longer the uneven geographical distribution of jobs and workers that in 1939 created a large reserve of women workers in the Prairies and the Maritimes. Greater mobility of the labour force in the intervening years, more dispersion of industry and the growth of governmental service has improved the employment situation for women in these regions so that today, registrations for work at Employment Service offices in these regions, in relation to their working forces, are even less among women than for Canada as a whole.

While the natural increase in the labour force offers a reserve of young persons each year, it also is of smaller proportions than in 1939. The decline in the birth rate in the Thirties is affecting the number of young people entering employment at the present time. Some 13 per cent, as against 17 per cent in 1939, of the women 14 years of age and over are between the ages of 14 to 19. In numbers, this means a drop from 668,000 to 660,000; 20,000 in the current total represent women in Newfoundland who were not included in 1939.

Increased Number of Marriages an Important Factor

Probably the most important change affecting women as workers is that many of the young girls available in 1939 have since married, established homes, and are now mothers of several small children. In addition, because of general prosperity in the country, at the present time girls are getting married at an earlier age. Today, 62 per cent of the women 14 years of age and over are married as against 55 per cent in 1939. They have increased in numbers from 2,200,000 to 3,000,000 while the number of single girls in the population has shown very little change.

The fact that many of these women have small children is the important consideration preventing the married women from being effective labour reserves.

No longer is their marital status a sufficient reason for preventing them from entering employment as it was in most instances in 1939. Today there are some 320,000 married women throughout Canada

taking their place in the working world. Barriers against their employment are continually being removed, so that those who wish to work today are usually able to obtain employment.

Older Women Largest Potential Source of Workers

It would then appear that, for the country as a whole, most of the young women at the present time are either in employment or raising families and are not readily accessible as labour reserves.

There are, however, in Canada today about 1,000,000 women between the ages of 45 and 64 who are not in the labour force. The family responsibilities of most of these women have eased. They may have been away from the labour market for many years, but they have gained valuable experience in managing households and raising families which can be converted into excellent employment assets. The qualities needed to bring up children--resourcefulness, dependability, judgment, ability to get along well with people, and to meet emergencies--all these are the characteristics that make a good worker. In addition, many of these women are very interested in taking jobs, developing their abilities and continuing their useful activities.

The trend toward more older women looking for work is already apparent in registrations at Employment Service offices. In April, 1951, (1) 17 per cent of the women registered for work were between the ages of 45 and 64 as compared with 12 per cent in 1947; 2 per cent were 65 years and over as against 1 per cent in 1947. The big percentage decline has occurred in registrations of women in the age 20 to 44, who make up 64 per cent of women's registrations today, as against 69 per cent in 1947.

Growth in Female Employment in Manufacturing an Asset

There is one reserve of potential war workers today that did not exist in 1939 and that is the 200,000 women employed in the manufacturing trades. Since 1939, the largest expansion has been in the textiles and food processing industries, but there also has been a decided growth in the number of women employed in heavy industries and metal-working. It is estimated that there are about 11,000 female wage earners in iron and steel, 15,000 in non-ferrous metal products, and 2,000 in non-metallic mineral products industries. These women do offer a reserve of skilled factory help, although most of them are only employed in assembly work. Also, some of them already are employed on defence work and thus cannot be considered an actual reserve but rather a factor increasing

(1) More recent figures are available as of July 31, 1951, but the trend is distorted because of the registration of students seeking summer work.

Canada's capacity to produce for defence.

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Many of the above considerations may not become important issues since the means of gearing the economy to war production under conditions of full employment will differ greatly from methods used from 1939 to 1945. More stress is likely to be put on the type rather than numbers of workers available. In addition, as mentioned earlier, there are any number of uncertainties involved.

Nevertheless, it would appear useful, in the light of the foregoing information, to give careful thought to the possible steps required to bring elder women into employment through well-directed publicity, through part-time work, training courses and other means and to consider ways of assisting married women with children, through day nurseries and other methods, to take on employment duties, if the need arises.

Under the present conditions of initial rearmament, there has not been a noticeable increase in the demand for women workers. The aircraft, shipbuilding and munitions manufacturing industries have been hiring mainly key personnel, almost all of whom are men. Shortages of stenographers, sewing machine operators and nurses continue as they have done during most of the postwar period but the supply of factory help (except for sewing machine operators) easily meets the demand. Records at Employment Service offices show a total of 3,000 vacancies at the end of July as against 23,000 applications for employment in the manufacturing occupations. In interpreting these figures it should, however, be kept in mind that employers report only if they feel they will get adequate service, while most applicants register in order to receive unemployment insurance. Also, many students seeking temporary summer work have been registering at this time.

Roughly 50,000 women were registered for work at Employment Service offices at the end of July, with a total of 15,000 vacancies on file; in no region was there an excess of vacancies over applications. While these registrations may be high as a measure of unemployment, since at any time they will include women who are registering only to collect unemployment insurance, it does indicate that the situation in the short run is in fair balance, and, if anything, reflects a surplus since registrations of women total 5 per cent of the female labour force.

EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION, 1951

The preliminary estimate for new jobs created by industrial expansion in manufacturing industry in 1951 now stands at 13,400 compared to the 12,000 reported in May. Final figures for 1950 and 1949 were 11,600 and 8,000 respectively. The accompanying table contains 2,390 of the new jobs reported for the third quarter of this year. The remainder of the new jobs reported for the third quarter will be listed in subsequent issues.

Among recently-completed industrial expansion projects the McKinnon Industries Ltd. plant extension at St. Catharines, Ontario, is by far the largest in terms of employment. Construction of a new foundry by this company at St. Catharines will create jobs for as many as 700 workers.

Acme Electric (Canada) Limited is building a new plant near Toronto, and will manufacture transformers for electronic, communication and television equipment and for oil burners. These were formerly imported from the U.S.A. This plant will employ about 50 men by September, with the intention to increase to approximately 200 in the future.

There has been an important increase in the productive capacity of the paper containers industry. Kraft Containers Limited, manufacturers of corrugated paper products, will complete a new plant expansion by fall, which will necessitate hiring 100 additional workers, bringing total employment up to approximately 400.

The world shortage of natural rubber has resulted in the expansion of the Polymer Corporation Ltd. plant at Sarnia, to increase production of synthetic rubbers. This expansion, costing \$7.5 million, will soon be completed and about 100 additional workers will be required.

The \$3 million Pilkington Brothers (Canada) Ltd. plant in Scarborough, near Toronto, which will operate under the name of Pilkington Glass Manufacturing Co. Ltd., will soon be completed and will employ 275 workers.

Concurrently with perhaps the heaviest slump in employment in the textile industry for some time, a considerable amount of expansion is taking place in that industry. The new Bruck Mills Limited plant at Sherbrooke will employ 150 additional workers in the spinning of rayon staple fibre into rayon yarn. The huge new Dominion Burlington Mills Limited rayon weaving plant in the same area soon will employ 400 new workers.

ESTIMATED INCREASE IN MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
AS A RESULT OF PLANT EXPANSION (1)

- Third Quarter 1951 -

Area	Name of Company	Industry	Number of New Employees
<u>Quebec</u>			
Limoilou	Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd.	Paper Products	30
Mount Royal	Sandvik Canadian Ltd.	Iron & Steel Products	60
St. Pie	Yamaska Mills Inc.	Non-metallic Minerals	20
Sherbrooke	Bruck Mills Ltd.	Textile Products	150
	Dominion Burlington Mills Limited	Textile Products	400
<u>Ontario</u>			
Brighton	Dyson's Limited	Food & Beverages	70
Hamilton	Kraft Containers Ltd.	Paper Products	100
St. Catharines	The McKinnon Indus- tries Limited	Transportation Equip.	700
	Packard Electric Co.	Electrical Apparatus	50
Sarnia	Polymer Corporation	Chemical Products	100
Toronto	Acme Electric (Canada) Limited	Electrical Apparatus	200
	Crothers Engineering Ltd.	Iron & Steel Products	25-50
	Pilkington Brothers (Canada) Ltd.	Non-metallic Minerals	275
Windsor	Williams, Norman & Co. of Canada Ltd.	Electrical Apparatus	75
<u>Prairies</u>			
Winnipeg, Man.	Canvas Products Ltd.	Textile Products	20-25
	Midwest Quilting Co. Ltd.	Textile Products	4-5
Edmonton, Alta.	Building Products Ltd.	Non-metallic Minerals	75
Lethbridge, Alta.	Mountain Minerals Ltd.	Non-ferrous Metal products	4-5

(1) All employment information contained in the table has been confirmed by direct contact with the firm concerned.

LAY-OFFS IN CONSUMER GOODS INDUSTRIES CONTINUE THROUGH JULY

Reported employment in Canadian manufacturing at June 1 was 1,100,000, or an index of 191.8 on the base 1939=100, as compared to 175.3 at the same date in 1950. Although over-all manufacturing employment conditions were buoyant, as these data indicate, soft spots appeared in some sectors of the industry. By the first of June a slight decline in employment was noted in the textile, clothing, leather, furniture and automobile accessories industries. Since June 1, lay-offs in the above mentioned industries have been heavier, and other lay-offs have occurred in the household appliances and automotive industries.

The heavy lay-offs in the textile, leather, and furniture manufacturing industries are partly seasonal, but are nevertheless significant, as the drop in employment was more severe than the average at that date. Due to their seasonal nature, these lay-offs are not included in the accompanying table.

The textile industry was the hardest hit in terms of numbers involved. Many of the workers put on short-time during June continued on this basis during July. Several thousand workers were released from Ontario and Quebec textile plants for periods ranging from a few days to two months, while no fewer than 12,000 textile workers were reported as on short-time, ranging from a few hours a week to a three-day week.

The Dominion Textile Company in Quebec has at least 2,900 workers on short-time--1,000 at Sherbrooke on a four-day week, and 1,900 at Montmorency on a three or four-day week, with the short-time in the latter case expected to last for three months. Virtually all the Dominion Woollens and Worsted Limited plants in Ontario were on short-time. At Valleyfield, it was reported that 4,000 workers were on a 40-hour week. Hamilton reports that at least 1,200 women (mostly in textiles) were idle at some time during the month for short intervals.

In the Kitchener area, an important furniture manufacturing centre, production in most plants has been cut drastically, with some employees being laid off and several plants operating on a four-day week. The Dominion Electrohome Industries Limited have closed their woodworking plant for five weeks, affecting 190 employees; operations maybe resumed around mid-August, but on a short-time basis.

Employment in the leather products industry also is very spotty. The Davis Leather Company at Newmarket released 177 workers for about two weeks, and the Hartt Boot & Shoe Company at Fredericton

released 120 workers for at least one week. The Bata Shoe Company at Batawa, separated 450 employees in the boot and shoe division for about three weeks, and when the plant re-opened on July 23 a number of workers were placed on short-time.

In the consumer durables field, there were relatively heavy non-seasonal lay-offs in firms producing electric refrigerators, stoves, radios, other household appliances, furniture and automobiles. The 3,582 workers laid off in the above mentioned industries comprised 80 per cent of all non-seasonal lay-offs reported, and their employment was interrupted chiefly because of a drop in purchasing. The following is a list of the larger lay-offs in the above mentioned industries, excluding automobiles:

<u>Name of Firm</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Number of Workers</u>
Canadian Westinghouse Co.	Hamilton	250
Canadian Admiral Corp.Ltd.	Lakeview	180
Fridgidaire Products of Canada Limited.	Toronto	400
General Steel Wares Ltd.	London	150
Moffats Ltd.	Weston	134
Gelling Industries Ltd.	Hamilton	150
Racine Mfg.	Granby, Quebec	60
Kelvinator of Canada Ltd.	London	50
Two household appliance firms	Montreal, Que.	248
Gurney Industries Ltd.	Montreal, Que.	300 (1)

(1) One week without pay following holidays.

Employment in the automotive assembly and parts industry was very unsettled in July, with many lay-offs of very short duration during the month, and with some plants making staff reductions for indefinite periods.

The Ford Motor Company of Canada at Windsor separated 629 men for an indefinite period on July 9th, and another lay-off of a similar nature involving 821 men occurred on July 27th. The Chrysler Corporation of Canada at Windsor let go 200 men for an indefinite period from the truck plant. Another lay-off, possibly of long duration, is that of 61 men separated from the Fruehauf Trailer Limited company at Weston.

General Motors of Canada at Oshawa has so far released only 75 men as the result of the drop in production for the domestic market. This company will utilize all but about 275 men on production for export. The 750 workers released by Studebaker at Hamilton at the end of June returned to work the last week of July.

As can be seen from the accompanying table, lay-offs in other industries were very light. Lack of orders, rather than the material supply situation, has been the predominant reason for a number of scattered lay-offs. The Rainbow Plastic Ltd. company at Buckingham, laid-off 103 workers for about a month, due to the cancellation of orders. Gainers Limited, at Vancouver, closed down in July most likely permanently, and 120 workers were released. In addition, the St. George Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd. at St. George, N.B., laid off 212 workers temporarily because of a fire in the mill.

One of the longest dry spells in the history of British Columbia resulted in an almost complete shutdown of logging operations on Vancouver Island and the mainland due to fire hazard. Severe unemployment resulted in the logging industry, although some workers secured alternative types of employment, such as construction jobs. Insofar as the lumber end of the industry is concerned, lay-offs were not heavy in July, but by the end of the month inventories of logs were seriously depleted, and some of the larger mills were operating on reduced hours. A few of the smaller mills already have closed down. Data on unemployment among loggers does not appear in the accompanying table.

Reported Non-Seasonal Lay-Offs in Manufacturing
by Industry, July, 1951.

Industry	Reported Lay-offs(1) During July, 1951		Reported Employment at May 1, 1951 (2)
	Number of Plants	Number of Workers	
Iron and steel products.....	10	753	177,850
Transportation equipment....	6	1,813	127,450
Food and beverages.....	2	157	112,000
Clothing.....	3	74	103,200
Wood products.....	2	127	87,450
Textile products.....	2	26	78,250
Paper products.....	1	212	73,350
Electrical apparatus.....	11	1,351	65,750
Chemical products.....	2	133	48,700
Miscellaneous manufacturing.	1	11	20,000
Other (3).....	-	-	196,400
Total.....	40	4,657	1,090,400

- (1) As reported by National Employment Service offices
- (2) Source: Employment and Payrolls Branch, D. B. S.
- (3) Employment in the eight industries in which no non-seasonal lay-offs were reported in July, 1951.

Employment Service Activities

Age of applicants important placement factor - The young and the old are the main type of workers available at Employment Service offices at this period of heightened seasonal operations. The easier-to-place workers in the age group 20-44 had been reduced to some 38,500 men and 29,200 women at July 26, which is about half the total of applications registered at the local offices. In addition, many of these are difficult to refer because of various disabilities, physical, emotional or mental. In Ontario and the Prairies, the number of men found in the 20-44 age group has fallen to particularly low proportions.

About 20 per cent of the applicants registered throughout Canada—12,800 boys and 12,700 girls—were under the age of 20. Reports from Employment Service offices indicate that there has been a heavy registration of students seeking both summer and permanent work this year and the number on file at the end of July was higher than in 1949 and only slightly less than in 1950. The absorption of youths into employment has varied from area to area; in some centres where seasonal activity was great, a good number of jobs were available for those who had the required physical strength; in industrial districts, opportunities were often limited, especially where it was the policy of establishments to close down for holidays. The scarcity of agricultural help this summer has been a boon to the employment of students. Many have taken farming jobs and it is possible that their services will be required after the beginning of the school year in September.

About 18,400 men and 7,700 women registered for work at the end of July were of the ages 45-64 and another 11,800 men and 1,000 women were 65 and over. Although this group shows the usual seasonal drop at this time and is considerably smaller than at the same time last year, it still accounts for approximately 30 per cent of the applicants registering. In addition, a steady growth has occurred in the number of women registering in these groups over the past few years.

Opportunities for placing older workers vary from area to area, although generally the situation appears to be more favourable than in earlier years. The following excerpts concerning older workers have been extracted from regular monthly reports on the employment situation in local office areas during the month of July:

Calgary: "There is a noticeable lessening of resistance on the part of employers towards handicapped people and older workers. It is possible now to fit a considerable portion of these people into employment on their first visit to the office."

Toronto: "Many of the applications in the live file are from older women. While age does not make so much difference in the steno-

graphic and bookkeeping field, in clerical, sales and switchboard work it is a very definite barrier."

Montreal: "Employers are still age conscious and are apt to forget the older worker."

Vancouver: "Employment opportunities for those (veterans) skilled or qualified in a particular trade continues to be bright, except for the older age group."

Ottawa: "The number of older veterans placed in employment in the month of July was very gratifying."

Movements of farm workers well under way — The need for agricultural help has been great this year and farmers have been looking even more than usual to the organized movement of workers to bring them additional help. A new movement was necessary into New Brunswick where logging employment has expanded at expense of the agricultural working force. In addition, the transfer of women from the Prairies to British Columbia for berry picking was renewed after a lapse in 1950.

To meet these various needs, National Employment Service has found it necessary to recruit farther afield and many workers have been transferred from Newfoundland and the Magdalen Islands. Even with these efforts, all requests for help have not been met. As in previous years, special low transportation rates were approved for all major movements.

Information on these movements is still incomplete. However, the following gives a rough outline of the program as it now appears:

Movements Completed

Workers for farm work and haymaking in Prince Edward Island; recruited from Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Magdalen Islands; estimated 75 workers involved.

Women for small fruit picking in British Columbia; recruited from the Prairie provinces; estimated 130 workers involved.

Workers for haying in New Brunswick; recruited from Newfoundland, Magdalen Islands, Nova Scotia; estimated 100-150 workers involved.

Workers for haying and grain harvesting in Ontario; recruited from Prairies, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland; estimated 1,200 workers involved.

Workers for sugar beet blocking in St. Hilaire; recruited from various parts of Quebec; estimated 870 workers involved.

Movements Under Way Late in August

Workers for harvesting in the Prairie provinces; recruited from Quebec and Ontario; estimated 3,000 workers required.

Tobacco curers for Ontario and Quebec; recruited from the United States; estimated 1,600 workers involved.

Movements Beginning in September

Potato pickers for Maine, U.S.A.; to be recruited from Quebec and New Brunswick; estimated 3,000 required; preliminary estimates 2,000-2,600 will be available; workers from New Brunswick limited to 600 to be recruited from the Edmunston local office area only.

Potato pickers for Prince Edward Island; expected to be recruited from Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Magdalen Islands.

Potato pickers for New Brunswick; recruited from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

Workers for apple picking in Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia; to be recruited from various parts of Nova Scotia.

Workers (mainly women) for potato picking in North Dakota; to be recruited from southern Manitoba; estimated 500 workers required.

TABLE I -- PLACEMENT OPERATIONS OF THE NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

S e r i e s	A V E R A G E W E E K L Y		
	June * 1951	May 1951	June 1950
Applications Filed x.....	40,000	38,000	36,000
Vacancies Notified.....	30,000	36,000	27,000
Placements.....	21,400	22,900	18,600
Women.....	5,600	5,500	4,800
Veterans.....	2,600	3,100	3,000
Handicapped.....	290	350	240
Executive & Professional.....	100	100	75
Workers Transferred to Jobs..	600	530	395

* Latest date for which complete figures are available

x Renewals not included.

REGIONAL LABOUR MARKET

Applications on File with N.E.S. at August 1

REGION	Number	% wage & salary wkrs.	% Labour force	Change from	
				July 1/51	August 1/50
Newfoundland	2,690	3.8	2.2	- 2,300	- 7,000
Maritimes	13,100	4.2	2.9	- 2,100	- 5,100
Quebec	35,300	3.4	2.4	- 4,600	-14,300
Ontario	35,800	2.6	2.0	- 4,000	- 2,800
Prairie	16,500	2.8	1.6	- 1,200	- 4,900
Pacific	26,600	7.5	6.2	+ 4,300	+ 5,900
CANADA	129,900	3.5	2.5	- 9,900	-28,200

ATLANTIC

The buoyant state of employment conditions in Newfoundland during July is illustrated in the month-end total of active job applications with National Employment Offices, the lowest since the N.E.S. was established in that province. Basic to this favourable situation has been, of course, fishing activity, to which more men have been attracted than the spring outlook suggested likely, despite uncertain markets and the lack of a settled price for this year's cod catch. In addition, large numbers of workers have been absorbed into various sectors of construction—commercial and industrial, residential, road, railway and defence—while about 3,500 were engaged in pulp cutting, driving and hauling and bush road building. Mining, and the rail and water transportation industries saw sustained high levels of employment throughout the period.

A further factor in the improved employment picture in Newfoundland has been the drain on manpower surpluses for work on the mainland. In addition to the numbers recruited for work on the Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway, about 550 workers have been despatched to Ontario farms and several to agriculture in the Maritimes.

Throughout the Maritime Provinces, the features of the labour market continued to be the sustained demand for bush workers, slightly eased during the month by transfers from slackening pulp peeling activity, and the heavy demands of United States defence construction in Labrador on labour pools, particularly in New Brunswick. These two factors, combining with seasonally active agriculture, fishing and fish processing and local construction, have reduced available manpower in the Maritimes to the lowest point since the end of the war, and construction skills are generally scarce.

During the month confectionery manufacturers resumed full scale operations after some difficulty replacing staff laid off earlier this summer. On the other hand, the boot and shoe industry in Fredericton experienced slackness and temporary lay-offs due to lack of non-defence orders and to the delays in the authority to proceed on defence contracts presently held. Construction and repair work provided steady employment in shipyards in both Halifax and Saint John, while shipbuilding activity increased in smaller Nova Scotia yards. Water-front activity

in the major ports continued seasonally slack, although shipments of pit props and pulp wood were on the increase through Saint John and kept New Brunswick north shore ports busy.

QUEBEC

Seasonal activities continued to provide jobs for increasing numbers of Quebec workers during July. Most of the heavy demand for harvest help was met, largely by immigration, while favourable weather permitted the completion of sugar beet blocking operations with about three quarters of the 1,200 workers originally sought. Adverse weather, on the other hand, reduced cod fishing activity in some parts of the lower St. Lawrence and Gaspé fisheries, although peak volume was maintained in others. Railway extra gangs absorbed several hundred workers during the month, and will require additional numbers during the next few weeks.

While short over 4,000 loggers and bushmen on orders placed with Quebec offices of the National Employment Service, woods operators in the region could employ many more than that number, if available, in their desire to achieve maximum summer production toward record-level cutting quotas. The Quebec mining industry in general also is short of experienced miners, mine helpers and labourers, and suitable mine beginners are scarce.

In the manufacturing industries of the region, the annual vacation period brought a noticeable relaxation of employment activity. Most affected by the slackening in consumer demand have been the primary textile, leather, electrical appliance and furniture industries, as indicated by reduced production schedules, short-time work and extended vacation shutdowns, as well as a few layoffs. The shortage of metal working skills, in particular, has become more acute, and continued during July to hamper expansion in defence-producing industries. This situation is not likely to ease significantly, since the absorptive capacity of the aircraft industry alone, again has been greatly increased by the award of further large government contracts.

Although residential construction has fallen off in the region, other phases of construction activity—institutional, industrial and resource development—have absorbed almost all available skilled and semi-skilled workers and have depleted reserves of construction labour. Shortages of building materials continue to retard some jobs and to cause the deferment of others, especially where there is no tie-in with the preparedness program.

Employment activity in wholesale and retail trade has been relatively slack. Retail establishments are experiencing lower unit sales than last year in many lines, exposed as they are to the direct impact of reduced consumer demand. This is particularly true of automobile dealers. In the services industries, the expectation of a record volume of tourist business has increased the demand for workers, and some resort areas are short of help.

ONTARIO

The summer vacation period slightly eased the pressure on the Ontario labour market during July. Seasonal slackness in the textiles and leather industries continued to be aggravated by reduced consumer demand, high inventories and less forward buying, factors which also had a sustained adverse effect on furniture, household appliance and auto manufacturing. Slack conditions in the last of these have been reflected in auto parts and accessories suppliers, rubber and textile plants. Shortages of materials, particularly iron and steel, prevented employment expansion in some plants, while other employers were still unable to hire production workers due to their inability to obtain key skills.

Harvest help from the Prairie and Atlantic regions, together with large numbers of farm workers from the record volume of immigration so far this year, still did not eradicate shortages of farm help in several areas of the region, especially in the Ottawa valley. While staff reductions in consumer durables manufacturing, and particularly in auto plants, also contributed somewhat to the supply of manpower available for harvesting work, many farms remained short-handed.

High-level mining output was interrupted during the month by a strike of 1,700 mine workers in the Timmins area. Some of the workers involved in this dispute are reported to have migrated temporarily to construction jobs in Sarnia and other southern Ontario points, thus helping out with the relatively tight construction manpower situation there. In most northerly areas of the region the demand for bush workers remained very strong while the supply of men willing to take woods employment under difficult summer conditions and in the face of more attractive job opportunities in construction and manufacturing, showed little sign of increasing.

PRAIRIE

Employment conditions continued to improve throughout the Prairie region during July. Labour supply grew tighter as the annual June increase in the labour force was absorbed by a seasonal upswing in activity which has been bolstered this year by high levels of farm income, increasing industrialization and the requirements of the defence program. Currently, the larger, non-agricultural establishments are employing 16,500 more workers than a year ago. At August 2 the number of persons registered for jobs with the National Employment Service was 5,000 less than the year-earlier total and represented but 1.6 per cent of the labour force.

The oil industry has contributed largely to both the cash income and the industrialization of the region. Employment in the mining of petroleum and natural gas in Alberta now exceeds that of coal mining. In June, 2,300 wells put out an average of 143,000 barrels a day, well over twice the output of a year ago. Exploration for natural gas has been spurred on by the world shortage of sulphur and the necessity of establishing an adequate reserve of gas before exporting it.

Additional demand for workers has been occasioned by the expansion of other basic industries. Woods employment in the Lakehead district, at 5,000, is two and a half times greater than that of last July. Work on a railway to develop base metal properties at Lynn Lake, Manitoba is expected to begin in August and will require about 500 men.

One of the main forces contributing to employment and income is the defence program, which in this region is chiefly manifested in the renovation and extension of army and air training facilities. Almost one-third of all defence construction work is taking place in this region. At the beginning of June, defence construction contracts in the Prairies amounted to \$35.6 million, of which work valued at \$21.1 million remained to be done.

Income of the farming sector will be increased this year by greater participation payments for the current and past crop years, and farmers are preparing to harvest what may be a bumper crop. Except for parts of Manitoba that need rain and parts of Alberta that have suffered hail damage, the condition of the grain crop is excellent. Estimates by D.B.S. place the possible production at 549 million bushels of wheat, which, if attained, will exceed the previous record of 1928. Prospects for harvest labour are not as promising. N.E.S. offices in Saskatchewan were accumulating backlogs of orders for farm help and, under the Federal-Provincial Farm Labour Program, preparations were under way to bring in three thousand harvesters, from Ontario and Quebec. If this number does not materialize, there is the possibility of harvest leave for the armed forces.

PACIFIC

Unemployment in the Pacific region rose contra-seasonally during July as a result of two months of dry weather.

This record period of drought seriously affected logging, agriculture and related industries. In many areas the yield of small fruit and hay crops has been cut in half, and three-quarters of all logging operations in the region were stopped because of the fire hazard. In a few cases the danger of fire prevented the continuation of construction projects.

The immediate result was a loss in potential and actual employment. Fruit picking and canning jobs which normally open up at this time were fewer and many thousands of woods employees have been laid off. As supplies of saw logs diminished, the smaller mills on Vancouver Island and the coastal areas closed down and larger firms went on short time. Less direct employment effects are indicated by an increased number of job applications from truck drivers, cranemen and machinists. Later, the loss of income incurred by wage earners and proprietors undoubtedly will be reflected in the volume of retail trade.

The majority of unemployed loggers have found other employment, except in certain lumbering towns; at Nanaimo, for example, some 1,500 men were entering their sixth week of unemployment. Some were employed fighting forest fires, others were absorbed by the construction industry, and many moved inland to the Terrace, Okanagan and Kootenay districts, where logging camps were operating at full capacity. But despite these alternative job opportunities there was an overall increase of 5,500 during the month in the number of applications from male workers at National Employment Offices.

The basic demand forces contributing to employment in the region are still strong. The market for fish has been strengthened by a recent order from the United Kingdom. Total demand for lumber is greater than it has been for several years, with orders from the United Kingdom showing a particularly strong upswing. When rainfall returns to normal, the demand for forest skills will be greater than ever as producers try to make up for lost time.

The construction industry is a second main source of demand for labour, with an employment average of 24,000, or 12 per cent of the non-agricultural working force in British Columbia. On the average, 7,000 workers are absorbed by the industry between February and September, the low and high employment points of each year. This year, construction contracts totalling \$114 million were awarded during the first six months—a three-fold increase over the contracts value of a similar period in any recent year.

Two points regarding the employment effects of this total should be noted. First, most of the total is concentrated in large projects, such as that of the Aluminum Company of Canada and the \$63 million expansion of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company which is taking place in several parts of the Kootenay area in south-eastern British Columbia. Some of these undertakings will not be completed until 1954. Thus, the work represented by the dollar value of contracts awarded will be spread over three years. The ALCAN project, for example, is well advanced and is currently employing 1,500 men, but others are still in the preliminary stages.

In addition, the volume of new construction is spread unevenly over the region, necessitating a greater degree of labour mobility. Total employment in construction is equal to last year's level in B.C., but in Vancouver it is 6 per cent lower because of restrictions on housing and commercial building. The emphasis on resource development, together with the large influx of men from other parts of Canada, has created some surpluses of labour in the more populated centres.

LOCAL LABOUR MARKET CONDITIONS

AUGUST 1, 1951

Number of Areas

LABOUR MARKET GROUPS ¹	CANADA	ATLANTIC	QUEBEC	ONTARIO	PRAIRIES	PACIFIC
1. Substantial Labour Surplus	4	-	-	-	-	4
2. Moderate Labour Surplus	1	-	-	-	-	1
3. Slight Labour Surplus	27	8	11	4	-	4
4. Balanced Labour Market	119	18	28	43	22	8
5. Marked Labour Shortages	27	1	4	14	7	1

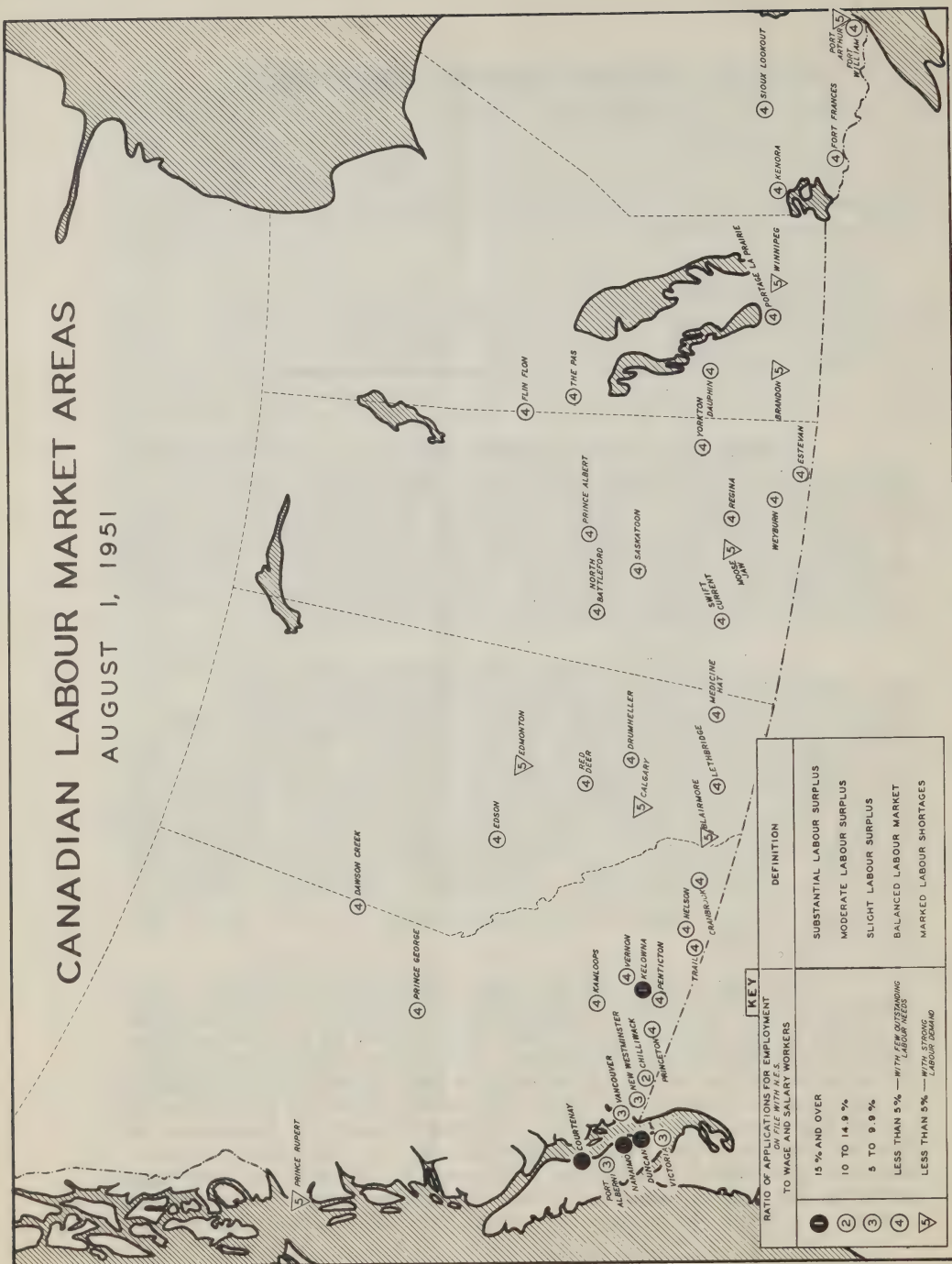
¹For definition of groupings, see key to map on following pages.

During July, summer seasonal additions to the labour force were largely absorbed into employment in most areas. The result was broadly reflected in a further concentration of areas in the more favourable area groups, as tabulated above. One hundred and forty-six of the 178 local labour markets rated were in approximate balance, or showed shortages in several occupations. Thus there were, at August 1, four more local areas in groups 4 and 5 than at July 1, despite deteriorating employment situations in several areas.

In the Atlantic region, the logging, farming and construction industries continued to absorb large numbers of workers. Steel producing and using industries required additional manpower, and some skills were unobtainable. Shipbuilding activity spread from the larger establishments to yards in the smaller centres. The general tightening of the labour supply in this region brought four local areas into more favourable groupings---slight surpluses disappeared in Corner Brook, St. John's and Bathurst while several shortages arose in Fredericton in spite of temporary lay-offs in footwear manufacturing there. On the other hand, the permanent closing of a large coal mine, due to hazardous working conditions, released some 400 workers, creating a slight surplus in New Glasgow where there had been a balanced labour market.

For the first time this year, there was no locality in the Quebec region with either a substantial or a moderate labour surplus at August 1. At that date, too, only 25 per cent of all Quebec local areas showed even slight surpluses. This marked change from earlier dates reflects the extent of activity in most phases of construction, in agriculture, fishing and forestry, in many lines of manufacturing, and in the services occupations. That the strength of favourable labour market forces has been greater than that of the unfavourable---seasonal slackening in textiles, leather and furniture has been aggravated by the drop in consumer demand, and these industries lack defence orders to take up the slack---is evident from the overall improvement in

AUGUST 1, 1951





KEY

RATIO OF APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT TO WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS		DEFINITION
1	15 % AND OVER	SUBSTANTIAL LABOUR SURPLUS
2	10 TO 14.9 %	MODERATE LABOUR SURPLUS
3	5 TO 9.9 %	SLIGHT LABOUR SURPLUS
4	LESS THAN 5 % — WITH FEW OR NO STANDING LABOUR NEEDS	BALANCED LABOUR MARKET
5	LESS THAN 5 % — WITH STRONG LABOUR DEMAND	MARKED LABOUR SHORTAGES

area groupings in the Quebec region even though manpower surpluses increased in some manufacturing areas—Asbestos, Beauharnois, Valleyfield. Extensive short-time work in a number of textile centres is not reflected in the area ratings.

The same unfavourable factors brought shorter hours and lay-offs to Ontario textile, leather, furniture, household appliance, auto parts and accessories, and auto assembly plants. But increases in the size of local surpluses were not sufficient to cause any adverse movement of areas among the groupings. The sustained pressure of agricultural, construction and defence manufacturing requirements, however, further reduced manpower surpluses in seven areas, aggravating existing occupational shortages and bringing others to light.

A balanced or tight labour market existed throughout the Prairie region at August 1. The combination of agricultural and construction activity, together with expansion in mining and the heavy demands of Lake-head district logging, intensified shortages of manpower in several areas, adding Winnipeg to those in group 5. In all other localities of the region, labour demand and supply were in approximate balance.

The story of favourable employment developments applicable to these four regions cannot be repeated for the Pacific. In that region, the disruption of logging and sawmilling activity by the danger of fires in tinder-dry forests continued through July. Surpluses of logging, lumbering and construction manpower were increased in Vancouver Island and coastal logging centres—Chilliwack, Courtenay, Duncan, Nanaimo, Port Alberni and Victoria—while poorer fruit crops resulted in less employment for food processing workers in the Kelowna area. These conditions returned three more areas to the group one classification and moved three other localities to less favourable groupings, including Victoria, where spot shortages had resulted in a group 5 rating at July 1.

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES

AUGUST 1, 1951

Shortages of particular skills have appeared in many localities across Canada since the past spring. The following analysis and table are intended to locate current shortages, to indicate their general causes and to assess the impact on them of current labour market developments.

Shortages of specific skills had become considerably more prominent in the Atlantic, Quebec and Prairie regions by August 1, had increased only slightly in Ontario, and had eased somewhat in the Pacific region. Within the Quebec and Ontario regions, local shortages eased off in a number of manufacturing centres where adverse employment trends in consumer goods industries made available additional workers.

Occupationally, the most notable shortages continued to be in the logging, farming, metalworking and construction skills, although there were fewer shortages in the first two groups than at July 1. On the other hand, the frequency with which the other two occupational groups appear in the August 1 listing is much greater than a month earlier. In addition, the accumulation of demand through July substantially increased the number of local shortages of auto mechanics and miners. The release of workers from consumer durables manufacturing, especially in southern Ontario, provided additional manpower resources on which employers, formerly handicapped by shortages of key skills, could draw. Growing scarcities of experienced manpower brought five occupational groups into the shortages list at August 1 that did not appear at July 1—cabinet-makers and other woodworkers, plumbers, crane and shovel operators, sales personnel and unskilled transportation equipment workers, the last in demand for shipyard work.

Of the 32 occupational groups listed in the following table, there were shortages of 20 in more localities at August 1 than at July 1, and an additional five were unchanged over the month. Shortages of the remaining seven occupational groups were noted in fewer local areas at August 1 than a month earlier; these include engineers, draftsmen, farm hands, loggers and bushmen, machine shop workers, painters (construction and maintenance), unskilled construction workers. It should be noted, however, that while the number of localities in which an occupation is scarce may have declined over the month, demand for that occupation may have increased more than proportionately in other areas, so that the total picture may be one of more acute shortage. This applies, at August 1, in the case of loggers and bushmen; for although shortages of this occupational group were noted in five fewer localities at August 1 than at July 1, not only were there more job openings offering among areas in the reduced

list, but there were also even fewer workers available for woods employment than there had been a month before.

In determining the occupations and areas to be included in the table that follows this analysis, National Employment Service data on job vacancies notified by employers, and applications filed by job seekers, first were examined. Where vacancies exceeded applications by fifty or more in any one occupational group, the occupation and area (or areas) were included in a preliminary listing. These data, however, tend to give a better picture of the supply side of the labour market than of the demand side, for most job seekers find it to their advantage to use the facilities of the Employment Service when out of work because of the availability of unemployment insurance. There is not the same financial incentive for employers to list their job vacancies. Reference, therefore, is necessary to a variety of qualitative material, including reports of interviews with industrial executives by Department of Labour representatives and statements submitted regularly by local Employment Office managers. This results in refinements to the preliminary list, in the process of which some occupations and areas may be deleted and others, for which the early statistical evidence was less conclusive, may be added.

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES — MALE

August 1, 1951

<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>
<u>Engineers</u>					
Sorel.....	7	-	Port Arthur....	12	-
<u>Draftsmen</u>					
Sorel.....	44	1	Port Arthur....	8	-
Hamilton....	16	9			
<u>Sales Personnel</u>					
Hamilton....	103	64	London.....	65	23
<u>Farm Hands</u>					
Charlottetown	29	2	Ingersoll.....	53	3
Barrie.....	77	2	London.....	62	3
Brampton....	56	-	Ottawa.....	141	1
Goderich....	30	-	Renfrew.....	34	-

Local Occupational Shortages—Male (Cont'd)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>
<u>Farm Hands (Concl'd)</u>					
Simcoe.....	45	4	Moose Jaw.....	46	15
Brandon.....	60	10	Regina.....	51	16
Calgary.....	51	10	Yorkton.....	52	4
Lethbridge.....	85	27	Vernon.....	27	1
<u>Food & Tobacco Workers</u>					
Halifax.....	52	7			
<u>Loggers & Bushmen</u>					
Bathurst.....	83	13	Sherbrooke.....	345	1
Campbellton....	246	3	Three Rivers....	297	6
Corner Brook...	520	71	Val d'Or.....	218	4
Edmundston.....	545	-	Victoriaville...	200	1
Fredericton....	143	2	Kapuskasing.....	1,176	1
Halifax.....	326	3	Kirkland Lake...	185	4
Moncton.....	79	6	Pembroke.....	171	3
Sussex.....	86	-	Sault Ste. Marie	277	-
Chandler (1)...	1,254	35	Sudbury.....	245	17
Chicoutimi.....	956	11	Timmins.....	227	-
La Tuque.....	815	-	Fort William....	478	-
Megantic.....	95	-	Kenora.....	145	-
Quebec.....	751	3	Port Arthur.....	2,785	9
Rimouski.....	276	7	Winnipeg.....	81	13
St. Georges de Beauce.....	617	5			
<u>Sawmill & Planing Mill Workers</u>					
Ottawa.....	20	-	Prince George...	40	7
Blairmore.....	43	2			
<u>Cabinetmakers & Other Woodworkers</u>					
Sherbrooke.....	64	5	Arnprior.....	5	2
<u>Machinists, Toolmakers & Die Setters</u>					
Liverpool.....	4	-	Montreal.....	284	62
New Glasgow....	30	4	Quebec.....	25	7

(1) Includes Gaspé and New Richmond areas.

Local Occupational Shortages—Male (Cont'd)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>
<u>Machinists, Toolmakers & Die Setters (Concl'd)</u>					
Sorel.....	54	3	St. Catharines...	6	1
Brampton.....	5	-	Sault Ste. Marie.	5	-
Fort Erie.....	6	-	Toronto.....	76	62
Galt.....	17	3	Weston.....	552	2
Hamilton.....	64	16	Windsor.....	77	16
Orillia.....	2	-	Fort William....	22	1
Ottawa.....	15	4	Winnipeg.....	18	10

Machine Shop Workers

New Glasgow....	22	10	Orillia.....	5	2
Sherbrooke.....	31	1	Peterborough....	10	4
Sorel.....	301	2	Weston.....	111	8
Galt.....	47	2			

Sheet Metal Workers

Montreal.....	55	21	Weston.....	27	3
Quebec.....	14	5	Edmonton.....	12	4
St. Jean.....	6	-	Winnipeg.....	28	8
Peterborough...	13	2	Victoria.....	8	1
Sarnia.....	3	1			

Foundry Workers

New Glasgow....	5	1	St. Catharines..	10	1
Hamilton.....	35	9	Port Arthur.....	6	-

Structural Iron & Steel Workers

Sorel.....	19	9	Orillia.....	3	-
Hamilton.....	49	5	Welland.....	6	1
Ingersoll.....	13	-	Victoria.....	8	5

Welders & Flame Cutters

Matane.....	8	-	Hamilton.....	35	9
Sorel.....	28	1	Welland.....	12	1
Collingwood....	19	3			

Local Occupational Shortages—Male (Cont'd)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>
<u>Electricians</u>					
Liverpool.....	9	1	Edmonton.....	6	3
St. Jean.....	10	3	Victoria.....	7	5
<u>Aircraft Workers</u>					
Weston.....	96	-			
<u>Miners</u>					
Minto.....	124	63	Lethbridge.....	12	7
Asbestos.....	16	-	Winnipeg.....	22	10
Rouyn.....	54	11	Yellowknife.....	43	-
Val d'Or.....	29	4	Courtenay.....	24	-
Kirkland Lake.	86	4	Nelson.....	15	-
Sudbury.....	44	11	Trail.....	13	2
Port Arthur...	26	-	Vancouver.....	57	13
Blairmore.....	94	1	Whitehorse.....	32	-
Drumheller....	25	11			
<u>Bricklayers & Tile Setters</u>					
Campbellton...	17	-	Moncton.....	26	8
Fredericton...	6	-	Pembroke.....	10	-
Halifax.....	43	2	Sault Ste. Marie	12	-
<u>Carpenters</u>					
Newcastle.....	55	1	Weston.....	17	5
La Tuque.....	37	2	Brandon.....	26	4
St. Joseph d'Alma	96	5	Flin Flon.....	17	1
North Bay.....	37	6	Lethbridge.....	22	2
Pembroke.....	17	6	Moose Jaw.....	104	6
Sarnia.....	17	1	Nelson.....	13	-
Sault Ste. Marie	23	-	The Pas.....	283	5
Sudbury.....	33	8	Whitehorse.....	19	-
Timmins.....	14	2			
<u>Painters, Construction & Maintenance</u>					
Valleyfield...	12	5	Timmins.....	8	1

Local Occupational Shortages—Male (Cont'd)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>
<u>Plumbers & Steam Fitters</u>					
La Tuque.....	6	1	Barrie.....	6	-
St. Jean.....	6	1			
<u>Taxi, Truck & Tractor Drivers</u>					
Toronto.....	174	90			
<u>Cranemen & Shovelmen</u>					
Matane.....	19	-	Kirkland Lake....	10	1
<u>Blasters, Powdermen & Drillers</u>					
Matane.....	22	2	Sault Ste. Marie.	10	-
Kirkland Lake....	13	4	Timmins.....	33	8
<u>Automobile Mechanics & Repairmen</u>					
Matane.....	19	3	Brandon.....	13	-
Montreal.....	114	12	Calgary.....	21	3
Hawkesbury.....	12	2	Edmonton.....	21	2
Simcoe.....	40	1	Lethbridge.....	17	3
Toronto.....	133	10	Regina.....	11	1
Trenton.....	11	-	Winnipeg.....	59	12
<u>Maintenance & Service-Repairmen</u>					
Fredericton.....	8	1	Winnipeg.....	71	25
Calgary.....	16	3			

UNSKILLED OCCUPATIONS IN

Lumber & Lumber Products

Joliette.....	203	3	Edson.....	24	3
La Tuque.....	256	6	Kamloops.....	33	6
Pembroke.....	32	5	Prince George...	46	13

Local Occupational Shortages—Male (Cont'd)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>
<u>Pulp, Paper & Paper Goods</u>					
Vancouver.....	214	23			
<u>Metalworking</u>					
Sudbury.....	150	1	Edmonton.....	15	2
<u>Transportation Equipment Manufacturing</u>					
Joliette.....	53	1	Toronto.....	117	31
Megantic.....	30	-	Port Arthur.....	99	5
Sudbury.....	46	-			
<u>Mining</u>					
Val d'Or.....	95	3	Flin Flon.....	21	1
Sudbury.....	714	-	Port Arthur.....	20	2
Timmins.....	27	7	Yellowknife.....	60	-
Blairmore.....	199	-	Vancouver.....	30	7
Edson.....	32	1	Whitehorse.....	72	-
<u>Construction</u>					
Moncton.....	80	37	Ottawa.....	68	18
La Tuque.....	52	24	Sarnia.....	30	9
Rouyn.....	30	17	Weston.....	19	2
Valleyfield.....	76	50	Edmonton.....	293	58
Barrie.....	40	6	Lethbridge.....	22	3
Brampton.....	61	34	Moose Jaw.....	110	21
Hamilton.....	64	30	Regina.....	47	13
London.....	49	20			
North Bay.....	30	8			

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SURPLUSES

AUGUST 1, 1951

In addition to the occupational shortages in the foregoing table, there were, at Aug. 1, surpluses of skills in the same and other areas. The following commentary and table are designed to locate and indicate the causes of these surpluses.

The changes in local manpower surpluses during July reflected the changes in the economy. On the one hand, the rising level of summer activities reduced surpluses of seasonal workers, except in British Columbia where dry weather severely curtailed logging operations. On the other hand, the halting pace of consumer goods industries created surpluses of some occupational groups in an increasing number of areas.

The net result was a slight increase in the number of areas in which surpluses occurred. Decreases in Quebec and the Maritimes were more than offset by increases in British Columbia and Ontario. Only one area in the Prairie region is listed.

Further lay-offs and short time work, partly seasonal in nature, in furniture, household appliance, textile and automobile plants were reflected in more widespread surpluses of skilled and unskilled primary and secondary textile workers, cabinet makers and metal working skills in Ontario and Quebec. Employment in an increasing number of supplier firms has been affected by reduced production schedules in the hard goods industries.

There is, however, evidence to suggest that a good many of those laid off indefinitely have found other jobs. In Windsor, where automobile production cutbacks have been heaviest, over 2,000 workers were laid off during June and July, but during this period the number of auto workers registered with N.E.S. increased only 52 (from 193 to 245) and the total number of unplaced applicants in the area rose but 158. It is evident that many of those released have found work in other industries, most likely in farming and construction, or have moved to other industrial centres.

The steady upswing of seasonal activities was accompanied by the removal of seamen and farm hands from the list of surpluses, and a substantial reduction in the number of surplus construction skills, notably in St. John's, Newfoundland. But, owing to the seasonal drop in port activity, there were still over 1,000 longshoremen unemployed in the Maritimes and in British Columbia the extended drought caused severe unemployment in many occupations, particularly in those connected with the lumber industry. It will be noted that almost all surpluses of loggers, sawmill workers and unskilled lumber workers are in the Pacific region.

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SURPLUSES -- MALE

August 1, 1951

SKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED OCCUPATIONS

Primary Textile Workers

Granby.....	82	Sherbrooke.....	60	Carleton Place....	27
St. Jerome.....	29	Valleyfield.....	47	Prescott.....	69
Shawinigan Falls	34	Victoriaville.....	36		

Secondary Textile Workers

Montreal.....	599	Toronto.....	480
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Loggers & Bushmen

Grand Falls.....	40	Duncan.....	288	Port Alberni.....	148
Chilliwack.....	189	Nanaimo.....	568	Vancouver.....	428
Courtenay.....	256	New Westminster...	196	Victoria.....	66

Sawmills & Planing Mill Workers

Courtenay.....	59	Nanaimo.....	42	Vancouver.....	130
Duncan.....	32	New Westminster...	77		

Cabinetmakers & Woodworkers

Kitchener- Waterloo.....	117	Owen Sound.....	34
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Boot & Shoe Workers

Montreal.....	110	Quebec.....	84	Shawinigan Falls.	32
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Foundry Workers

Oshawa.....	126
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Electricians

Montreal.....	119
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Miners

New Glasgow.....	73
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Skilled and Semi-Skilled (Concl'd)

Carpenters

Corner Brook.....	43	St. John.....	25	Winnipeg.....	125
St. John's.....	132	Montreal.....	121	Chilliwack.....	35
Charlottetown....	32	Quebec.....	85	Nanaimo.....	39
Summerside.....	25	Rouyn.....	27	New Westminster..	192
New Glasgow.....	22	Shawinigan Falls..	34	Vancouver.....	588
Sydney.....	120	Timmins.....	112	Victoria.....	69

Plumbers & Steam Fitters

Montreal..... 113

Cranemen & Shovelmen

Chilliwack..... 32 Duncan..... 86 Nanaimo..... 87

UNSKILLED OCCUPATIONS

Food & Tobacco Products

Kelowna..... 28

Textiles (Primary & Secondary)

Sherbrooke..... 90 Valleyfield..... 39 Victoriaville.... 30
Three Rivers..... 53

Lumber

Owen Sound..... 56 Nanaimo..... 337 Vancouver..... 463
Chilliwack..... 60 New Westminster... 239 Victoria..... 109
Courtenay..... 235 Port Alberni..... 85 Drummondville... 130
Duncan..... 240

Stone, Clay & Glass

Thetford Mines... 31

Metalworking

Montreal..... 132 London..... 131 Toronto..... 216
Brantford..... 46 Smiths Falls..... 27 Welland..... 53

Transportation Equipment Mfg.

New Glasgow..... 29 Chatham..... 42 Windsor..... 258

Unskilled Occupations (Concl'd)

Extraction of Minerals

New Glasgow..... 49

Construction

St. John's..... 140	Montreal..... 109	Prince Albert..... 40
Charlottetown.... 26	Shawinigan Falls.. 39	Saskatoon..... 76
Halifax..... 101	Three Rivers..... 57	Nanaimo..... 40
Sydney..... 81	Toronto..... 305	New Westminster.. 93
Asbestos..... 42	Welland..... 39	Vancouver..... 365
Chicoutimi..... 103	Windsor..... 135	Victoria..... 26
Jonquiere..... 26	Winnipeg..... 141	

Longshoremen

St. John's..... 271	Saint John..... 464	Thetford Mines... 25
Halifax..... 424	Quebec..... 123	New Westminster.. 96

The above table lists the areas in which there were at August 1, excesses of applications over vacancies for male workers is skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled occupations. The basis on which the table was built up is as follows:

If the number of wage and salary workers in the area is

The area was listed if the excess of applications over vacancies was

over 100,000

100 or more

50,000 to 100,000

75 or more

25,000 to 50,000

50 or more

under 25,000

25 or more

The table was then adjusted on the basis of other information, including reports from local Employment Service Offices. Clerical and service occupations were not included and certain other occupational groups were excluded because they are not specific (e.g. foremen, apprentices, other unskilled workers).

It should be emphasized that the figure following the area in each occupational group in the excess of job applications over vacancies and not the total number of applications. There is, therefore, no indication of the total number of either applications or vacancies. However, in most instances the number of vacancies is negligible, and in only a few cases does it exceed 50.

CURRENT LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS
(Preliminary Data)

Item	1951		Percentage Change		
	Date	Amount	From Previous Month	From Same Month Last Yr	To Date From Same Period Last Year
<u>Manpower</u>					
Live Applications for jobs at N.E.S.	Aug. 2	129,967	- 7.0	-17.4	-30.2
Per cent of labour force.....	Aug. 2	2.5	2.7x	3.2x	-
Per cent of paid workers.....	Aug. 2	3.5	3.8x	4.6x	-
Live Claims for benefit, U.I.C.....	Aug. 1	83,889	- 3.1	- 9.3	-20.0
Per cent of insured population....	Aug. 1	3.0	3.0x	3.4x	-
Per cent of live applications for employment.....	Aug. 1	64.5	61.9x	58.8x	-
Amount of benefit payments (\$000)...	July	3,428	- 2.5	-27.5	-27.7
Index of employment (1939 = 100)....	June 1	179.4	+ 2.2	+ 8.1	+ 8.7
Immigration.....	May	20,254	+ 42.8	+142.2	+98.9
<u>Earnings and Income</u>					
Total labour income (\$000,000).....	April	769	+ 1.5	+ 17.4	+16.4
Average weekly salaries & wages.....	June 1	\$49.25	+ 0.2	+ 10.6	+ 8.8
Average hourly wages (mfg.).....	June 1	\$ 1.16	+ 1.5	+ 11.9	+10.2
Average hrs. worked per week (mfg.)..	June 1	41.8	- 1.7	- 0.5	+ 0.1
Average weekly wages (mfg.).....	June 1	\$48.40	- 0.2	+ 11.3	+10.3
Cost-of-living index (av.1935-39=100)	July 1	187.6	+ 1.9	+ 12.0	+10.1
Real weekly wages (mfg. av. 1946=100)	June 1	108.8	- 1.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
<u>Industrial Production</u>					
Total (Av. 1935-39 = 100).....	June	220.8	- 1.2	+ 7.5	+12.9
Manufacturing Index.....	June	229.3	- 1.1	+ 6.5	+12.6
Durables.....	June	285.4	+ 1.1	+ 12.4	+20.4
Non-Durables.....	June	196.6	- 2.9	+ 2.0	+ 6.9
<u>Industrial Relations</u>					
Strikes and lockouts lost.....	July	119,413	- 6.8	+134.7	+64.2

(x) These figures are the respective percentages for the previous month and for the same month last year.

100
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LABOUR MARKET

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH BRANCH

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BAROMETRICS FILE " "

September

1951

FEATURE ARTICLE.....

Employment Conditions
in Edmonton.

Volume 8

Number 9

CANADIAN LABOUR MARKET

Economics and Research Branch

Department of Labour

authorized by

Hon. Milton F. Gregg, V. C.
Minister

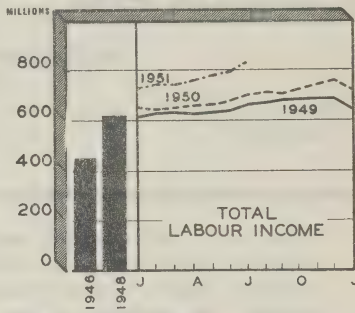
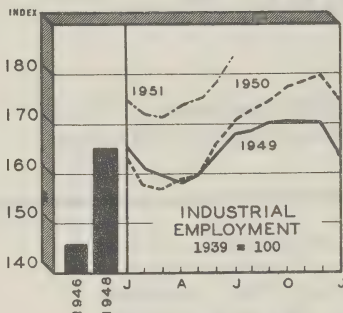
Arthur MacNamara, C.M.G.,
L.L.D., Deputy Minister

This is a confidential report on current labour market conditions for the use of government officials only. Any comments on its contents should be addressed to the Director of this Branch. Public information covering labour matters is provided in the Labour Gazette, the official publication of the Department of Labour.

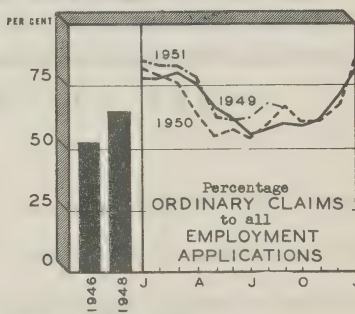
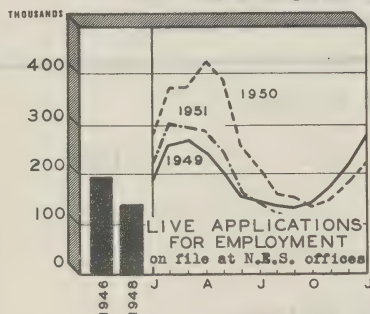
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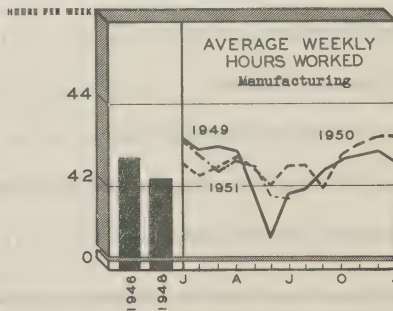
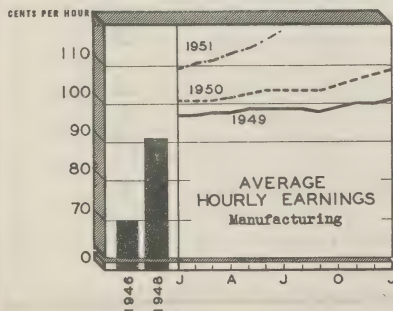
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CURRENT LABOUR MARKET

By the latter part of September, it was clear that the manpower shortages which had been anticipated earlier in the year were not likely to develop, at least until the summer of 1952. In addition to a heavy volume of immigration, a substantial natural increment to the labour force, and an increase in the rate of labour force participation by female workers, a number of other changes have offset many of the shortages that showed signs of developing in various parts of the country.

On the demand side, the production of defence goods only now is beginning to become substantial. According to present plans, it will not likely be until the middle of 1952 before production schedules, and consequent manpower needs, reach their peak. Even then, labour needs will be confined to certain specific industries. Meanwhile, labour needs in other industries have slackened, partly due to the natural reaction from the high levels of production reached early in 1951 in anticipation of material shortages and higher prices, and partly due to the effects of federal government credit and taxation policies.

The reduction of employment in many firms producing consumer durable goods, textiles and leather, as well as employment dislocations in British Columbia as a result of the prolonged dry spell, have released thousands of workers whose services were utilized in other fields where the need was urgent. In addition, the impending seasonal slackening in farming and construction activity will release a substantial volume of manpower. Associated with such shifts of employment, however, have been many problems of labour mobility. Consequently, pockets of unemployment, paralleled by areas of labour shortage, are quite noticeable.

An illustration of some of the employment problems now occurring is given by recent developments at Windsor. On July 1, unemployment in Windsor was not unreasonably heavy, although 260 persons had been laid off by Ford and some 300 to 400 by Chrysler, prior to this date. After the 1st of July, Ford embarked on a series of lay-offs, 600 persons on July 6, 860 on July 31 and finally, 1,778 on August 31, making a total of about 3,500 persons laid off for an indefinite period. In addition, about 600 persons were laid off by automobile parts suppliers.

On the other hand, during the summer months, Chrysler slowly rehired some of its laid off personnel, while agriculture and construction absorbed many of the workers released as a result of Ford cut-backs. As a result, the list of total job applications at the Windsor National Employment Service office increased by only 2,600 persons from July 1 to September 27, although over 4,000 people had been released. It is possible, of course, that many workers of low seniority rating may have left the area permanently.

On the 1st of October, Chrysler Corporation announced a lay-off of about 800 persons and, although this was not as severe as previously anticipated, it means that there will be about 1,000 persons (including those from parts suppliers) added to the unemployment roll. In addition, there are signs that these primary lay-offs are resulting in some secondary unemployment in the trade and service industries, although this is not too pronounced as yet.

Unemployment in Windsor may be expected to mount further during the approach of winter. Some depletion of office staff at Ford and Chrysler can be expected, although part of the slack may be taken up by new work arising from export and other orders. The seasonal cut-back of employment in agriculture and construction will add to the number of unemployed. Finally, a further impact will doubtless be felt on the Windsor economy, as a result of present unemployment having an unfavourable effect on industries serving the local market.

The situation in Windsor has been eased to some extent by the joint efforts of government, industry, and organized labour. National Employment Service officers are making earnest efforts to re-locate laid-off workers and some success has been achieved. In addition, the Department of Defence Production has reviewed its program to ascertain if some contracts can be sent to Windsor plants. That this has been a fruitful approach is evinced by the Canadair contract that was secured by Ford, which will furnish work for as many as 1,000 men in the fabrication of aircraft wings.

More important, for the present at least, is the increase of export orders which Windsor automobile companies have secured. In the case of Ford, an increase of exports has enabled the plant to return to a 5-day week with its present work force. In the case of Chrysler, it has meant a lay-off of 800 men which, while serious, is considerably lighter than the earlier estimate of approximately 1,400.

On the whole, it appears that unemployment may continue high in Windsor throughout the winter months. It now appears, however, that defence orders will strengthen the employment picture by next spring, at which time the vehicle market should be more stable.

Another case in point is the employment situation in British Columbia as it has developed. Early in the year, prospects of fairly general manpower shortages were based largely on the anticipated needs of the Alcan hydro project, the extensive developments in base metals mining and refining (including the \$60-million Consolidated Mining & Smelting project at Trail), a number of hydro developments in the lower mainland and on Vancouver Island, and record levels

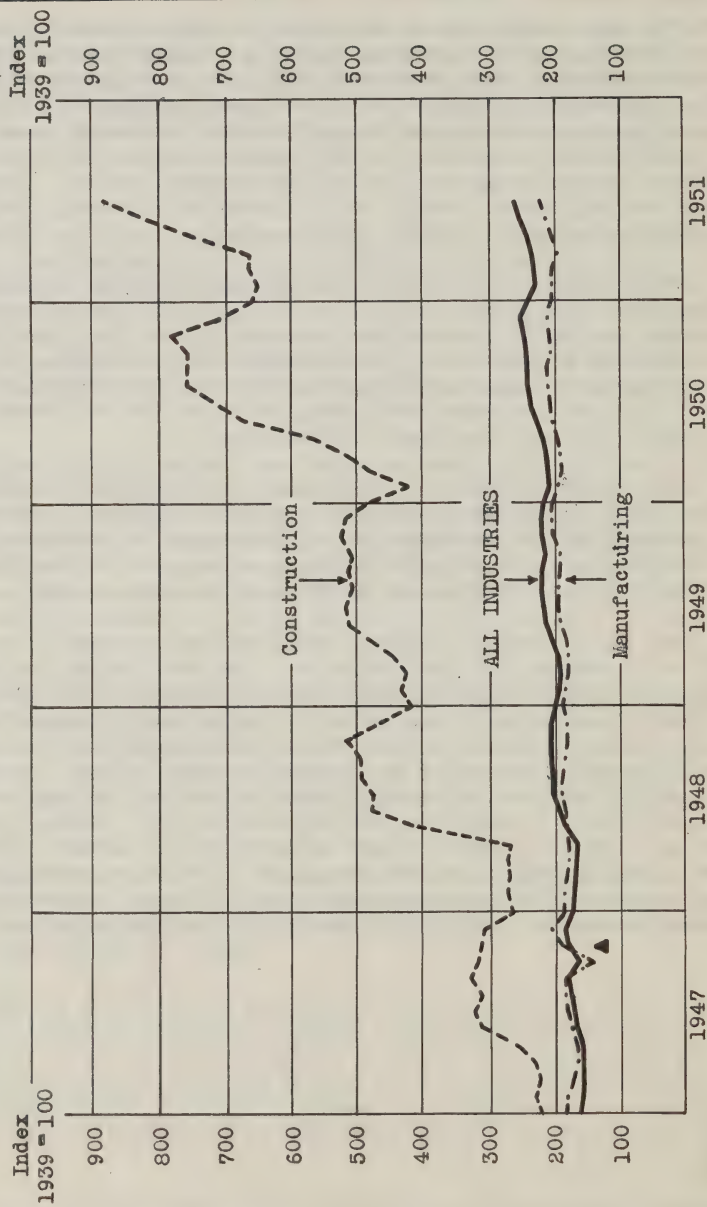
of activity in the woods. The total value of construction contracts awarded in British Columbia in the first eight months of this year was more than six times the total for the same period of 1950. The tremendous volume of new engineering construction, much of which will not be completed for another two or three years, has far more than offset the decline in home building that has taken place, especially in the Vancouver area. With the return of Great Britain as a major market for British Columbia lumber, orders for lumber have reached record levels; while strong world demand for newsprint and base metals has been sustained and expanded.

At the end of June, there was less unemployment in British Columbia than at the same time in any year since 1947. By the end of August, prolonged forest closure due to fire hazard had deprived 12,000 to 15,000 forestry workers of employment temporarily. With coastal and lower mainland logging operations suspended, many sawmills shut down and others went on part-time. The workers thus released were available, at least for the moment, to the booming construction and base metals industries.

As a result of these conditions, there have been labour surpluses rather than shortages in most parts of the Pacific Region, particularly among logging, woodworking and construction skills, woods and construction unskilled labour. Slight shortages of metal workers, mining and shipbuilding skills developed at scattered points, but these have not become acute.

Now, while forestry work is being resumed as rapidly as possible, in an effort to make up for the production time lost during the summer, the short time left in the logging season makes it unlikely that all woods workers who were inactive will be re-employed. As well, construction activity will be slackening shortly, and agriculture, which provided less harvest employment than usual this year, soon will be seasonally quiet. Thus, the winter outlook is for a fairly high level of unemployment in the Pacific Region--largely concentrated, as usual, in Vancouver and adjacent areas. Further, many workers will have depleted or exhausted their unemployment insurance entitlements during the summer lay-offs and may have difficulty in re-establishing their claims before the active season is over. In this case, however, supplementary unemployment insurance benefits will be available from January 1 to March 31.

GROWTH OF EMPLOYMENT IN EDMONTON



▲ The unseasonal drop in employment at October 1947 was due to a strike in the large meat packing firms

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN EDMONTON

Edmonton is one of several cities that merit particular attention owing to the rapid expansion that has taken place in the post-war period. Since the discovery of oil in 1947, population has grown from 113,000 to 160,000 and employment has increased by 50 per cent. More recently, the opening of three refineries and the establishment of a chemical industry manufacturing acetic acid, acetic anhydride and other oxidation products not previously produced in Canada are evidence that industrialization and employment growth will continue. It is of interest then to examine certain developments in the Edmonton labour market.⁽¹⁾

The labour market area covers the northern half of the province, and contains close to half a million people. The breakdown of the labour force, estimated at 170,000, is given in the following table, and shows a heavy dependence on agriculture, a dependence that is more marked in the area outside Edmonton. If the population of the city were excluded from the table, it would show two-thirds of the labour force in agriculture. Outside Edmonton, less than one-sixth of the labour force live in urban centres, engaged almost entirely in supplying and servicing the farm population.

INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION, EDMONTON AREA LABOUR FORCE

Agriculture.....	36 per cent
Mining.....	9 per cent
Forestry, Fishing & Trapping.....	1 per cent
Manufacturing.....	8 per cent
Construction.....	6 per cent
Transportation, Communication, and Storage.....	8 per cent
Public Utilities.....	1 per cent
Trade.....	10 per cent
Finance.....	2 per cent
Service.....	19 per cent

The level of farm income has a considerable influence on employment because the major proportion of the population is engaged in agricultural pursuits. Last year, for example, income from the sale of farm products was five times the value of crude oil production. Moreover, while

- (1) Because it is the only large city in northern Alberta, Edmonton has traditionally been the distribution point for manpower and supplies. It is still true that the economic conditions of this wider area have a pronounced influence on employment and unemployment in Edmonton. This article, therefore, attempts to deal with the area in which the employment pattern and developments have a major influence on, and are influenced by, employment conditions in Edmonton.

only a small part of the income from crude oil is reflected in employment, almost all the farm income flows into the area and so affects employment directly. A good year means more men employed harvesting and transporting the crop, while trade and service employment benefits from the increased spending power of farmers.

The level of unemployment is particularly sensitive to changes in farm income. A poor crop year means not only fewer employment opportunities, but also a greater number of farmers seeking off-season work to supplement their incomes. Last winter provided an example of this type of situation. Alberta's farm cash income in 1950 was 20 per cent less than that of the previous year, owing chiefly to a drop of \$93,000,000 in income from grains (including participation payments). The proportional drop in income was probably greater in northern Alberta since frost damage in that area was particularly heavy, and, in addition, a considerable portion of the crop was left standing in the fields throughout the winter, owing to the delay in harvesting.

The full effect of the lower level of farm income on unemployment in the area was cushioned by the rising level of activity in other industries. Nevertheless, there was a noticeable drop in service employment, retail trade slackened off, and the level of job applications at the National Employment Service office in Edmonton approached 7,000 in February, a ten per cent increase over the previous bad year. In almost every other city in Canada job applications were far below the previous year's level. The number of farmers and farm help seeking seasonal work in the mines and forests was noticeably larger.⁽²⁾

As in other primary producing areas, seasonal movements is an important part of the employment picture. The number of workers seeking winter work depends largely on the crop, but on the average about 25 per cent of farm labourers move into other work each fall. Train crews, construction workers, railway and highway maintenance workers are some of the other occupational groups that seek alternative winter employment. A large number of workers are absorbed by the 1,200 sawmills of the Edmonton area, but each year hundreds find employment in logging camps and mines in British Columbia, the Yukon and the Lakehead district. Arranging the transfer of workers plays a much larger part in the operations of the Edmonton National Employment Office than in other offices of comparable size. It is in this phase of employment that conditions in seasonal industries outside Alberta impinge on the Edmonton labour market.

Employment in the city of Edmonton itself is reasonably stable. As indicated in the accompanying chart, the largest part of its working force is engaged in trade and service industries. Until recent years,

-
- (2) The exceptions were all in Saskatchewan, where a greater dependence on income from grain had an even greater effect on the level of unemployment.

manufacturing employment has been small in comparison with eastern manufacturing centres; the bulk of it has been in meat packing, with the manufacture of clothing and wood products employing smaller numbers. Other activities cause relatively little variation in employment. The city is a division point for three railways, the seat of the Provincial Government and a base for airlines serving the north and the Orient. These activities have had, in the past, a stabilizing influence. In sum, the employment pattern is about the same as that of other Prairie cities, but its contribution to seasonal movements or of workers is small in comparison with the total numbers involved in the area.

The establishment of the oil industry has been of great importance to Alberta and to the city. To the province, it is a much needed diversification in what has been a predominantly agricultural economy. To the city, it means more jobs, not only in the new industries based on oil and natural gas, but also in trade and service, and in the construction of new plants, office buildings and homes for a rapidly expanding urban population.

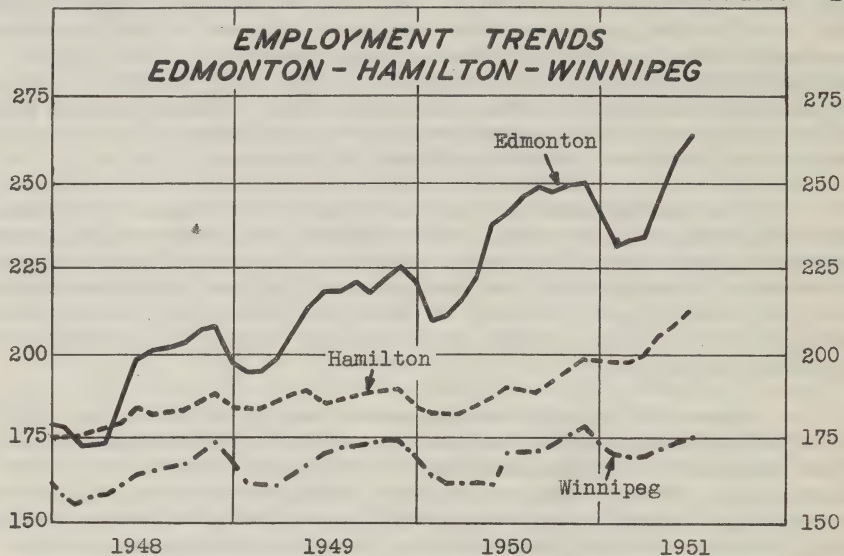
Since 1947, output has expanded steadily, limited only by the lack of cheap transportation to eastern markets. With the additional outlet provided by the Edmonton-Superior pipeline, production doubled between April and May, and is currently running at close to 150,000 barrels daily. Total output during 1950 was 27,000,000 barrels, valued at \$81,000,000. This might reasonably be expected to increase to at least \$120,000,000 during the current year.

There is, however, little direct relation between the value of crude petroleum and employment in the area in which it is mined. Indirectly, of course, benefits accrue from the revenue that the Provincial Government receives from royalties, rentals and the purchase price of leases, which in the 1949-50 fiscal year amounted to \$32,000,000, but relatively few workers are employed at producing wells. Out of a total of some 15,000 in the crude phase of the industry, less than 2,000 are needed to control existing wells and pipelines, while 8,300 are engaged in geophysical and drilling work. It is evident that a continuing high level of employment in the industry depends chiefly on the maintenance of exploration and developmental work.

The intensity of exploration, in turn, depends upon market demand for oil and gas. Before this year, the market area for Alberta oil was virtually restricted to the Prairie Provinces because of transportation costs. The new pipeline has allowed an increase in production that will average at least 50 per cent over last year's, but this is still less than the capacity output of existing wells. Nevertheless, the industry is supplying less than half of the total Canadian consumption, not to mention potential markets in the United States, and although there are marketing difficulties, these can be overcome in time. Facilities now under consideration for increasing the output from the oil fields

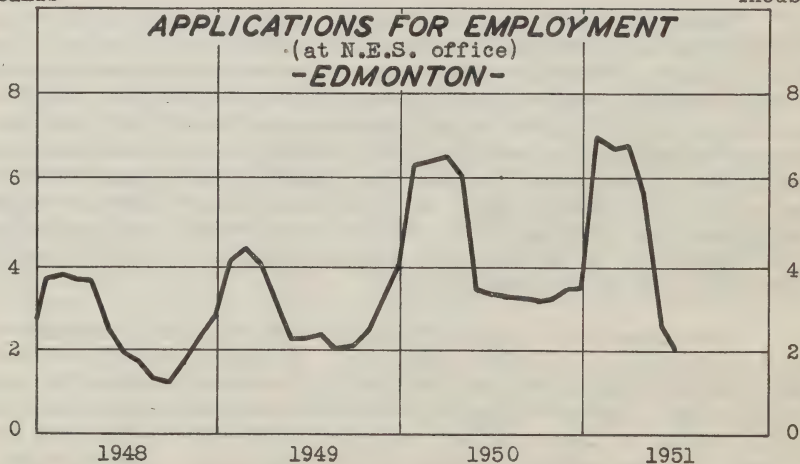
Index 1939 = 100

Index 1939 = 100



Thousands

Thousands



include the installation of additional pumping stations in the existing pipeline and the construction of a pipeline to the west coast.

In addition, there is continual pressure to expand natural gas reserves for export to other parts of Canada and to the United States, and for the growing number of industries in the area to make use of gas either as fuel or for its chemical properties. The refusal of the provincial government to allow the export of natural gas until it is established that there is enough for domestic use has spurred the search for additional gas reserves. At the same time, domestic requirements have been boosted by the needs of the Canadian Chemical Company and other industries.

The strong market for petroleum and the increasing commercial importance of natural gas indicate that the demand for workers in the exploration phase will not slacken in the near future. Moreover, the manufacturing industries using these raw materials are, in themselves, a potential source of increasing employment opportunities. The completion of work on three petroleum refineries has created permanent jobs for 350 workers. A plant that may be established near Edmonton for refining base metal ores from Lynn Lake, Manitoba, will probably employ 275 men, and another 700 will be needed to operate the \$58,000,000 Canadian Chemical Company plant now under construction. It is expected that these industries will attract a number of subsidiary manufacturing plants.

Since the major projects will not be completed until 1953, the impact of these and other developments now and in the immediate future will fall largely on the construction industry, which already has expanded to two and a half times its 1947 size to meet the growing volume of industrial, residential, civic and (lately) defence construction. Investment statistics for Edmonton are not available, but total value of investment in Alberta for construction in 1951 is expected to be more than twice that of either Saskatchewan or Manitoba, and it is probable that the largest part is taking place in the Edmonton area. Edmonton is one of the few Canadian cities in which there is a greater number of houses under construction this year than last. The number of residential starts in the first six months of this year was greater than Winnipeg, a city with a population half again as large.

The defence program is another main source of construction employment. The largest projects are an air force station just outside Edmonton, an army camp at Wainwright, and the bombing and gunnery range about 175 miles north-east of Edmonton. At the end of July, total contracts let under the administration of Defence Construction Limited amounted to \$10 million, of which work valued at \$8.5 million was still in progress.

Coal mining operations in the area are small in relation to other activities, employing on the average about 1 per cent of the labour force.

They are important, nevertheless, because of the specialized nature of the work and the relative immobility of coal miners. The rise of the oil industry in the past few years has made the future of coal mining somewhat uncertain. The conversion of locomotives to the use of oil and the increasing use of oil and gas in home heating have cut into the market for coal, and the progressive mechanization within the coal mining industry has had an additional depressing effect on employment. However, this same mechanization has strengthened the competitive position of the industry, and the continued industrial expansion of the West may well sustain coal output and employment even if the industry continues to decline in importance relative to petroleum.

The foregoing developments indicate that, making allowance for seasonal influences, labour demand in the Edmonton area will remain strong for some time to come. Exploration activities in the petroleum industries are expected to continue at higher levels than last year. The large volume of industrial and defence construction now under way will continue well into 1952. The growing volume of trade, service and finance activities in the city is steadily creating new job opportunities.

The manpower needs of industry and construction have been met until now by migration, chiefly from the farming areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan. This movement has created some shortages of farm labour, which have been met by the increasing flow of immigrants from Europe and greater mechanization of farm work. As the area industrializes, manpower will be drawn from the same sources; the farm labour force is large, and experience has shown that industry can easily attract workers from agriculture when they are needed.

The new industrialization probably will not greatly alter the seasonal pattern of employment, at least in the immediate future. The increase in non-seasonal employment is small when compared with the total labour force of the area. Moreover, the larger numbers employed in construction tend to accentuate the seasonal decline in winter.

Currently, the labour market is tight. Total job applications listed with the National Employment Service are less than two per cent of the area labour force, and job vacancies far exceed the number of qualified applicants. This situation probably will continue until late fall, when the completion of the harvest releases farm workers at the same time that the colder weather curtails construction. Some of these workers will be absorbed by the expansion of base metal and logging operations in British Columbia, which probably will provide more winter employment than usual. Participation payments to farmers for previous grain crops will exceed the high level of 1949, and together with the possible record income from this year's crop, will bolster the general level of business activity during the winter months.

SMALLER PROJECTS SUSTAIN EMPLOYMENT EXPANSION DUE TO NEW MANUFACTURING INVESTMENT

While capital investment in 1951 has been proceeding at record levels, the number of new jobs created by the consequent industrial expansion in manufacturing this year has not been growing at the same rate. It is estimated that new jobs in 1951 now exceed the total figure for 1950 by about 20 per cent, whereas the value of industrial contracts awarded at the end of seven months of 1951 exceeded the all-time record of 1950 by 100 per cent.

A high proportion of the value of contracts awarded to date is tied up in large contracts where, in most cases, employment is low in relation to investment. Further, many of these large contracts will not be completed in 1951, and consequently will have no effect on manufacturing employment at the present time. Smaller contracts currently are the chief source of demand for additional manufacturing manpower insofar as 1951 investment is concerned. The value of these contracts compares favourably with other years. The accompanying table consists chiefly of the smaller projects for the third quarter of 1951.

The high ratio of investment relative to actual employment is illustrated by two cases in the accompanying table. For instance, Hiram Walker and Sons Ltd. invested \$1,500,000 in a new cereal products plant that will require only about 10 new men. The Donnacona Paper Co. at Donnacona, Quebec, undertook a \$3,000,000 construction program mainly to increase efficiency, and consequently only about 20 men will be required.

The defence program to date has called for relatively little expansion in Canadian manufacturing facilities. As is Government policy, most work is being handled by present capacity. Two main industries that are expanding are aircraft and electronics manufacturing. One such expansion listed in the accompanying table is the Cockshutt Plow Co., Limited, Brantford, which built an extension to the main tractor plant to be used for jet engine production, and will require about 300 additional employees.

Other industrial expansion projects resulting from defence work include a new plant being built by Dominion Magnesium Ltd. at Haley, Ont. This plant, to be operated by Light Alloys Ltd., of Renfrew, may employ up to 200 workers in the production of metals for jet engine manufacture. In Montreal, Canadian Aviation Electronics Ltd. completed a plant expansion program in May and since that time have hired 125 men. An additional 125 employees may be required before full production is reached.

ESTIMATED INCREASE IN MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
AS A RESULT OF PLANT EXPANSION (1)

- Third Quarter 1951 -

Area	Name of Company	Industry	Number of New Employees
<u>Quebec</u>			
Cap de la Madeleine	Electro Refractories & Abrasives Canada,Ltd.	Non-metallic Minerals	2
	Norton Company	Non-metallic Min.	50
Chambly Basin	Canadian Cannery Ltd.	Food & Beverages	100 (2)
Donnacona	Donnacona Paper Co.Ltd.	Paper Products	21
Granby	Radio Engineering Products Ltd.	Electrical Apparatus	75
Montreal	Vapor Car Heating Co. of Canada, Ltd.	Transportation Equip.	6
Sherbrooke	The National Thread Ltd.	Textile Products	40
<u>Ontario</u>			
Belleville	Coca-Cola Ltd.	Food & Beverages	30-40
Brantford	Cockshutt Plow Co. Ltd.	Iron & Steel Products	300
Guelph	Hammond Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	Electrical Apparatus	25
Toronto	Addressograph-Multi- graph of Canada Ltd.	Miscellaneous Mfg.	16
	Brantford Coach & Body	Transportation Equip.	6
	Arthur S. Leitch Co.	Iron & Steel Products	40
	Powerlite Devices, Ltd.	Electrical Apparatus	12
	Powertronic Equip. Ltd.	Electrical Apparatus	60
Windsor	Hiram Walker & Sons,Ltd.	Food & Beverages	10

(1) All employment information contained in the table has
been confirmed by direct contact with the firms concerned.

(2) Seasonal employment.

FORD LAY-OFFS DOMINATE UNSETTLED CONSUMER DURABLES EMPLOYMENT PICTURE DURING AUGUST

The lay-off picture in Canadian manufacturing industry in August showed a continuation of the staff reductions in firms producing consumer durables, especially automobiles. In other industries, severe unemployment amongst British Columbia loggers continued, and Quebec and Ontario textile and leather products firms were still in a seasonal slump.

Non-seasonal lay-offs from household appliance manufacturing firms remained at the same level in August as in July, but separations in the automotive industry were much higher in August. About 1,300 workers were laid off from household appliance firms in both months, whereas 2,800 workers were released by automotive firms in August, compared to 1,800 in July. Since the shortage of orders hit the automotive industry in June, 4,675 indefinite lay-offs have been reported by the National Employment Service, up to the end of August.

The list of unemployed in the automotive industry in August was considerably increased by the release of 2,100 men by the Ford Motor Co. of Canada Ltd. with the remaining employees being placed on a shorter work week. This made a total of 3,550 production workers laid off by Ford of Canada for an indefinite period.

Another lay-off of a serious nature involved a 45 per cent reduction in passenger car output by the Studebaker Co. of Canada Limited with the release of 270 men with low seniority.

General Motors of Canada Ltd., at Oshawa, released 250 temporary workers in August. This company also had a one-day lay-off of 8,000 workers reportedly because of a shortage of copper.

The Chrysler Corporation of Canada Ltd., at Windsor, reports that the steel quota from the U.S.A. has been reduced by 50 per cent for the last quarter of this year compared to the third quarter, and this situation may cause unemployment in September.

Other consumer durable goods industries - washing machines, stoves, refrigerators, radios and other electrical appliances - separated a reported 1,300 workers in August. The Canadian Westinghouse Co. Ltd., at Hamilton, released 300 workers from the appliance division; Universal Cooler Co. Ltd., Brantford, separated 135 workers; Moffatt's Ltd., at Weston, laid off 338 production workers. Another large lay-off involved 146 General Steel Wares Ltd. employees at London, Ontario.

The severe unemployment affecting British Columbia loggers persisted all during August, and by the end of the month, employment in sawmills and planing mills also showed a marked drop. Numerous forest fires caused heavy damage, and several sawmills were burned out. Rains fell at

the end of August, and the situation started to improve; but this was only temporary relief of short duration.

It is estimated that 15,000 loggers were affected by the forest closure. Courtenay, B.C. centre of one of the largest logging districts in the province reported that the majority of district loggers had only six days of employment since June 20th. Nanaimo, B.C., reported that since Christmas of 1950, the majority of loggers had only worked approximately 50 days, with a possible total for this year of 129.

As in July, activity in the textile (mainly primary) and leather products and furniture industries was still at a relatively low level, but as lay-offs in these industries were largely seasonal they are not included in the accompanying table. Short-time in the textile industry, which was heavy in July, appeared to taper off in August.

Reported Non-Seasonal Lay-offs in Manufacturing
by Industry, August, 1951.

Industry	Reported Lay-offs (1) During August, 1951		Reported Employment at June 1, 1951 (2)
	Number of Plants	Number of Workers	
Iron and steel products...	11	737	179,200
Transportation equipment..	7	2,824	129,700
Food and beverages.....	1	71	117,900
Wood products.....	10	558	90,600
Paper products.....	1	10	75,700
Electrical apparatus.....	9	701	66,400
Non-ferrous metal products	3	76	51,450
Non-metallic mineral products.....	4	86	28,500
Rubber products.....	5	438	21,800
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1	30	19,800
Other (3).....	-	-	321,200
Total.....	52	5,531	1,102,250

- (1) As reported by National Employment Service offices
- (2) Source: Employment and Payrolls Branch, D.B.S.
- (3) Employment in the seven industries in which no non-seasonal lay-offs were reported in August, 1951.

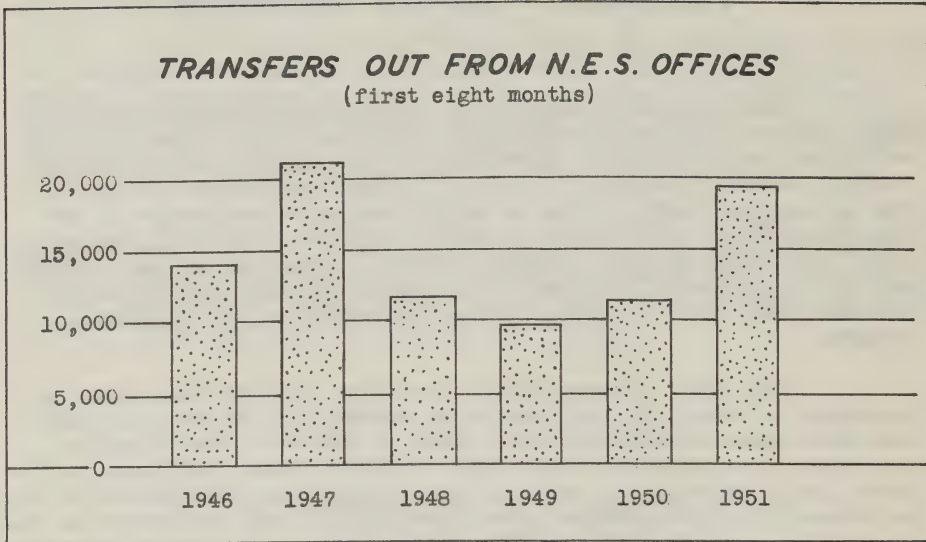
Employment Service Activities

The clearance facilities of the National Employment Service offer a valuable means of encouraging labour mobility in Canada. A well-organized procedure of circulating orders filed by employers and job applications submitted by workers has been established and tested over a nine-year period, three of which were under the strain of war-time conditions. Over 365,000 transfers have been arranged, many covering long distances and involving workers of numerous skills. Clearance is of particular assistance in directing the seasonal labour migrations that are so essential to the functioning of the Canadian economy.

This year, clearance activities have been unusually heavy at employment offices. In the first eight months, 19,500 men and women have been transferred from various parts of Canada to meet specific job orders in localities outside their immediate local employment office areas. This number is 60 per cent higher than in the same period of 1950, and exceeds all other postwar years except 1947, when the number was only slightly greater. During that year, the Employment Service organized a movement of unemployed men from the Cape Breton area of Nova Scotia to various parts of Central Canada.

Several factors have caused the increase in clearance activity this year. Basically, it is an indication of the tighter labour situation that has resulted in more employers looking to labour supplies outside their immediate vicinities. Primary industries have depended on clearance to a greater extent, employers in manufacturing have resorted to it to relieve pressing shortages in the metalworking trades and even banking establishments have cleared orders for workers in the clerical trades. Some employers were attracted to it as a means of contacting unemployed workers in Newfoundland. In addition, it has been used to supply workers for the many development projects being undertaken in the unpopulated parts of the country.

The greatest volume of clearance activity is reported in the logging and agricultural industries, representing largely seasonal shifts. More than one-half of the transfers out of employment offices in 1950 were made in these two industries—31 per cent in agriculture and about 27 per cent in logging. Reports for 1951 show that while the agricultural movements this year have fallen short of last year's volume, the proportion in logging has increased, and that these two industries will no doubt lead all others in clearance activities.



Dispatches have been particularly heavy to various outposts. Many men have been sent to Whitehorse, Prince George, Prince Rupert, Edmonton, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, La Tuque and other northern points. Recruiting has been heavy for the Labrador iron mining project. The mining industry, which accounted for five per cent of the transfers made in 1950, has shown considerably more demand activity this year.

Some 17 per cent of the transfers made in 1950 were in the construction industry and 12 per cent were in manufacturing. This year, a larger proportion of the transfers being effected have been in construction, and about the same proportion as last year in manufacturing. Many employers are turning to the Service to fill their skilled manpower needs. Clearance orders are on file covering a large number of occupations and are being circulated over a wide area, many to Europe. This circulation of orders has long been recognized as valuable in the executive and professional field, where the employment market is small when confined to one local area. Many high-calibre persons are sought through clearance, with salaries as high as \$10,000 a year being offered. While placements are resulting from these more exacting clearance orders, their volume is relatively small compared to the more general clearance activities. One reason for this is that the workers are in demand in almost every area, and few in these categories need, or are willing, to move to other areas.

Much of the clearance activity in construction, manufacturing and other industries involves transfers between adjoining areas, and does not represent real migrations of workers. Many transfers in manufacturing are in sawmill and food processing industries, and are of a seasonal nature.

Detailed reports available for the first seven months of 1951 show that some 600 workers were recruited from Newfoundland for employment in other parts of Canada. Many other migrations, which have taken place independently of this organized movement, have helped considerably in alleviating the unemployment problem in that province.

Clearance also has been and is being considered as a means of easing the unemployment in the Windsor area. This is but one of the instances of readjustment that have developed and may continue to develop as the economy shifts its production to a more direct defence effort and where movements of workers may be necessary to mitigate unemployment. There are, however, many conditions which must exist before a migration may occur and clearance may be used. First and foremost, there must be a suitable order no file for the worker to fill. The "suitable" qualification involves a good many factors, including the skills needed, wages offered, permanency of work, union requirements and housing available. At the same time, the worker has to be free and willing to move. It is not desirable, in most instances, for family men owning their own homes to have to move to localities where they must make new contacts both at work and socially. It would appear that, in Windsor, conditions are not very suitable for effective clearance operation.

There are, however, instances where the movement of workers is both desirable and necessary. Clearance facilities offer the machinery by which this migration can most effectively be accomplished.

PLACEMENT OPERATIONS OF THE NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

S e r i e s	A V E R A G E W E E K L Y		
	July * 1951	June 1951	July 1950
Applications Filed x.....	36,000	40,000	33,000
Vacancies Notified.....	27,000	30,000	25,000
Placements.....	19,300	21,400	17,400
Women.....	5,100	5,600	4,600
Veterans.....	2,000	2,600	2,500
Handicapped.....	250	290	200
Executive & Professional....	85	100	65
Workers Transferred to Jobs.	605	605	435

* Latest date for which complete figures are available.

x Renewals not included.

ACTIVE JOB APPLICATIONS as a percentage of ESTIMATED LABOUR FORCE

Per Cent

20

15

10

5

0

CANADA

1950
1951

Per Cent

20

15

10

5

0

ATLANTIC

1950
1951

20

15

10

5

0

QUEBEC

1950
1951

20

15

10

5

0

ONTARIO

1950
1951

20

15

10

5

0

PRAIRIES

1950
1951

20

15

10

5

0

PACIFIC

1950
1951

J F M A M J J A S O N D

J F M A M J J A S O N D

REGIONAL LABOUR MARKET

Applications on File with N.E.S. at September 1

REGION	NUMBER	% WAGE & SALARY WORKERS	% LABOUR FORCE	CHANGE FROM	
		AUG. 1, 1951	SEPT. 1, 1951		
Newfoundland	2,300	3.4	1.9	- 300	- 4,300
Maritimes	11,800	3.8	2.6	- 1,300	- 5,000
Quebec	34,500	3.4	2.4	- 800	-11,400
Ontario	38,800	2.8	2.2	+ 3,000	- 1,000
Prairie	13,500	2.3	1.3	- 3,000	- 9,000
Pacific	26,200	7.4	6.1	- 400	+ 6,200
CANADA	127,100	3.4	2.4	- 2,800	-24,500

ATLANTIC Demand for manpower in the primary industries and construction continued to absorb workers in all four provinces of the Atlantic region during August, further reducing already depleted manpower reserves in many areas. The end of pulp peeling freed some workers for log cutting jobs, but many of those released returned to farms, took temporary construction employment, or registered with the National Employment Service for seasonal work in potato or fruit harvesting. Despite reduced potato acreage this year, and anticipated heavy crop loss due to blight, which has been favoured by continuous warm, damp weather, it is expected that P.E.I. and New Brunswick potato areas will require about 1,000 pickers from other parts of the region; but only 500-600 New Brunswick workers—about half the 1950 number—are likely to be needed in Maine potato fields.

Temporary uncertainty in the New England lumber market, resulting in some enforced stock-piling by Maritimes lumber dealers, does not appear to have been reflected in woods and milling activity. Some sawmills have encountered temporary shortages of logs, but the volume of lumber orders seems to have been maintained. Demand for pulp cutters throughout the region remained considerably greater than the number of workers available for woods work, due to the unfavourable comparison between working conditions in the woods and in harvesting and construction. This year's heat and humidity have resulted in even worse than usual woods working conditions.

In fishing and fish processing, conditions during August varied considerably between areas of the region. In New Brunswick, north shore landings were up and plants expected to operate for longer periods than had been foreseen; but sardines continued scarce in the Bay of Fundy, with processing plants still running on short time. Along the Nova Scotia south shore, herring and mackerel runs were disappointing, failing completely in some areas, and many vessels were put up for annual overhaul while awaiting better fish runs. Fish packing and processing work along the south shore was generally much reduced, with

many casual workers unable to find their usual seasonal employment. In Newfoundland, catches were about average, but the dispute over cod prices between the fishermen and the fish buyers has had a depressing effect on the industry.

Work stoppages interrupted iron mining in Newfoundland and coal mining in Cape Breton during August. All New Brunswick coal-mining operations were fully active through the period, with qualified hand-pick miners still very scarce in the Minto area. There was some expansion of employment in coal mines around Springhill.

Iron and steel production in Sydney also was hampered by successive short work stoppages in August. Manufacturing industries generally were fully active, however, with Fredericton footwear producers returning to full-time operations on defence contracts and shipyards, especially in Saint John and Lunenburg, hiring additional workers. But there were some short-time working schedules and a few lay-offs in textiles and clothing plants, affecting mostly women.

The level of construction activity in the region has reached record proportions, and suitable manpower has become increasingly scarce. Shortages of construction skills seem likely to persist in many localities, particularly the smaller ones, due to the relatively lower wages offered.

QUEBEC

During August, the upward trend continued in employment in Quebec base metal production, resource development (especially hydro), industrial construction, manufacturing for defence contracts. Crop prospects are generally very good, and, with logging camps opening earlier than usual, demand for farm-woods labour has been very strong. Immigration has eased considerably the shortage of farm help, and recruiting for organized movements of workers for the western harvest and for potato picking in Maine is under way. Some 2,500 will be required for the latter; but recruiting for both movements is expected to be less successful than last year, due to the favourable employment conditions that prevail throughout the region. Tobacco workers are scarce in the Joliette area, while harvesters also are needed in the tomato-growing districts adjacent to the Montreal area. The St. Hyacinthe district sugar beet harvest is expected to require 300 workers, who will be recruited from around St. Georges de Beauce.

The buoyancy of the entire Quebec employment picture is reflected in the lowest recorded level of job applications with National Employment Offices in the region. Throughout August, there were fewer active applications in Quebec than in Ontario—the first time this has occurred. Although unfilled job vacancies also were fewer in Quebec than in Ontario, the ratio of applications to vacancies at the end of the month was slightly less than two to one for Quebec and slightly more than two to one for Ontario.

The inability of woods operators to acquire the desired volume of manpower indicates no chronic shortage of loggers and bushmen, but rather the unwillingness of farm workers to go into the woods at the present time. As construction activity tapers off and harvesting is completed, it is likely that the shortage of bush workers will become much less acute. The end of pulp peeling and of small sawmill operations undoubtedly will have released a certain number of woods workers already. The continuing acute shortage of experienced miners, helped somewhat by immigration, has led employers to seek additional workers in Europe.

In manufacturing, short time and lay-offs continued to plague the textile and leather industries, due largely to lack of orders--partly seasonal and partly a reflection of buyers' unwillingness to incur anything but short-run, small-scale commitments--and to erratic movements in leather prices. The recent award of large defence contracts for footwear, clothing and other textile products is likely to have a stabilizing effect on these industries. As shipbuilding, aircraft and machinery production employment rises to meet increasing defence contracts, the continuing shortage of metal tradesmen, especially, is due to become still more acute. Employers in the Montreal and Sorel areas have been seeking metalworkers in other regions with relatively little success.

ONTARIO

The predominant feature of the Ontario employment situation during August continued to be the reduction of output and employment in consumer durables, textiles and footwear manufacturing. The effects of production cutbacks were most apparent in the area around Windsor, where some 4,500 workers from automobile assembly, parts and accessories plants have been laid off indefinitely in the course of the past three months. Increasing manpower supplies also were apparent, however, in a number of other manufacturing areas of southern Ontario.

Seasonal food processing operations in a number of areas scattered through the province already have provided jobs for several hundred men and women, and demand for large additional numbers is anticipated as canning and preserving crops mature. Production of pulp and paper, lumber and other building materials remained at record levels during August; output of primary iron and steel stepped up as a new blast furnace was brought into operation in Hamilton; and rising production schedules for machinery and machine tools, largely for defence contracts, aggravated shortages of skilled metalworkers in a number of areas.

In the primary industries, demand for manpower continued to exceed supplies of miners and loggers available locally, and recruiting in southern areas where industrial workers have been laid off has produced only fair results. These factory workers, however, together with many on annual vacation, have helped meet the need for harvest labour in

many localities. By the end of the month, most farm workers brought to Ontario from the Atlantic and Prairie provinces had returned home, and several hundred Ontario workers had been despatched to harvest work in the Prairies.

Demand for construction skills and labour was seasonally strong, with suitable workers generally difficult to obtain. Large defence construction projects have stepped up the demand for construction manpower in a number of smaller centres adjacent to the construction sites.

PRAIRIE

Throughout the summer, the demand for labour in the Prairie region has been strong, reflecting, in the main, the higher levels of activity in the oil industry, in construction, in defence manufacturing, and in the woods operations of the Lakehead district. During August, the additional manpower required to harvest the grain crop contributed to a steady decline in unemployment. Job applications at National Employment Offices dropped a further 3,000 to a total of 13,500 at August 2. This figure, when compared with last year's total of 22,500, is a good measure of the current level of prosperity in the region.

This year, the wheat crop is expected to reach the record level of 549 million bushels provided that weather conditions remain favourable. Harvesting operations were delayed during August by rain, but mid-September crop reports indicate that warm drying weather was general over most of the Prairies. Harvesting was in full swing in the greater part of the region, and much of the crop was past the danger of frost, although a large segment of western and central Alberta and smaller areas in other provinces were still susceptible.

The manpower available to take off the crop is smaller than ever this year. At June 1, the agricultural labour force of the region, at 408,000, was 32,000 lower than it was in 1949, in spite of the increasing flow of immigrants. In large part the decline has been made up by a gradual mechanization of farm operations which, in turn, has been reflected in the demand for farm labour. This year, the shift in harvest labour demand from stokers and teamsters to truck, tractor and combine operators has been more pronounced than ever.

Nevertheless, the traditional demand for stokers was expected to rise sharply as harvesting became more general, and earlier this year estimated requirements from Ontario and Quebec were put at 3,000. By the middle of September the National Employment Service had arranged for the transfer of 1,400 harvesters from the eastern provinces, and it was estimated that another 300 had travelled west by car.

Defence contracts, and the strong demand for newsprint and iron ore have been responsible for a high level of employment in the Lakehead

district. Fair pulpwood production figures were reported for the month of August despite a continued shortage of workers. Planned production for the coming season is greater than ever, and it is estimated that about 8,000 will be needed at the peak of the season, an increase of some 3,000 over the number currently employed. Recent wage increases, averaging 14 per cent, have made the prospects of attaining this level brighter, but little movement into the woods can be expected until after the harvest.

The tempo of defence manufacturing in this same area was gradually quickening. The Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company has a contract for aircraft bodies and was in the process of retooling for this work. The Canadian Car and Foundry Company at Fort William is now working on defence contracts for prefabricated huts and Harvard trainers. Employment in this company, which was 800 not many months ago, was 1,200 at September 1 and was expected to increase by approximately 50 per week until December. Shipbuilding in the area is progressing steadily, with no scarcity of unskilled labour, but a strong demand for pattern-makers, shipfitters, welders and loftsmen.

PACIFIC In the Pacific region the high level of employment promised earlier this year by the strong market demand for lumber, base metals and newsprint has been severely curtailed by the almost complete lack of rain. The drought has greatly reduced the number of farm workers normally required, and because of the fire hazard, logging operations have been virtually at a standstill for three months. Work on several major construction projects in the danger areas has been halted or reduced on a large scale. The depressing effect of these factors on employment extended to machine shops and retail trade, and far outweighed the high level of activity in fishing and mining.

The conditions are partially reflected in the number of applications for employment on file with the National Employment Service. At a time when normally, the needs of harvesting, fishing, construction and logging causes a rapid depletion of job applications, the number on file has increased by more than 5,000 since the beginning of June. (At the beginning of September, job applications totalled 25,400, compared with 19,200 at the same time a year ago.)

Not all logging areas have been closed by the Provincial Forest Service. Operations at Prince Rupert, Prince George and certain parts of the southern interior have continued without interruption through the summer. However, the coastal areas that have been closed employ the majority of forestry workers. It is estimated that over 12,000 loggers have been laid off for most of the past three months, and although many of these have found employment fighting fires and in other activities, in many communities there is little alternative employment. In four areas on Vancouver Island, for example, job applications from male workers totalled 4,600 compared to a normal level of about 600.

Throughout the region, the development of new metal properties and the increase in refining capacity continued. At least eight new ore concentrators are currently at or near the production stage in the Nelson, Cranbrook, Hazelton and Whitehorse districts. Mining and construction labour in these areas were still in strong demand, despite the placement of over 100 immigrants in the mining industry.

Although the level of all construction activity is considerably above that of last year, the shortage of construction labour that was expected earlier this year has not developed. This has resulted from both the surplus of logging workers and from the substantial decline in residential construction, notably in Vancouver. At the end of June, the number of houses under construction in the entire area was 5,426, compared to 7,566 last year.

When logging operations get under way again there will be a heavy demand for labour to make up for lost production, but this scarcity probably will not be severe. Unions have agreed to a six day work-week, and loggers who have taken up other work will be attracted by the higher earnings in logging. Additional labour will be made available by the release of workers from the construction industry, which begins to wane in September.

LOCAL LABOUR MARKET CONDITIONS

SEPTEMBER 1, 1951

LABOUR MARKET GROUPS ¹	Number of Areas					
	CANADA	ATLANTIC	QUEBEC	ONTARIO	PAIRIES	PACIFIC
1. Substantial Labour Surplus	4	-	-	-	-	4
2. Moderate Labour Surplus	2	-	1	-	-	1
3. Slight Labour Surplus	20	4	8	4	-	4
4. Balanced Labour Market	131	23	32	46	21	9
5. Marked Labour Shortages	21	-	2	11	8	-

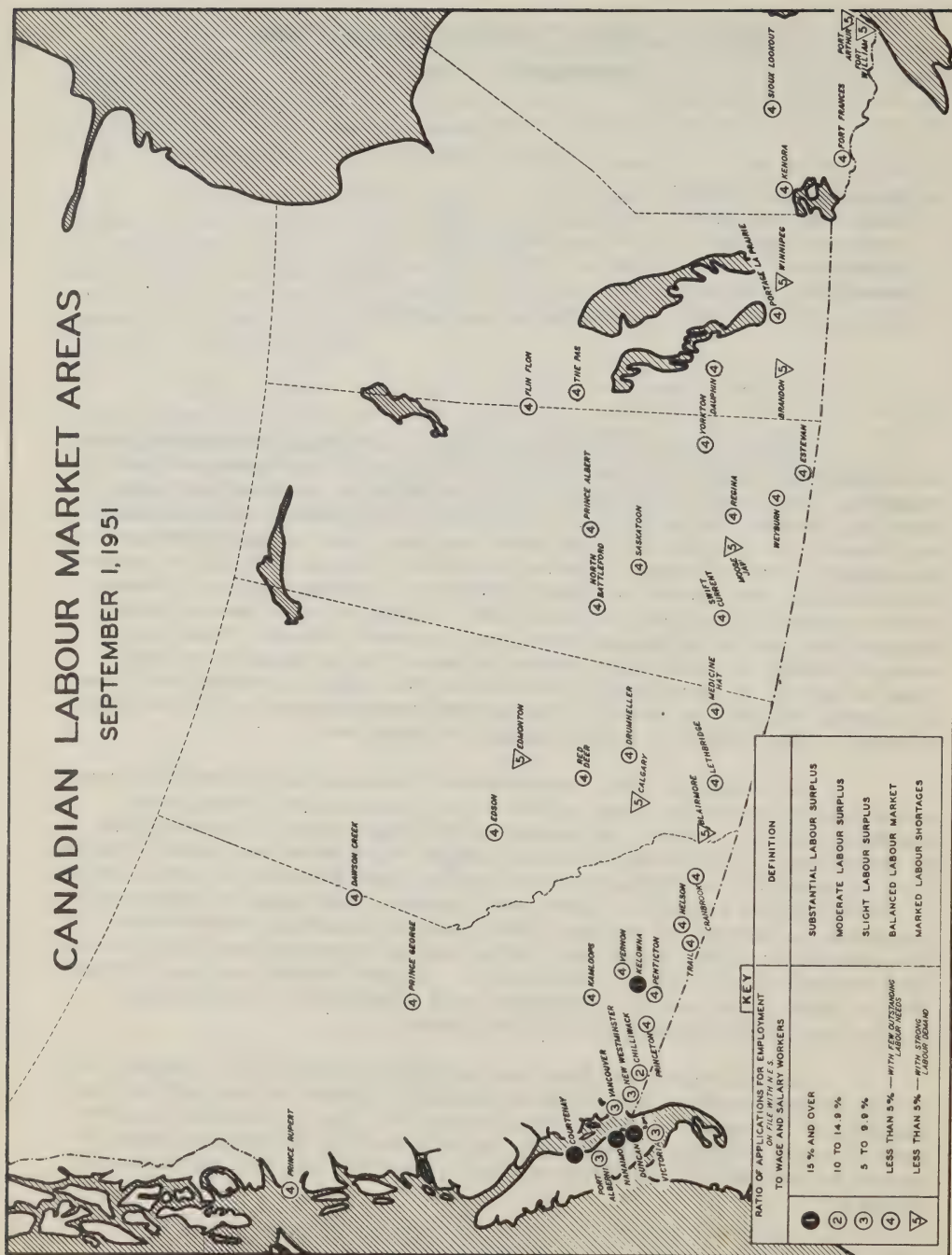
¹ For definition of groupings, see key to map on following pages.

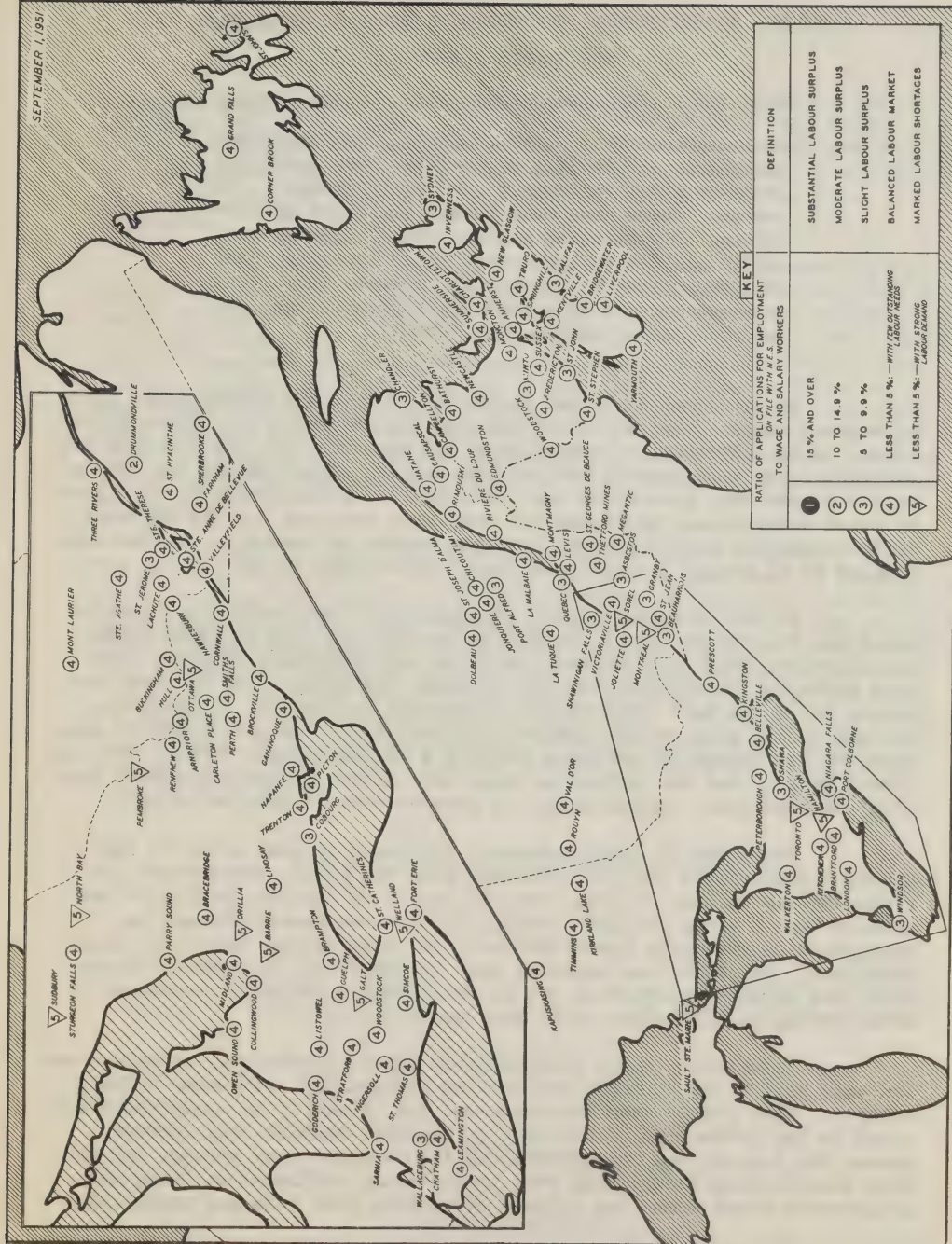
During August, local labour market developments resulted in a more generally balanced demand-supply situation in most parts of the country. There were more localities in which there were neither outstanding demands for particular occupations nor noticeable occupational surpluses. In the Atlantic and Quebec regions, some temporary manpower shortages (noted at August 1) were overcome by seasonal shifts of workers, reducing the number of group five areas in these regions. However, steady demand for logging, construction, mining and some manufacturing occupations eradicated slight surpluses in several areas. Thus the increased number of localities showing balanced labour markets resulted from movements of areas both directions on the scale. Growing surpluses of textile workers in areas of the Eastern Townships are reflected most clearly in the return of Drummondville to group two.

The easing of local occupational shortages as a result of staff reductions in consumer goods manufacturing, particularly throughout southern Ontario, reduced the number of shortage areas in that region. By September 1, London and Sarnia no longer experienced acute skill shortages as generally as during previous months, and Windsor's slight surplus of auto workers remained. There were growing shortages of miners and construction workers in northern areas, and where defence construction projects were getting under way; while logging operators were still hampered by their inability to obtain crews. In the Prairie region, a relatively tight labour market persisted, with shortages of construction skills and labour becoming still more general.

Absence of relief from the depressing effects of a largely inactive forestry industry kept the employment picture in the Pacific, and especially in coastal logging areas, relatively poor. Scattered shortages of a few skills, predominantly in metalworking and mining, were obscured by substantial surpluses of woods, construction and agricultural labour.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1951





KEY		DEFINITION
RATIO OF APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT TO WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS		
1	15 % AND OVER	SUBSTANTIAL LABOUR SURPLUS
2	10 TO 14.9 %	MODERATE LABOUR SURPLUS
3	5 TO 9.9 %	SLIGHT LABOUR SURPLUS
4	LESS THAN 5 % - WITH FEW OUTSTANDING LABOUR NEEDS	BALANCED LABOUR MARKET
5	LESS THAN 5 % - WITH STRONG LABOUR DEMAND	MARKED LABOUR SHORTAGES

LOCAL MANPOWER SHORTAGES AND SURPLUSES

SEPTEMBER 1, 1951

In many localities across Canada, shortages and surpluses of specific occupations have persisted side by side throughout the past summer. In others, there have been either shortages or surpluses of particular skills. The following analysis and tables are intended to locate current shortages and surpluses, to indicate their general causes and to assess the impact on them of current labour market developments.

As the Canadian labour market moved into the transitional period between summer seasonal activities, on the one hand, and winter activities, on the other—e.g., agriculture and construction, construction and logging—a state of approximate balance between labour demand and labour supply became more general at the local level. At September 1, the lists of local occupational shortages and surpluses prepared for the purposes of this analysis each contained the same number of scarce or surplus occupations as at August 1, but fewer local areas than at the earlier date.

In the Atlantic region, although there were still three registered job seekers for every vacancy offered through the National Employment Service, available manpower supplies were generally tighter. The same number of localities featured manpower shortages, some of them more acute, but there were fewer notable surpluses in specific occupations. The end of the pulp peeling season, and recruiting for potato-picker movements to New Brunswick and Maine brought a few additional workers onto the labour market, but the influx was more than offset by the demands of logging, construction, shipbuilding and some sectors of manufacturing.

Surpluses of textile workers increased in some areas in the Quebec region, where job registrations with the N.E.S. outnumbered job vacancies two to one, but the over-all number of surplus localities was smaller than a month earlier. Demand for bush workers continued to strengthen, aggravating local shortages in these lines; but total local shortages, too, were less numerous than at August 1. In centres of aircraft and armament production and shipbuilding, especially, shortages of metalworking skills became still more acute.

In Ontario, there were slightly fewer occupational surplus areas and only half as many localities showing occupational shortages at September 1. This change over the month was due primarily to continued slackening in the production of consumer hard goods, textiles and footwear. Demand for logging and construction skills remained very strong, and certain metalworking occupations were persistently difficult to find, even in southern areas where the release of workers from auto and household

appliance plants created some slight surpluses. Some areas of the region were still very short of farm help, particularly in the Ottawa valley, although harvesting was generally well advanced, and completed in some parts. As in Quebec, there were about two N.E.S. job applications for each job vacancy in the Ontario region at the beginning of September.

The number of local occupational shortages increased during August in the Prairie region, due largely to the continuing manpower demands of defence construction, harvesting and the transport of grain, and resource development projects. In addition, woods employers were stepping up recruiting. In this region, total job vacancies notified the N.E.S. slightly exceeded the total of job applications on file; but for men, there were only two applications for every three jobs. The trend from over-all labour market balance to an increasing number of occupational shortages, some of them quite general rather than local, also is reflected in the appearance of only one Prairie region area in the surpluses list.

Local occupational shortages in the Pacific region at September 1 were less acute, and appeared in fewer areas, than at August 1, as the logging and sawmilling situation failed to improve. Forest fires, or the danger of fire, kept British Columbia woods closed. The substantial manpower surpluses of the past three months remained in coastal logging areas, and largely on this account there were about 10 registered job seekers for every vacancy recorded by the N.E.S.—by far the least favourable of the regional employment pictures. The influx into the labour market of seasonal agricultural workers for fruit harvesting and packing in southern interior areas also has contributed to the general surplus of workers.

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES — MALE

September 1, 1951

<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>
<u>Engineers</u>					
Toronto.....	95	52	Port Arthur..	12	-
Welland.....	4	-			
<u>Draftsmen</u>					
Sorel.....	23	1	Port Arthur..	8	1
<u>Sales Personnel</u>					
Halifax.....	118	56	London.....	68	32
Hamilton.....	112	51			

Local Occupational Shortages—Male (Cont'd)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>
<u>Farm Hands</u>					
St. Stephen..	150	1	Moose Jaw.....	66	10
Summerside...	23	-	North Battleford	52	5
Barrie.....	62	2	Regina.....	51	-
Brampton.....	25	-	Saskatoon.....	142	28
Listowel.....	28	-	Swift Current..	49	12
London.....	54	1	Yorkton.....	31	2
Ottawa.....	188	-	Lethbridge.....	51	19
Toronto.....	70	32	Vernon.....	163	-
Brandon.....	78	5			
<u>Food Processing</u>					
Halifax.....	34	1			
<u>Loggers and Bushmen</u>					
Corner Brook..	295	69	Rimouski.....	210	8
Halifax.....	304	4	St. Georges de		
Bathurst.....	58	20	Beauce.....	473	3
Campbellton..	370	1	Shawinigan Falls	593	3
Edmundston...	198	2	Sherbrooke....	121	5
Fredericton..	122	3	Victoriaville..	225	1
Causapscal...	45	3	Kapuskasing...1,112		3
Chandler (1)..	925	43	Kirkland Lake..	95	3
Chicoutimi...	930	8	North Bay.....	62	4
Dolbeau (2)..	506	1	Pembroke.....	648	2
Joliette.....	645	3	Sault Ste. Marie	244	-
Jonquiere....	25	1	Sudbury.....	173	19
La Tuque.....	1,221	3	Timmins.....	198	-
Megantic.....	88	1	Fort Frances..	44	4
Mont Laurier..	298	3	Fort William..	477	-
Montreal.....	61	4	Kenora.....	161	-
Port Alfred..	104	11	Port Arthur...2,865		5
Quebec.....	925	2	Winnipeg.....	52	25
<u>Sawmill & Planing Mill Workers</u>					
Ottawa.....	24	1	Kamloops.....	15	-
Blairmore....	36	-	Prince George..	48	9

(1) Includes Gaspé and New Richmond areas.

(2) Includes Roberval area.

Local Occupational Shortages--Male (Cont'd)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>
<u>Machinists, Toolmakers and Die Setters</u>					
Liverpool.....	4	-	Hamilton.....	12	2
New Glasgow....	40	1	Kitchener.....	3	3
Montreal.....	367	84	Orillia.....	8	4
Sorel.....	186	1	Ottawa.....	16	4
Brantford.....	6	4	Welland.....	11	-
Galt.....	12	2	Weston.....	551	3
<u>Machine Shop Workers</u>					
Sherbrooke.....	30	3	Galt.....	51	2
Sorel.....	296	2	Weston.....	107	12
<u>Sheet Metal Workers</u>					
Montreal.....	155	13	Weston.....	39	1
Galt.....	2	-	Victoria.....	4	1
<u>Foundry Workers</u>					
Sorel.....	2	-	Welland.....	2	-
Hamilton.....	59	9	Calgary.....	2	1
Orillia.....	9	1	Victoria.....	4	1
<u>Structural Iron & Steel Workers</u>					
Orillia.....	7	-	Welland.....	4	-
<u>Welders & Flame Cutters</u>					
Sorel.....	44	3	Calgary.....	10	-
Hamilton.....	204	26	Port Arthur.....	13	2
Orillia.....	3	-	Victoria.....	12	7
Welland.....	3	1			
<u>Blacksmiths, Forgemen</u>					
Welland.....	2	-			
<u>Electricians</u>					
Liverpool.....	9	-			
<u>Aircraft Workers</u>					
Montreal.....	51	23	Weston.....	95	-
<u>Miners</u>					
Minto.....	135	68	Drumheller.....	20	3
Val d'Or.....	30	3	Port Arthur.....	25	-
Kirkland Lake..	88	15	Yellowknife.....	39	-
Renfrew.....	28	-	Vancouver.....	32	17
Blairmore.....	92	1	Whitehorse.....	66	-

Local Occupational Shortages - Male (Cont'd)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>
<u>Bricklayers & Tile Setters</u>					
Halifax.....	34	4	Ottawa.....	12	-
Montreal.....	27	12			
<u>Carpenters</u>					
Halifax.....	69	42	North Bay.....	92	6
Fredericton..	9	3	Ottawa.....	10	7
Newcastle....	91	1	Fort William....	31	2
Montreal.....	35	147	The Pas.....	279	1
Barrie.....	24	6	Moose Jaw.....	85	2
<u>Plasterers</u>					
Halifax.....	9	1			
<u>Plumbers & Steamfitters</u>					
Barrie.....	3	1	Edmonton.....	39	5
Ottawa.....	3	1			
<u>Routemen</u>					
Montreal.....	113	36	Toronto.....	59	5
Ottawa.....	33	-			
<u>Blasters, Powdermen & Drillers</u>					
St. Jos. d'Alma	48	3			
<u>Auto Mechanics & Repairmen</u>					
Montreal.....	81	19	Brandon.....	16	2
Barrie.....	3	1	Edmonton.....	31	5
Listowel.....	3	-	Red Deer.....	3	-
Simcoe.....	38	8	Winnipeg.....	49	14
Toronto.....	115	18			
UNSKILLED JOBS IN:					
<u>Food Processing</u>					
Chatham, Ont.	349	3			
<u>Lumber & Lumber Products</u>					
Joliette.....	270	2	Kamloops.....	54	5
Shawinigan Falls	80	1	Prince George...	46	9
Pembroke.....	39	-			
<u>Metalworking</u>					
Sudbury.....	162	1			

Local Occupational Shortages--Male (Concl'd)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>
<u>Transportation Equipment Manufacturing</u>					
Fort William...	99	-			
<u>Mining</u>					
Sudbury.....	285	-	Yellowknife.....	51	-
Blairmore.....	178	-	Whitehorse.....	83	-
<u>Construction</u>					
Moncton.....	93	31	Fort William....	30	-
Woodstock, N.B.	38	1	Brandon.....	58	18
Valleyfield....	57	21	Winnipeg.....	410	161
Barrie.....	32	6	Moose Jaw.....	137	8
London.....	80	10	Yorkton.....	28	2
New Toronto....	31	1	Calgary.....	102	8
Ottawa.....	109	23	Edmonton.....	212	33
Pembroke.....	33	6	Lethbridge.....	42	9
Sault Ste.Marie	244	-	Whitehorse.....	38	1
<u>Longshoremen</u>					
Port Alfred....	42	7			
<u>Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities</u>					
Ottawa.....	31	2	Toronto.....	175	28
Sudbury.....	38	1			
<u>Trade and Service</u>					
Calgary.....	84	51	Vernon.....	35	2

.....

In determining the occupations and areas to be included in the foregoing table, National Employment Service data on job vacancies notified by employers, and applications filed by job seekers, first were examined. Where vacancies exceeded applications by fifty or more in any one occupational group, the occupation and area or areas affected were included in a preliminary listing. These data, however, tend to give a better picture of the supply side of the labour market than of the demand side, for most job seekers find it to their advantage to use the facilities of the Employment Service when out of work because of the availability of unemployment insurance. There is not the same incentive for employers to list their job vacancies. Reference, therefore, is necessary to a variety of qualitative material, including reports of

interviews with industrial executives by Department of Labour representatives and statements submitted regularly by local Employment Office managers. This results in refinements to the preliminary list, in the process of which some occupations and areas may be deleted and others, for which the early statistical evidence was less conclusive, may be added.

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SURPLUSES - MALE

September 1, 1951

SKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED OCCUPATIONS

<u>Area</u>	<u>Appli- cations Listed</u>	<u>Vacan- cies Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Appli- cations Listed</u>	<u>Vacan- cies Listed</u>
<u>Primary Textile Workers</u>					
Granby.....	80	-	Shawinigan Falls	37	-
St. Jerome....	32	-	Valleyfield.....	54	1
<u>Secondary Textile Workers</u>					
Montreal.....	494	17	Toronto.....	562	26
Victoriaville.	45	-			
<u>Loggers & Bushmen</u>					
Grand Falls...	30	-	New Westminster.	215	-
Chilliwack....	169	-	Port Alberni....	151	-
Courtenay....	259	-	Vancouver.....	506	-
Duncan.....	325	-	Victoria.....	79	-
Nanaimo.....	514	-			
<u>Sawmill & Planing Mill Workers</u>					
Granby.....	25	-	Nanaimo.....	47	1
Courtenay....	41	-	New Westminster.	54	-
Duncan.....	41	7	Vancouver.....	146	1
<u>Cabinetmakers & Woodworkers</u>					
Victoriaville.	33	4			
<u>Boot & Shoe Workers</u>					
Montreal.....	139	16	Shawinigan Falls	46	1
Quebec.....	100	2			
<u>Electricians</u>					
Montreal.....	122	8			

Local Occupational Surpluses--Male

Skilled and Semi-skilled occupations (Concl'd)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Appli- cations Listed</u>	<u>Vacan- cies Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Appli- cations Listed</u>	<u>Vacan- cies Listed</u>
<u>Foundry Workers</u>					
Oshawa.....	70	2			
<u>Plumbers & Steam Fitters</u>					
Montreal.....	113	13			
<u>Automobile Workers</u>					
Oshawa.....	61	-			
<u>Miners</u>					
New Glasgow...	65	-			
<u>Carpenters</u>					
St. John's....	138	-	Chilliwack.....	31	-
Sydney.....	87	-	Nanaimo.....	51	-
Drummondville.	32	-	New Westminster.	201	-
Shawinigan Falls	40	1	Vancouver.....	455	2
Toronto.....	188	18	Victoria.....	88	-
Winnipeg.....	151	29			
<u>Cranemen & Shovelmen</u>					
Chilliwack....	32	-	Nanaimo.....	82	-
Duncan.....	108	-			
<u>Painters, Construction & Maintenance</u>					
Winnipeg.....	151	29			

UNSKILLED OCCUPATIONS

<u>Textiles (Primary & Secondary)</u>					
Drummondville.	175	-	St. Jerome.....	33	-
Granby.....	36	-	Valleyfield.....	37	-
St. Hyacinthe.	26	-	Cornwall.....	27	-
<u>Lumber Products</u>					
Victoriaville.	43	2	New Westminster.	288	-
Courtenay.....	236	-	Port Alberni....	102	-
Duncan.....	315	23	Vancouver.....	527	5
Nanaimo.....	256	14	Victoria.....	161	-

Local Occupational Surpluses—Male

Unskilled Occupations (Concl'd)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Appli- cations Listed</u>	<u>Vacan- cies Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Appli- cations Listed</u>	<u>Vacan- cies Listed</u>
<u>Metalworking</u>					
Montreal.....	122	8	Smiths Falls....	43	-
London.....	222	3	Toronto.....	254	33
Midland.....	32	-	Welland.....	55	-
<u>Transportation Equipment</u>					
New Glasgow....	30	-	Windsor.....	1029	95
Hamilton.....	142	-			
<u>Mining</u>					
New Glasgow....	47	-			
<u>Construction</u>					
St. John's.....	135	-	Sault Ste. Marie	91	-
Halifax.....	108	-	Toronto.....	267	57
Sydney.....	94	-	Welland.....	37	5
Port Alfred... 228	65	-	Windsor.....	115	8
St. Hyacinthe... 32	-	-	Chilliwack.....	26	-
St. Jerome..... 28	-	-	Kelowna.....	43	-
Shawinigan Falls 35	-	-	New Westminster.	82	-
<u>Longshoremen</u>					
St. John's..... 317	-	-	Quebec.....	149	-
Halifax..... 434	-	-	Vancouver.....	301	11
Saint John..... 444	-	-	Victoria.....	63	-

The foregoing table lists the areas in which there were, at September 1, excesses of job applications over job vacancies for male workers in skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled occupations. The basis on which the table was built up is as follows:

If the number of wage and salary workers in the area is	The area was listed if the excess of applications over vacancies was
over 100,000	100 or more
50,000 to 100,000	75 or more
25,000 to 50,000	50 or more
under 25,000	25 or more

The table was then adjusted on the basis of other information, including interview reports from Department of Labour representatives calling on industrial executives and reports from local Employment Service Offices. Clerical and service occupations were not included, and certain other occupational groups were excluded because they are not specific (e.g., foremen, apprentices, other unskilled workers).

CURRENT LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

(Preliminary Data)

Item	1951		Percentage Change		
	Date	Amount	From Previ- ous Month	From Same Month Last Yr.	To Date From Same Period Last Year
Manpower					
Live Applications for jobs at N.E.S.	August 30	127,128	- 2.2	-16.2	-29.3
Per cent of labour force.....	August 30	2.4	2.4x	2.8x	-
Per cent of paid workers.....	August 30	3.3	3.4x	4.2x	-
Claimants for benefit, U.I.C.....	Sept. 1	80,871	- 3.6	-18.3	-19.9
Per cent of insured population....	Sept. 1	2.8	2.9x	3.6x	-
Per cent of live applications for employment.....	Sept. 1	63.6	66.0x	65.3x	-
Amount of benefit payments (\$000)...	August	3,675	+ 7.2	-16.7	-27.1
Index of employment (1939 = 100)....	July 1	183.4	+ 1.7	+ 7.4	+ 8.5
Immigration.....	June	19,429	- 4.1	+180.0	+114.0
Earnings and Income					
Total labour income (\$000,000).....	May	791	+ 2.6	+ 17.7	+ 16.8
Average weekly salaries & wages.....	July 1	\$50.10	+ 1.5	+ 11.2	+ 9.1
Average hourly wages (mfg.).....	July 1	\$ 1.18	+ 2.0	+ 13.8	+ 10.7
Average hrs. worked per week (mfg.).	July 1	41.7	- 0.5	- 1.9	- 0.1
Average weekly wages (mfg.).....	July 1	\$49.29	+ 1.5	+ 11.6	+ 10.6
Cost-of-living index (av.1935-39=100)	August 1	188.9	+ 0.7	+ 12.1	+ 10.3
Real weekly wages (mfg. av. 1946=100)	July 1	108.7	- 0.5	- 0.4	+ 0.5
Industrial Production					
Total (Av. 1935-39 = 100).....	July	213.2	- 2.6	+ 7.4	+ 11.9
Manufacturing Index.....	July	219.3	- 2.9	+ 6.0	+ 11.4
Non-durables.....	July	193.2	- 1.6	+ 3.0	+ 6.3
Durables.....	July	264.1	- 4.5	+ 10.0	+ 18.3
Industrial Relations					
Strikes and lockouts-days lost.....	August	219,473	+83.8	- 79.2	- 55.5

(x) These figures are the respective percentages for the previous month and for the same month last year.

C A N A D I A N

LABOUR MARKET

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH BRANCH

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October

1951

FEATURE ARTICLE.....

Regional Distribution of
Plant Expansion, 1951.

Volume 8

Number 10

CANADIAN LABOUR MARKET

Economics and Research Branch

Department of Labour

authorized by

Hon. Milton F. Gregg, V.C.
Minister

Arthur MacNamara, C.M.G.,
L.L.D., Deputy Minister

This is a confidential report on current labour market conditions for the use of government officials only. Any comments on its contents should be addressed to the Director of this Branch. Public information covering labour matters is provided in the Labour Gazette, the official publication of the Department of Labour.

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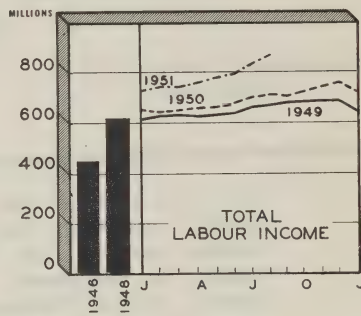
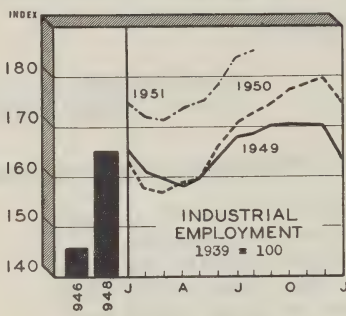
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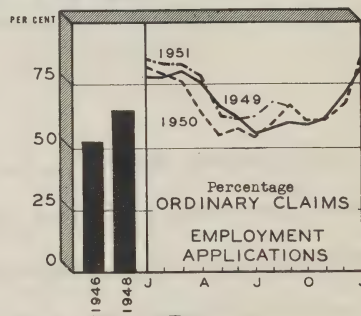
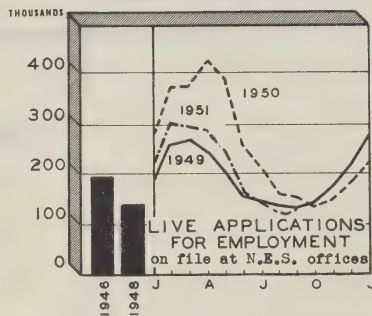
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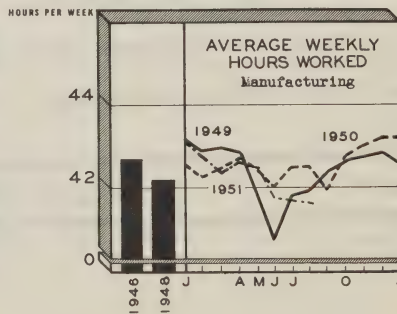
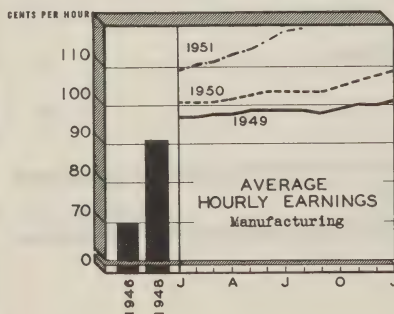
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MARKET



TRENDS



CURRENT LABOUR MARKET

Labour demand and supply conditions across Canada were more nearly in general balance during October and early November than at any time for several years. The major determinants of labour needs—defence expenditures, capital expenditure on plant expansion in strategic industries and on resource development, seasonal activities in agriculture, construction and transportation—either had had their impact matched by increasing manpower supplies, or else the requirements were beginning to ease.

Although this was the general picture, specific shortages and surpluses remained. By areas, labour shortage situations continued in a few localities in the Prairie Provinces such as Edmonton, Calgary, Moose Jaw and Winnipeg, where farm and construction labour demand was strong, and at the Head of the Lakes, where loggers were in short supply. Other shortage areas existed in Ontario and Quebec where defence production, mining, and logging needs were high; such was the case in Toronto, Hamilton, Galt, Barrie, Orillia, Montreal, Sorel, Sudbury, North Bay, Timmins, Ottawa and Hull. The only localities with substantial labour surpluses were Courtenay, Nanaimo and Duncan on Vancouver Island, where earlier forest closures had thrown many loggers out of work; these workers now are returning to their jobs. By the beginning of November, however, moderate labour surpluses were beginning to appear in a few areas of every region.

By occupation, marked shortages persisted for such skills as machinists, toolmakers and die setters, machine shop workers such as filers, grinders, buffers and engine lathe operators, sheet metal workers, welders and flame cutters, aircraft assembly workers, coal and hard rock miners, garage mechanics, draftsmen, engineers, farm hand and loggers. On the other hand, scattered surpluses of seamen, clothing workers, automobile workers, carpenters and general labourers were developing.

During the past year, the changing pressure of the major labour market determinants (the level and pattern of consumer demand, business investment, exports and government expenditures on the demand side, and the labour available on the supply side) have resulted in a number of important changes in the volume of employment and of hours worked in various industries. In agriculture and fishing, the number of wage and salary workers employed declined by a total of 75,000 over the year. In trade, on the other hand, the number of paid workers increased by 90,000, while significant rises of employment also occurred in logging (33,000), transportation (28,000), and in construction and finance (16,000 each). Employment in the other major industries showed little change.

In agriculture, levels of employment in 1952 will likely decrease again, although probably not to the same extent as in recent years. Despite the anticipated high demand for Canadian farm products throughout 1952, the continued large number of job opportunities outside of agriculture, further improvements in farm production techniques, and additional purchases of machinery and equipment, all will act to reduce the farm labour force.

Continued uncertainty in salt cod marketing probably will further reduce the numbers engaged in this aspect of fishing. The growth of facilities for handling fresh frozen fish may cut down the exodus of workers from fishing into logging, where returns are more predictable and there is the added attraction of unemployment insurance coverage. Logging employment, now high, probably will remain so with the prospect of continuing strong export demand for lumber and newsprint.

Construction employment during 1952 may be slightly lower than in 1951. The recent easing of mortgage requirements for defence housing will spur house-building next year, but the carryover of housing starts into 1952 will be substantially lower this year. Although defence construction will remain at a high level, industrial building on the civilian side will be limited by the tight steel situation and by uncertain market prospects for many consumer durables. Little change is likely in highway and commercial construction.

In response to the buying splurge that occurred in the last half of 1950 and the first part of 1951, employment in retail and wholesale trade rose considerably from the reduced levels of late 1949 and early 1950. Recently, however, consumer buying has been dropping off. In September, the value of department store sales was 8 per cent lower than in the same month of 1950. This decline in sales, which is not likely to be reversed at least until some time in the latter part of 1952, means declining employment levels in the stores apart from the usual seasonal movements. On the whole, employment in trading establishments in 1952 will likely be somewhat lower than at present.

With continuing generally high economic activity throughout the country, employment in transportation is likely to be slightly higher next year than in 1951. The gain of 7 per cent in the last 12 months is not likely to be duplicated since the introduction of the 40-hour week by the railways in June of 1951 was largely responsible for the employment rise over the year.

In total, manufacturing employment has risen during the past year, although average hours worked have declined. On the whole, the volume of manpower utilized by manufacturing firms is probably about the same now as a year ago. Levels of employment have changed considerably as between industries, however. Employment in those industries whose markets have been strengthened by the preparedness program has increased markedly. These include synthetic textiles, newsprint, farm implements, primary and secondary steel, industrial machinery, aircraft, railroad equipment, shipbuilding, non-ferrous metal products, electronics equipment and chemicals. On the other hand, employment has declined in industries producing such consumer goods as soft drinks, confectionery, tobacco, leather products, woollen goods, furniture, heating and cooking apparatus, motor vehicles, radios and refrigerators. In general, these trends are likely to continue throughout much of 1952, with the overall volume of manufacturing employment rising to slightly above the present level.

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF PLANT EXPANSION, 1951

Hundreds of new factories have been built in Canada during the past year, and many others have been expanded and modernized. Apart from the construction manpower requirements of these projects, the need for workers to staff these plants on their completion has been an additional source of labour demand. The following article is concerned with regional distribution of these new job openings in manufacturing.

Regional differences have always been an outstanding feature of Canadian economic development, and the geographical distribution of capital investment in manufacturing in 1951 clearly points up the continuing nature of regional variations in that sector of the economy. Although all regions have shared in the exceptionally heavy plant building program underway since the beginning of the Korean war, the most rapid and diverse growth has taken place in the central provinces. Other areas have shown a more specialized development based chiefly on a greater degree of processing of local natural resources.

In each of the Maritimes, the Prairies and the Pacific region, a distinct and separate type of plant expansion has been going on. A high proportion of the new plants being built in the Maritime provinces is for food (fish) and wood processing; in the Prairies, the chemical and petroleum refining industries are developing rapidly, based on petroleum and natural gas resources; and in the Pacific region, the main line of development has been in the secondary forest industries—cellulose, newsprint and plywood plants. The varied industrial growth in Newfoundland is unique in that new industries are being set up through the planning and financial support of the provincial government, to be operated by private firms.

The construction of plants to produce consumer goods, from which Ontario and Quebec in particular have benefited, was beginning to taper off by the middle of 1951. Defence plants, which also are mainly in these two provinces, are nearing completion as the year draws to a close and most of the program will be completed by early 1952. It is apparent that industrial construction is being sustained by resource development and capital goods expenditures, which are more widely distributed geographically than outlays for expanded consumer or defence production.

The Canadian labour market in 1951 has been characterized by a strong demand for labour which in some cases outran supply. The expansion in labour requirements was common to all of the major industries, but the largest employment increase has taken place in the manufacturing industry group, in spite of a reduction in the production of consumer goods since mid-year.

Nearly 100,000 workers were added to the labour force in manufacturing plants in the year ending September 1. About 15 per cent of this expanded demand was due to the building of new plant capacity. Recruitment problems resulting from this expansion have been mainly in obtaining the quality rather than the quantity of workers desired. Manufacturing work is preferred, and draws workers from other industries, particularly agriculture. Sufficient workers were readily available to meet the increased requirements but they did not always possess the skills and experience required. This did not seriously limit aggregate employment expansion, however.

Reported New Employment in Manufacturing, 1951⁽¹⁾

<u>Region</u>	<u>No. of New Jobs</u>	
	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Atlantic (inc. Nfld.).....	500	1,400
Quebec.....	3,300	3,300
Ontario.....	6,700	8,700
Prairies.....	800	1,100
Pacific.....	300	1,000
CANADA.....	11,600	15,500

ATLANTIC REGION: New employment resulting from manufacturing expansion was almost tripled in 1951 from the previous year, due chiefly to the development program being carried out in Newfoundland. Of a total of 1,400 new jobs reported, about 1,000 were the result of plant completions in that province.

Newfoundland is undergoing a period of industrial expansion at a rate never before experienced in its long history. The character of this growth differs from that in other sections of Canada in that much of the planning and capital has been provided by the provincial government for plants to be operated by private firms. About fifteen new "industries" are either planned or in production, with a total of seven coming into operation in 1951. The provincial Department of Economic Development reports as follows:

<u>Type of Plant</u>	<u>No. of Employees</u>	<u>Planned Date of Opening</u>
One cement plant.....	90	Sept. 15, 1951
Two gypsum mills.....	40	Nov. 1, 1951
Three wallboard plants....	125	Nov. 1, 1951
One birch veneer plant....	250	August, 1951

Among the private undertakings, two large fish processing plants were under construction in Newfoundland in 1951. These were Northeastern

(1) Based on estimates made by expanding firms.

Fish Industries at Harbour Grace (250 employees) and the Northlantic Fisheries Ltd. at Grand Bank (300 employees).

In the Maritimes, the largest financial outlay currently under way is the Dominion Steel and Coal program for the modernization of coke ovens and the rolling mill, at Sydney, N.S. This development, however, will not alter the employment capacity of the firm, although its working force currently is being expanded. In the past year, Canada Cement Co. opened a new plant at Havelock, N.B., which employs about 100 men. A number of new food plants were built, for processing fish, poultry and margarine. Of these, two large fish plants, Booth Fisheries at Petit de Gras, N.S. and National Sea Products at Louisburg, N.S., will employ over 250 workers between them. A number of small woods products operations also have been established in the past year.

QUEBEC: The resource development program which is now being carried out in this province is so much in the news that the steady expansion of manufacturing industry is sometimes overlooked. In part, this growth in the secondary industries arises from the need for capital goods for resource development, but it is based also on strong consumer demand, the needs of defence production, and the demands of the export market.

All these various types of demand are illustrated in plant completions during 1951. Already the textile centre of Canada, the scope of this industry in Quebec was increased in the past year by the opening up of new clothing and primary textile firms that will provide over 1,500 people with work, over half the total of new manufacturing jobs created during 1951. Non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, paper products and food and beverages are other products that are being turned out in larger quantities in plants newly built.

Some of the larger plants and plant additions that came into production in 1951 are listed below as representative of the pattern of manufacturing expansion for the year:

Bruck Mills Ltd., Sherbrooke: Extension to mill scheduled for completion before the end of 1951 with a resultant increase of about 150 in the plant's labour force.

Dominion Burlington Mills Ltd., Sherbrooke: Rayon weaving plant expansion which will employ 400 workers at capacity.

Star Mouton Processors, Beloeil Station: A new firm established by European specialists who estimate their labour requirements at 100 people.

Canadian Aviation Electronics, Montreal: A new defence plant that already has hired 125 workers and will be hiring another 125.

Molson's Brewery Ltd., Montreal: This firm, which started its expansion program before present restrictions were enforced, reports:

"....the expansion of our production facilities....will involve the engagement of up to 250 more employees."

Aluminum Co. of Canada: Doubling production. Plant extensions in 1951 consist of hydro generating plant at Chute-au-Diable, a coke/calcining plant and rod mill at Arvida and a new pot line at Ile Maligne.

Canadian Marconi Ltd., Montreal: Plant addition mainly to handle defence orders, with employment from 125 to 150.

Canadian Westinghouse Ltd., Three Rivers: Electric lamp plant opened early in 1951 with a staff of 150.

These examples illustrate fairly well how new plant construction is geographically distributed. Many are in the Montreal area but other centres on the St. Lawrence, such as Three Rivers and Cap de la Madeleine, and such cities in the Eastern Townships as Drummondville and Sherbrooke, have attracted new factories. Relatively few have been built outside of this already industrialized area. The most important expansion beyond these areas has been in the pulp and paper industry, whose modernization and expansion program resulted in employment for 200 people.

The aircraft industry has taken on hundreds of new workers in the Montreal area but a large segment of the required plant was already available as Canadair Ltd. completed a plant extension in 1950 for jet aircraft production. Canadian Pratt and Whitney are constructing a new engine plant but this will not be completed until 1952. Employment at top production should be around the 3,000 mark.

ONTARIO: By far the most diverse and widespread industrial growth of any province during 1951 was in Ontario. Geographically, the south-west triangle corresponds to the St. Lawrence South Shore area in Quebec as the concentration point for plant building.

There was a marked change in the type of plant expansion going on in 1951, in comparison with other postwar years. The great growth of consumer goods industry slackened off during the year and iron and steel, electrical apparatus and chemicals have provided the filip to the economy of the area.

In terms of employment, about 90 per cent of the growth in the iron and steel industry in Canada in 1951 took place in Ontario. Capital expenditures in the primary sector of that industry were huge—\$50,000,000 at Stelco in Hamilton and a like amount at Algoma Steel in The Soo. These are long term programs, however, and had little effect on labour requirements in 1951. As well, the changes were in physical capacity, and will

have only slight reflection in future employment levels. The \$15,000,000 investment program carried out by Dominion Foundries and Steel Ltd. at Hamilton was completed in 1951, with 150 new employees at the start. This may be increased to 200 or 250.

In the secondary iron and steel industries, new plants coming into production this year, with expected employment additions in brackets, included: American Can Co., Chatham, Ont., (100); Barber Die Casting Co., Hamilton, (40-50); Crothers Engineering Ltd., Toronto, precision tools, jigs, dies (25-50); Arthur S. Leitch, power plant and pumping equipment, Toronto (100); Ridge Tool Ltd., St. Thomas (100).

New defence plants have been mainly for aircraft production. In addition to new buildings at assembly plants such as A. V. Roe in Toronto, whose employment in the fall of 1951 totalled 7,000, several supplier firms have increased capacity. Most of these will come into operation late in 1951 or early in 1952. Canadian Steel Improvements Ltd., producer of forged blades for jet engines, began hiring in October, and may take on up to 400 workers at full production. At Haley, it was planned to begin operations in the new Dominion Magnesium Foundry, to be operated by Light Alloys Ltd., late in 1951 with a staff of 200. Rotax (Canada) Ltd., and Cockshutt Plow at Renfrew, to produce fuel systems and combustion chambers respectively, were not slated to commence production until next year. Electronics expansion has been included with the summary of the electrical apparatus industry below.

The Sarnia area has been the centre of a rapid growth in the chemical industry as both Polymer Corporation and Dow Chemical finished new large projects. It is a characteristic of the chemical industry, however, that the ratio of capital investment to labour required is low and the combined demands of these two firms totalled about 130. In addition to these, about 400 new jobs opened up at 20 new plants and plant additions, including the Bakelite Co. at Belleville, Proctor and Gamble in Hamilton. Canadian Industries Ltd. has about eight new projects under way but none were completed in 1951. Four of these are in Ontario, including a huge nylon plant at Maitland, to employ 500-600 men.

As in Quebec, the productive capacity of the electrical apparatus industry has been considerably enlarged by new plant construction in the past year. Some of these were to produce consumer goods, such as the Frigidaire plant near Toronto (500 workers). An increasing number of new plants this year were for the production of electronics equipment or industrial electrical apparatus. Acme Electric built a plant at Toronto for the production of transformers; Canadian General Electric are carrying out a broad expansion program; Canadian Westinghouse have two new plants under construction, to employ an estimated 1,000 workers. Stark Electronics Ltd. have placed personnel requirements in their new Toronto plant at 75 to 100. In total, new electrical apparatus plants in Ontario provided some 1,200 job opportunities.

PRAIRIES: Industrial growth in the Prairie provinces was led by rapid expansion in the petroleum refining and chemical industries, largely in Alberta. The total number of new jobs reported for the region, about 1,100, represented an increase of more than 40 per cent over the 1950 rate.

The chemical industry is just becoming established in the West and labour requirements were larger for construction work than for manufacturing operations. Much of the development is in the petro-chemical field, an industry that has made giant strides in the United States in recent years and would seem to have a bright future in Alberta. The largest project of this type under way is the Canadian Chemical Co. Ltd. plant at Edmonton, which is being built by the Celanese Corp. of America. Slated for completion in 1953, this plant is expected to employ about 700 workers. In 1951, Shell Oil and Royalite Oil built new sulphur plants, with a total of 35 staff additions. In the future, Canadian Industries Ltd. are contemplating construction of a polythene plant, with a work force of 200, probably in Alberta.

Seven petroleum refining expansion projects were carried out in the Prairie region in 1951, involving very heavy capital commitments. New refineries coming into production, with labour requirements in brackets, were: British American Oil, Edmonton (165); Imperial Oil, Winnipeg (175); and McColl Frontenac, Edmonton (150). Expansion of existing refineries included The Saskatchewan Federated Co-operatives, Regina (20); Imperial Oil, Edmonton (30 workers to be hired in 1952); British American Oil, Moose Jaw (45); and Excelsior Refineries, Edmonton (4).

BRITISH COLUMBIA: The pace of industrial expansion and resource development on the West Coast is hardly indicated by data on the number of jobs created by plant completions. A total of about 1,000 new jobs has been reported, more than double last year's figure. However, a number of large-scale developments are under way which will result in demand for manufacturing labour in 1953 or later but whose current effect on employment is being felt principally in construction and supplier industries. Projects of this type include the huge Aluminum Co. of Canada development at Kitimat; the \$40,000,000 Elk Falls newsprint plant at Duncan Bay; and the expansion program of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd.

The Columbia Cellulose plant at Prince Rupert, an equally large development project, got into production this year. Initially, a staff of 350 was taken on for work in the mill with about 1,000 loggers in the woods. Further expansion is planned by this firm, with another 35 men to be taken on.

The plywood industry in British Columbia is expanding and it is expected that production and employment will be doubled. During 1951, Western Plywood Co. began producing plywood and veneer in their new plant at Quesnel with 80 workers. The British Columbia Forest Products plant

near Victoria planned to open up before the end of the year and to employ a staff of 225 at full production. Several other plywood plants are under construction and will open in 1952.

Capital expenditures in the pulp and paper industry formed a substantial segment of total investment in the province in 1951 but employment requirements were relatively low. One new plant came into operation, the Howe Sound Pulp Co. at Port Mellon, B.C. This project, which involved the rebuilding of an old pulp mill site into a new "forest waste" mill, required 190 workers in the plant on completion. Extensive modernization programs were carried out in other sections of the industry, with few alterations in the labour force.

Two large new fish processing plants were built in 1951. At Prince Rupert, the Canadian Fishing Co. completed a new factory, to take on 200 workers. British Columbia Packers Ltd. built a new herring processing plant scheduled for opening in November, 1951. This is a seasonal operation but will provide work for 30 or 40 employees who would otherwise be laid off.

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The main outlines of the pattern that plant expansion in 1952 will follow have been roughly indicated by work planned or in the process of construction in 1951. Three features stand out:

- 1) The declining importance of plant construction in the consumer goods industry, both relatively and absolutely.
- 2) A defence plant-building program nearing its final stages.
- 3) Increased investment in extension of capacity for the production of "strategic" materials, chemicals, oil and base metals.

What effect will this have on employment in 1952? The drop-off in building in such consumer industries as textiles, automobiles and household appliances is important because it is in plants of this type that the manufacturing employment provided is highest in relation to capital invested. In this sector of the economy, the decision to build following the Korean War was strongly influenced, in many cases, by the expectation of rising costs, material shortages and the desire to take advantage of strong market conditions. Thus, a plant expansion program which might otherwise have been spread over several years was telescoped into little more than a year and a half. The volume of new construction planned or underway in such industries at the end of 1951 has fallen off sharply from year-earlier levels, and unless some new stimulus arises it appears likely that this downward trend will continue throughout 1952.

On the other hand, expenditures in the latter part of 1951 were heavy among firms producing "critical" materials. In general, these industries require large amounts of capital for new plant construction but the subsequent employment requirements are low. For example, the Canadian Chemical Co. plant at Edmonton may cost up to \$50,000,000 but the manufacturing staff required to operate it is not expected to exceed 700 in number. A similar scale of investment in a consumer goods industry would produce thousands of new jobs. In regard to this type of construction, the Engineering and Contract Record reports:

"The changing scale in the Canadian economy, the increasing weight in the construction picture of the large project, is illustrated by the fact that in September the "big jobs" (a million dollars or over) accounted for \$100,000,000 of the \$185,000,000 (value of contracts awarded in the month)....Part of this is explained by residential and commercial work which has been curtailed. The rest of the answer is found in oil, aluminum and base metals being developed by mass production enterprises."

The predominance of large projects in the carryover of industrial construction in 1952 will result in fewer job openings in relation to the value of investment. However, most of the defence plants being built under the program as presently constituted should be completed by the first half of 1952. These will create several thousand job openings and take up much of the slack left by the shift from consumer to producer goods industrial expansion. Other than this, an industrial expansion program which is high in dollar value of investment but relatively low in the employment which it creates can be looked for in 1952.

NON-SEASONAL LAY-OFFS IN MANUFACTURING SEPTEMBER, 1951

Four sectors of the economy were responsible for the majority of lay-offs which took place in September. Consumer durable producers continued to have staff reductions, although these were down about 40 per cent from July and August. In British Columbia, logging operations were just re-opening at the end of September after a three-month closure. Loss of time was still widespread in the textile industry and took the form of both short-time work and temporary lay-offs. Shortage of steel hindered production generally and resulted in more lay-offs than has been the case for several months.

In spite of such diverse lay-offs, manufacturing employment is maintaining a level above that of the same period in 1950. Latest data show that the index of manufacturing employment at August 1, was 193.9 (1939-100) as against 179.6 one year earlier.

Automobiles and electrical apparatus: Lay-offs in the automobile industry were fewer in September but widespread unemployment still existed among those laid off earlier in the summer. There were no indefinite lay-offs among the "Big Three" in September but Reo Motors, Fruehauf Trailers and four supplier plants accounted for a total of 456 such separations making a total of approximately 5,000 to date. Workers in the Ford plant in Windsor were on a four-day week until October 1 when the five-day was re-instituted. Further lay-offs in the industry which occurred in October will be summarised in the next issue of the Canadian Labour Market.

Firms producing stoves, washing machines, refrigerators and other household appliances laid off an additional 800 workers in September. Canadian Westinghouse, Hamilton released 118 workers; Frigidaire Products, Leaside, 170; Kelvinator of Canada, London, 118; John Inglis Co., Toronto, 130; Brantford Washing Machine Co., Brantford, 60; and Beach Foundry, Ottawa, 50.

Steel shortages: During September, there were two large lay-offs and several small ones, reportedly due to lack of steel. The Massey Harris Co. of Toronto let go 300 men and transferred another 300 to a different department for this reason. The Canadian Car and Foundry Co. at Ville St. Pierre separated 350 men for an indefinite period. Page Hersey Tubes Ltd. at Welland, Ont. has been affected by a steel shortage for several months with sporadic small lay-offs and short-time resulting.

British Columbia logging: The complete closure of British Columbia forest areas which was in effect during July and August was slightly eased in the month of September but general re-opening did not take place until the end of the month. By that time, most companies had recruited full staffs in the Duncan, Port Alberni, Courtenay, and New Westminster

areas. In the Nanaimo district, logging operations were still closed down at the end of September. It was estimated that 15,000 loggers were off work at the peak of forest closure.

Textiles: The textile industry was still in a slump in September but defence contracts cushioned the effect on employment. The annual peak in employment reached at April 1 of this year was higher than in 1950 (an index of 161.3, 1939-100, compared to 149.7) but the extent of the subsequent seasonal decline this year has been larger. As well, short-time work, which has been widespread in the past few months, is not reflected in the indexes of employment for the industry. Further, heavy staff reductions in woollen and cotton goods plants have been offset by increases in the synthetic fibre and hosiery sectors.

Kitchener, Ontario—a textile, leather and furniture manufacturing centre—provides a good example of short-time employment conditions in these industries. At September 30, 1951, the local employment office in that city had 1,829 workers on short-time claim, whereas last year at the same date the total was 261. Similar situations existed in other textile areas such as the Ottawa Valley, Cornwall, Sherbrooke and around Quebec City.

Reported Non-Seasonal Lay-offs in Manufacturing
by Industry, September, 1951.

Industry	Reported Lay-offs (1) During September, 1951		Employment at July 1 1951 (2)	
	Number of Plants	Number of Workers	Number	Change from Last Year %
Iron and steel products...	18	1,073	179,900	+ 14.4
Transportation equipment..	9	809	131,000	+ 20.2
Clothing.....	1	60	96,500	+ 4.4
Wood products.....	4	146	92,100	+ 4.0
Paper products.....	2	32	79,300	+ 9.0
Electrical apparatus.....	10	675	66,700	+ 14.3
Non-ferrous metal products	4	179	51,800	+ 16.0
Chemical products.....	1	25	50,200	+ 8.0
Rubber products.....	2	125	21,700	+ 10.0
Miscellaneous products....	1	15	19,700	+ 1.3
Other (3).....	-	-	324,400	-
Total.....	52	3,139	1,113,300	+ 8.5

- (1) As reported by National Employment Service offices.
- (2) Source: Employment and payrolls Branch, D. B. S.
- (3) Employment in the eight industries in which no non-seasonal lay-offs were reported in September, 1951.

REGIONAL LABOUR MARKET

Applications on File with N.E.S. at October 1

REGION	NUMBER	% WAGE & SALARY WORKERS	% LABOUR FORCE	CHANGE FROM	
				SEPT. 1, 1951	OCT. 1, 1950
Newfoundland	1,800	2.7	1.5	- 500	- 3,700
Maritimes	12,900	4.1	2.9	+1,100	- 3,600
Quebec	34,900	3.4	2.4	+ 400	- 7,800
Ontario	44,200	3.2	2.8	+5,400	+10,300
Prairie	13,500	2.3	1.3	-	- 3,100
Pacific	23,700	6.6	5.5	-2,500	+ 5,800
CANADA	131,000	3.5	2.5	+3,900	- 2,100

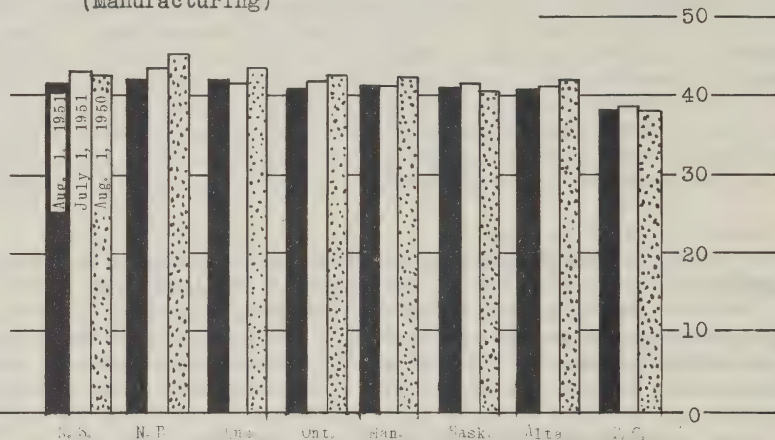
ATLANTIC Although the seasonal transfer of workers into logging was under way in the Atlantic region by the end of September, demand for bush workers was still the feature of the regional labour market at October 1. As a result of the present market and market prospects for wood pulp and newsprint, cutting quotas are substantially larger and pulp cutters' earnings have been raised by higher piece-work rates. Against this attraction, lumbering operators already have experienced difficulty obtaining cutters, and this difficulty is likely to become greater in the immediate future as farm and construction workers move to take advantage of the more remunerative pulp cutting employment.

Smaller apple and potato crops in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P.E.I. and Maine, required fewer harvest hands this year. As a result, more workers are likely to seek woods employment soon, since income will have to be augmented from other sources than agriculture. This points, with expectations of a stronger market for mine timber, to more extensive pit prop cutting this fall and winter, and perhaps to somewhat larger numbers of farm workers entering pulp and lumber logging camps. However, sustained peak-level construction activity through September, and the likelihood that this may continue for several months with relatively little slackening, suggests that the number of workers going into the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick woods from that industry may not be large, at least until well on in the winter.

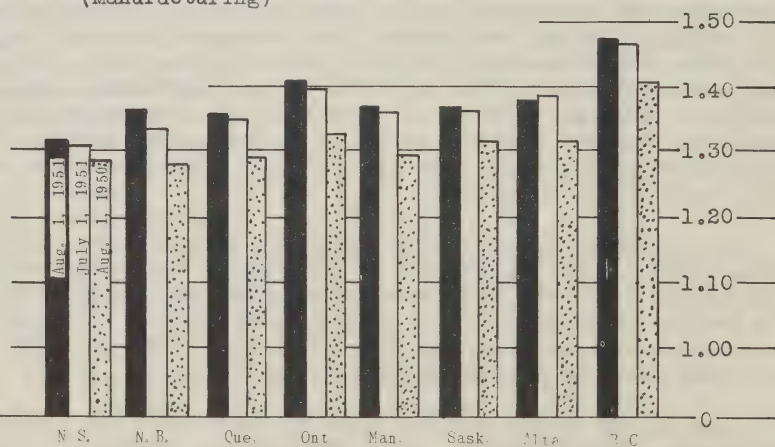
In Newfoundland, increasing numbers of workers were finding employment in logging camps as the peak of the logging season approached. The traditionally high rate of turnover among woods workers is continuing to give a much wider distribution of pulp cutting earnings than would be the case with a stable woods labour force; but the average level of employment in the woods is rising rapidly as well.

Fishing and fish processing activity throughout the region was generally stable, though spotty. Good landings kept processing plants

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
(Manufacturing)



AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
(Manufacturing)



busy along the New Brunswick east coast, in the Lunenburg and New Glasgow areas, and along the north-east, east and south shores of Newfoundland; but there were poor catches and little activity along the New Brunswick Fundy shore and around Halifax, Liverpool and Cape Breton. All operating mines in the region maintained full-scale activity, although about 100 of the miners released by the closing in June of a large mine near New Glasgow remained idle.

In manufacturing, the picture so common in the central provinces became noticeable in the Maritimes, with defence and basic industries fully active and expanding—e.g. shipyards, aircraft, electronics, primary iron and steel—and consumer goods industries relatively less active and relying for work on defence contracts. These were awarded recently to footwear and clothing firms in the region, but some primary textile workers were on indefinite short time and high inventories brought about small production cutbacks in some steel fabricating plants. New orders for railway boxcars and industrial machinery will sustain steel plant employment in the New Glasgow area.

QUEBEC

The overall labour market picture in Quebec during September was virtually unchanged from that of the previous month. The demand for bush workers continued to dominate the employment situation, and shortages of loggers are likely to persist through the winter. With apparently unlimited markets for wood pulp and newsprint, woods operators are anxious to cut as much as possible. The closing of small sawmills and the seasonal slackening in agriculture, fishing and construction, with consequent transfers of workers into woods employment, are not expected to meet all woods labour requirements.

In agriculture, on the other hand, the labour shortage had disappeared by the end of September, as crops did not meet earlier expectations. As predicted, organized movements of farm help between areas of the region and from Quebec to Maine, Ontario and the Prairies, were smaller than in previous years. This was due to the generally more favourable employment conditions in other Quebec industries, to the local crop conditions already mentioned, and to lower harvest manpower needs and increased local supply in the Maine potato fields. Only about one-third of last year's number of sugar beet harvesters will be required in the St. Hilaire area, and the 200 needed will not be difficult to find.

Mining and prospecting remained at peak levels of activity in most parts of the region during September. Skilled underground miners for metal mining in western Quebec and non-metallic mining in the Eastern Townships continue to appear on the shortages list.

The award of additional aircraft contracts in the Montreal area and continuing revival of activity in secondary textile plants of the region shared the feature spot in the Quebec manufacturing picture with continuing slackness in many consumer goods industries, shortages of key skills and of materials. While only the scarce key skills are being sought at present, new orders will mean some 3,000 more jobs in aircraft production during the next year. Defence contracts and the usual seasonal upswing have revitalized the clothing industry, which is rapidly depleting the supply of experienced sewing machine operators. Despite this improvement, however, reduced work forces and a very general curtailment of the work week still obtain throughout the primary textile industry; and it is not likely that the pick-up in secondary textiles will be reflected in the primary sector of the industry for some time yet. Footwear and furniture producers generally continued to operate at below-capacity levels, although defence contracts have helped some in the former industry and there were scattered signs of increasing activity in the latter.

Following the negotiations of a new collective agreement containing a reduction in the length of the work week, 150 additional aluminum workers were hired at Arvida during the month. The industry, except for a strike of nearly 1,000 workers at Shawinigan Falls, is at near-capacity levels, as are newsprint, chemicals and heavy iron and steel manufacturing. Meat packing experienced an unseasonal drop in activity and employment, said to result from reduced consumer demand in the face of high and rising prices.

Although residential construction continued to fall off, relative to 1950 levels, there has been no consequent manpower surplus in the region. Record levels of activity and employment in other phases of construction—industrial, resource development, institutional and defence—have more than offset the residential slump. As some projects neared completion there were signs of an easing in the construction labour market. Some skills, and certain building materials, remain scarce.

The end of the tourist season brought increasing numbers of service workers, especially women, into the labour market—largely in urban centres. Jobs prospects for many of these workers are not bright, since most of them appear to prefer factory work but possess no particular skills. Wholesale and retail trade continued to reflect the drop in demand for consumer durables.

ONTARIO

While heavy awards of defence contracts have been made recently to textile and clothing firms, their employment effects in Ontario plants so far have not been significant. Extensive short time conditions persist throughout the industry, and many textile workers remain on indefinite lay-off. Likewise in electrical apparatus manufacturing, the receipt of defence orders has made little impression on the reduced overall employment level. In fact,

some plants experienced further cutbacks during September. New export business, together with defence orders, has occasioned a return to a full work week and the recall to work of some 900 auto workers in Windsor, a relatively small proportion of those laid off in recent months; in other consumer goods industries—household appliances, furniture, leather products—reduced production schedules remain in force and few significant improvements are in prospect for the time being.

In iron and steel industries—primary iron and steel, railway rolling stock and shipyards, machinery and machine tools—and in some non-ferrous metals industries, further expansion of employment and output is still impeded by shortages of key skills and of materials. Relief for the unemployment created by consumer goods industries lay-offs and short-time is not likely to come from these industries, to any great extent; but the impending expansion of aircraft and parts production in the Toronto, Fort Erie, Chatham and Windsor areas probably will absorb several thousand workers in the course of the next few months.

Construction activity throughout the region remained at or near peak levels through September. Shortages of some building materials were fairly general, while shortages of construction skills persisted in several localities. As in other eastern regions, factors such as low wages, poor accommodation and an unwillingness to leave the home area have obstructed moves to meet these skill shortages by bringing in workers from areas where the skills are available.

The Prairie harvest movement of workers from Ontario exceeded, in numbers participating, that of last year—and there are indications that independent migration, apart from the organized movements, has been heavy. By the end of the month, however, the movement westward had subsided, and harvesting of the Ontario grain, tobacco and canning crops was virtually completed; but a variety of root, field and fruit crops remained to be taken in. Until this activity is wound up, and construction begins to taper off, it is unlikely that the existing shortage of bush workers will be greatly eased, except insofar as immigrants are brought into woods work. With the exception of gold mining, for which experienced miners are continually scarce, the employment situation in Ontario mining presented a fairly balanced and stable picture. The decision to allow Canadian gold to enter the open market apparently had no employment effects during September.

PRAIRIE

During September, the harvest dominated the labour scene in the Prairies. This year, the weather has played a particularly important role because the grain crop is unusually late, and the arrival of winter weather before the crop is harvested could well reverse the present favourable employment prospects. The general level employment and unemployment in the winter months depends very largely on the size of farm cash income.

Two warm, dry periods during the month helped to ripen the grain but in the last week frost occurred every night and two to five inches of snow fell in Alberta and northern Saskatchewan. In general, the crop was sufficiently far advanced to withstand the frost, but some deterioration in quality may be expected from the continued wet weather.

When it became apparent that the crop would have to be harvested quickly, if at all, 2,000 servicemen were given harvest leave, in addition to some 2,000 regular harvest workers that were transferred from Ontario and Quebec through the National Employment Service. Reports at the middle of October indicate that the proportion of the crop harvested was about 80 per cent in Manitoba, 60 per cent in Saskatchewan and 50 per cent in Alberta.

The adverse weather caused an uneven demand for harvest labour. Although many workers were absorbed in railway maintenance and construction, there was a considerable amount of short-time unemployment that was not reflected in N.E.S. statistics. At the end of the month, the number of job applications was unchanged from the month-earlier total, at 13,500.

Of the several factors bearing on employment in the coming months, some are as favourable as they were last year and others more so. Those in the first category are the continued high level of oil exploration activity and the strong demand for bush workers in the Lakehead area. Those that might be included in the second category are the expected level of farm income, the construction program and defence contracts.

Provided that the weather allows the harvest of a substantial portion of the grain crop, the cash income of farmers will likely reach a record total this year. Chiefly as a result of greater wheat participation payments, farm cash income in the Prairie provinces for the first six months rose to \$570,300,000, an 80 per cent increase over that of the same period last year. More participation payments, amounting to over \$100,000,000 will be distributed before the end of the year. When added to the income from the marketing of the current production this will likely bring the total well over the record levels of 1948 and 1949. The greater spending power will bolster the general level of activity and reduce the number of farm workers seeking to supplement their incomes through other employment this winter.

The level of construction, supported by the need for new facilities for the Armed Forces, will be another source of greater employment this winter. The value of defence construction rose to \$50,000,000 in August, 60 per cent of which represents work remaining to be done. Total construction contracts in the region for the first eight months amounted to \$249,000,000, a 55 per cent increase over last year. It is

notable, however, that the number of structures has decreased from 9,450 to 6,950, chiefly as a result of the drop in residential housing. This latter factor is likely to cause a continuation of the surpluses of certain types of construction skills that now exist in urban centres.

The third factor affecting future employment, and one that was not present at this time last year, is defence manufacturing contracts. The greatest employment expansion that has taken place is in the Lake-head area, where large contracts for the manufacture of aircraft, prefabricated houses and ships have been placed. In Fort William, employment at Canadian Car and Foundry has doubled in the past six months and a further expansion is expected. Re-tooling for aircraft manufacture is continuing at Port Arthur, and other substantial contracts for aircraft repair and maintenance have been placed in Winnipeg and Edmonton.

PACIFIC Employment conditions in the Pacific region improved during September as the lessening of fire hazard in the forest allowed a partial resumption of logging. The enforced closure of the forest logging areas remained in effect during the first half of September. In the second quarter of the month logging areas were reopened but were closed again within a week. At the end of the month the ban was lifted completely and by the end of the first week in October all camps were in full swing.

The full effects of the drought are somewhat uncertain. There has been a considerable loss in agricultural income and many dairy farmers have been forced to reduce their herds for lack of feed. Some secondary unemployment effects have been apparent in trade and industry.

Sawmilling employment was increasing slowly as the supply of logs began to flow again but the short work week was still extensive. It was expected that mills on Vancouver Island, which are close to their source of supply, would attain full scale operation shortly after the forests reopened, but little improvement in Vancouver mills was expected for at least a month after resumption of logging. Employment in the forest industry as a whole in the coming months depends entirely upon the severity of the winter.

Although the resumption of logging operations was the chief factor in the improved employment conditions, other industries also contributed. The fishing industry was in the midst of completing a successful year. The re-opening of the forest areas allowed construction work on several large projects to continue while base metal developments and Alcan continued to absorb increasing numbers of workers. Shipbuilding employment was steadily expanding and workers from many parts of the region moved to the Okanagan Valley to harvest the apple crop.

The demand for labour is reflected in the number of job applications on file with the N.E.S. While totals in other regions were stationary or rising, the total in the Pacific region dropped from 26,200 at the beginning of the month to 23,600 at September 27. A further decline of 21,500 was recorded at October 11. This number, however, is still 2,600 greater than last year's comparable total.

Employment in shipbuilding, machine shops and foundries continued to increase though at a somewhat lower rate than was expected earlier this year. Changes in design and frequent delays in the delivery of material supplies have limited the rate of progress on the construction of naval vessels. Marine engines, copper pipe, steel pipe and shipbuilding are chief items with which there has been difficulty in securing firm delivery dates. However, work resulting from the large volume of industrial expansion has caused a steady demand for labour. There has been little difficulty in attracting the right type of worker so far because the wage rate in the industry is high, and many of the men employed during the war are still in the area. It is expected, however, that a shortage of electricians will develop in 1952 when naval shipbuilding will be in full swing.

LOCAL LABOUR MARKET CONDITIONS

OCTOBER 1, 1951

Number of Areas

LABOUR MARKET GROUPS ¹	CANADA	ATLANTIC	QUEBEC	ONTARIO	PRAIRES	PACIFIC
1. Substantial Labour Surplus	3	-	-	-	-	3
2. Moderate Labour Surplus	2	-	1	-	-	1
3. Slight Labour Surplus	20	4	8	7	-	5
4. Balanced Labour Market	131	23	31	45	23	9
5. Marked Labour Shortages	18	-	3	11	6	-

¹For definition of groupings, see key to map on following pages.

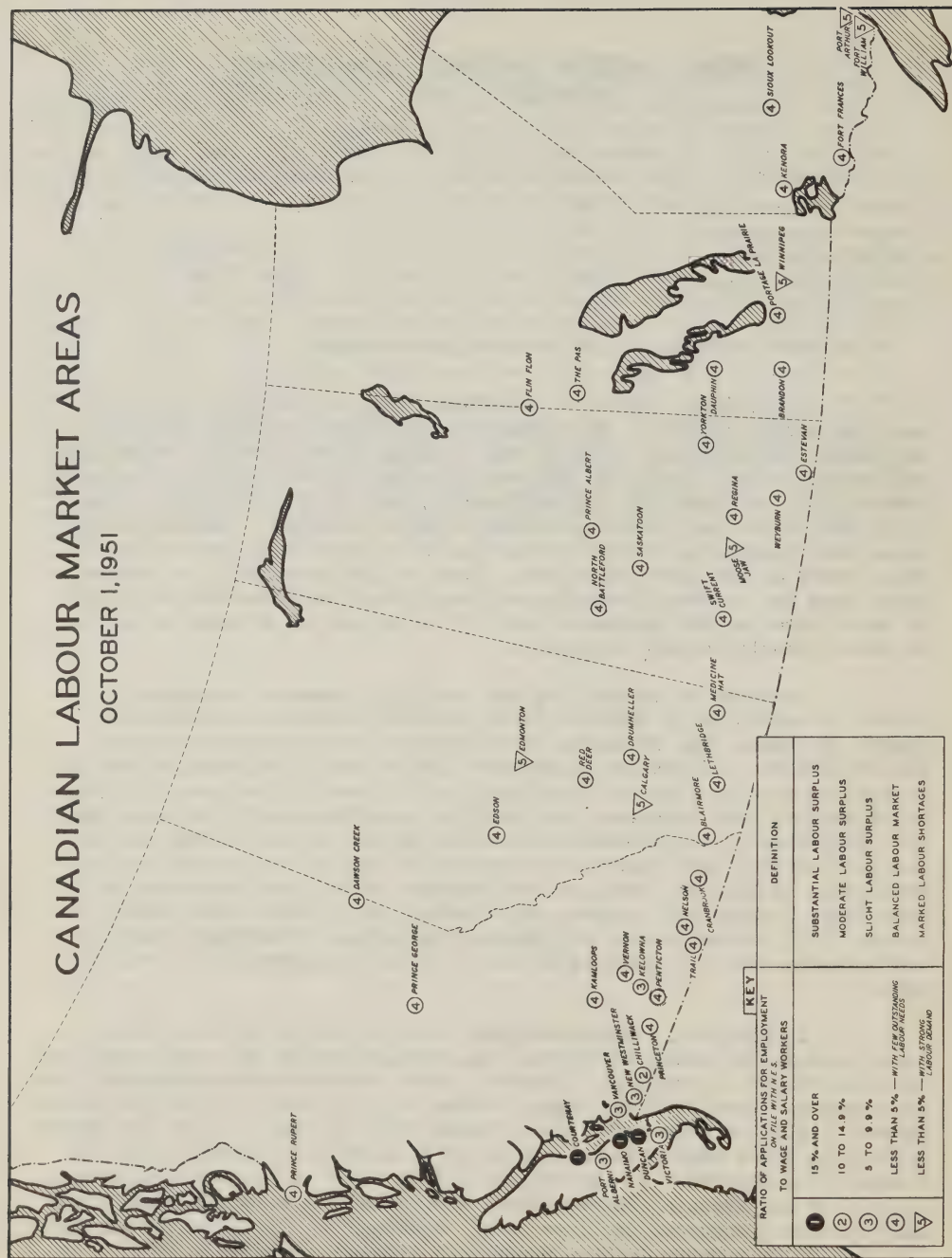
In general, the state of balance that was reflected in the Canadian labour market at the beginning of September continued through the month. Construction activity was running at peak levels, harvesting was drawing on all available manpower reserves, forestry camps were being opened up or enlarged for the busy season, most mining operations were fully active and many were undergoing further expansion. Manufacturing industries engaged in defence production or related activity remained very active or continued to expand. Some of the consumer goods industries that had reduced production and employment were reviving slightly or were preparing for increased activity as awards of defence contracts to these industries were stepped up.

Problems of suitability and mobility, however, continued to impede the solution of the concurrent shortage - surplus paradox in a number of areas. For instance, the surplus of auto workers in south-western Ontario has been of relatively little use in relieving shortages of skilled construction and metal workers in areas of the same district, or of miners, mine labourers and unskilled metalworkers in northern Ontario. Surpluses of longshoremen at eastern ports, and of skilled and unskilled construction workers at a variety of points across the country, were doing little (at least, as yet) to ease co-existing shortages of farm help, loggers and bushmen, and miners. As a result, the overall picture still contains not only regions and areas of shortage, surplus and balance, but also opposing trends in local employment and unemployment.

By October 1, there had been no major change in employment conditions in the Atlantic region. All local areas in the region retained their September 1 groupings. However, there were unmistakable signs that the seasonal transition had begun. Where, at September 1, only five areas showed slight increases over the previous month in the ratio of job applications to total wage-earners, currently 18 localities showed slight increases over September 1. There were increases in all Nova Scotia areas, in half of the areas in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick; but there were further pronounced declines in all Newfoundland local areas. The increases in job seekers in the region were confined largely to females in

CANADIAN LABOUR MARKET AREAS

OCTOBER 1, 1951



OCTOBER 1, 1951

KEY

KEY	RATIO OF APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT TO WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	DEFINITION
1	15 % AND OVER	SUBSTANTIAL LABOUR SURPLUS
2	10 TO 14.9 %	MODERATE LABOUR SURPLUS
3	5 TO 9.9 %	SLIGHT LABOUR SURPLUS
4	LESS THAN 5 % — WITH FEW OUTSTANDING LABOUR NEEDS	BALANCED LABOUR MARKET
5	LESS THAN 5 % — WITH STRONG LABOUR DEMAND	MARKED LABOUR SHORTAGES

Map of Canada showing the ratio of applications for employment to wage and salary workers by region. The map is divided into numerous regions, each labeled with a number (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and a percentage range. The regions are: 1 (15% and over), 2 (10 to 14.9%), 3 (5 to 9.9%), 4 (less than 5% - with few outstanding labour needs), and 5 (less than 5% - with strong labour demand). The map shows that regions 1 and 2 are concentrated in the central and western parts of Canada, while regions 3, 4, and 5 are more prevalent in the eastern and southern parts of the country.

RATIO OF APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT ON FILE WITH N.E.S.		TO WAGES AND SALARY WORKERS	DEFINITION
①	15 % AND OVER		SUBSTANTIAL LABOUR SURPLUS
②	10 TO 14.9 %		MODERATE LABOUR SURPLUS
③	5 TO 9.9 %		SLIGHT LABOUR SURPLUS
④	LESS THAN 5 %	—WITH FEW OUTSTANDING LABOUR NEEDS	BALANCED LABOUR MARKET
⑤	LESS THAN 5 %	—WITH STRONG LABOUR DEMAND	MARKED LABOUR SHORTAGES

clerical, sales and service occupations, especially the last due to the end of the tourist season and the closing of hotels and resorts, and also in food processing and textiles.

Throughout Quebec, there was relatively little change during September. Asbestos and Chandler moved into group four as fewer persons sought work in construction, agriculture and logging. La Tuque and Levis, on the other hand, experienced slightly increasing manpower surpluses in the service, farming and construction fields, and rose into group three. The shortage of metalworking skills, in particular, is responsible for Hull's classification as a group five area for the first time this month.

The continued reduction of employment in consumer goods manufacturing in southern Ontario centres resulted in further slight increases in manpower surpluses during September. Among those localities that have been moved into less favourable groups since the production cutbacks started have been Windsor, Wallaceburg, Sarnia and London. By October 1, less favourable conditions also were apparent in Brantford, which moved into group three from four, with growing surpluses of clerical, sales, service, construction and unskilled metal workers. Increased availability of female workers in clerical, sales, service, food processing, textile and unskilled electrical occupations was responsible for changes from group four to three in Collingwood and Renfrew.

In the Prairie region, while there were slightly fewer acute manpower shortages, the local labour market situation remained generally tight. There were no localities in surplus groups one, two or three. Expanding defence manufacturing in Port Arthur and Fort William, very strong demand for loggers throughout the Lakehead district, the usual seasonal harvesting requirements together with heavy defence and resource development construction needs in the Prairie provinces, all combined to maintain this situation.

Although logging was swinging back into action at a rapid rate in the Pacific region, improvements in the local labour market picture had not become particularly obvious from October 1 information. With the exception of Kelowna, where September saw marked reductions in the number of persons seeking work in agriculture, construction, transportation occupations and food processing, there was not sufficient change in local conditions to alter the September 1 groupings of areas in the region. Heavy surpluses of woods and construction workers persisted in Vancouver Island and mainland coastal areas.

LOCAL SHORTAGES AND SURPLUSES

OCTOBER 1, 1951

In many localities across Canada, shortages and surpluses of specific occupations have persisted side by side throughout the past summer. In others, there have been either shortages or surpluses of particular skills. The following analysis and tables are intended to locate current shortages and surpluses, to indicate their general causes and to assess the impact on them of current labour market developments.

The Canadian labour market again reflected a balanced state at the beginning of October, and that balance was apparent in conditions in most local areas, with certain notable exceptions. Local occupational shortages became less numerous between September 1 and October 1--there were fewer scarce skills and fewer localities showing shortages--and many of the shortages were less acute than formerly. At the same time, though, there were only a few increases in the number of surplus occupations and localities in which surpluses arose. Thus it would appear that a roughly balanced, though slightly more relaxed, local labour market was still more general at Oct. 1 than at any previous date this year.

In the Atlantic region, where the only noteworthy surpluses were of carpenters, unskilled construction, transportation equipment and mine workers, and longshoremen, both the extent and severity of local shortages had eased by October 1. Demand for bush workers remained particularly strong in Corner Brook, Halifax, and northern New Brunswick, while harvest help was needed in Prince Edward Island--the latter especially only a temporary shortage. Minto continued to seek experienced hand-pick coal miners, and the establishment of a training program for miners was under active consideration. For every job vacancy recorded by the National Employment Service in the region, there were still three job seekers at October 1.

In Quebec, where job registrations and job vacancies stood in the relationship of five to three as against two to one at Sept. 1, surpluses of textile workers rose slightly in Montreal and the Eastern Townships, although the secondary phase of the textile industry was rapidly absorbing experienced machine operators, mostly female. Shortages of metalworking skills persisted in Montreal and Sorel, and seem likely to remain a problem. Surpluses of construction workers began to increase seasonally in Montreal, Quebec and other centres, but there was little sign of any significant easing of the shortage of loggers and bushmen,

which is, and will continue to be, most acute in the St. Maurice valley, Quebec City, the Saguenay—Lake St. John district and the Gaspé district.

There were, at October 1, about five job registrations for each two recorded vacancies in the Ontario region—a slightly less favourable relationship than the two to one ratio that obtained a month earlier. Shortages of farm help in many smaller centres had virtually disappeared, but the demand for woods workers became even stronger as the busy season for logging got under way. Shortages of metalworking and construction skills eased considerably in many central and southern Ontario localities, while surpluses in these lines became more noticeable in some centres. These changes resulted from the reduced production schedules in effect in consumer durables manufacturing, together with the end of harvesting in some areas and the completion of some construction work. Factory workers who had found temporary employment in agriculture and construction are coming back onto the labour market in search of winter employment in their own occupations.

As at September 1, so at October 1 the Prairie region showed the most favourable labour market picture of any of the regions. Spurred by the strong demand for harvest help, for loggers for the Lakehead district, for miners and construction labour, the manpower situation tightened even further during the month. This is reflected in the changed relationship between recorded job vacancies and job registrations in National Employment Service files, which stood at three to two at October 1 as against rough equality at September 1. For male workers, there were more than two vacancies for each job application at October 1, a further rise from the two-to-one ratio of a month earlier.

With the resumption of logging and sawmilling in the Pacific region, surplus conditions in forestry, woodworking and construction occupations are easing. At October 1, though, N.E.S. data still showed about six job applications to each recorded vacancy—eight to one for men—as against 10 to one the month before. The only noteworthy local occupational shortages in the region were of miners, mine labourers and unskilled lumber workers, and the impending suspension of work on such construction projects as the Alcan development may eliminate some of these. There were, on the other hand, more local surpluses here than in any other region, especially of loggers, woodworking and construction skills and woods, mill and construction labourers. The gradual upswing of shipbuilding activity during the winter, if permitted by material supplies, may bring on shortages of some skills—electricians, perhaps some metalworkers, and some technical specialists.

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES — MALE

October 1, 1951

<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>
<u>Engineers</u>					
Toronto.....	129	47			
<u>Draftsmen</u>					
Toronto.....	74	50	Fort William..	30	-
<u>Sales Personnel</u>					
Halifax.....	112	40	Hamilton.....	110	59
<u>Farm Hands</u>					
Charlottetown.	48	3	Prince Albert.	75	6
Summerside....	311	-	Regina.....	53	2
Woodstock,N.B.	105	-	Saskatoon....	138	18
Ottawa.....	187	1	Swift Current.	69	9
Toronto.....	73	24	Yorkton.....	158	3
Brandon.....	92	5	Edmonton.....	76	5
Moose Jaw.....	110	20	Lethbridge....	95	20
North Battleford	58	-			

Loggers & Bushmen

Corner Brook..	291	31	St. Georges		
Halifax.....	328	10	de Beauce....	353	-
Campbellton...	256	8	St.Joseph d'Alma	98	4
Edmundston....	381	-	Shawinigan Falls	586	-
Fredericton...	73	5	Sherbrooke....	66	6
Chandler (1)...	674	23	Val d'Or.....	387	5
Chicoutimi....	914	1	Arnprior.....	600	1
Dolbeau (2)...	900	-	Kapuskasing... 1,304		11
Joliette.....	561	-	North Bay.....	163	4
La Tuque.....1,675		4	Pembroke.....	906	5
Matane.....	558	2	Sault Ste.Marie	360	-
Mont Laurier..	303	2	Sudbury.....	172	16
Montmagny.....	95	3	Timmins.....	175	-
Port Alfred....	154	6	Fort William..	467	5
Quebec.....	920	-	Kenora.....	111	-
Rimouski.....	170	3	Port Arthur... 5,864		4
Rouyn.....	643	1	Winnipeg.....	278	26

(1) Includes Gaspé and New Richmond

(2) Includes Roberval.

Local Occupational Shortages—Male (Cont'd)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>
<u>Machinists, Toolmakers & Die Setters</u>					
New Glasgow....	37	3	Kitchener.....	13	1
Hull.....	11	-	Orillia.....	7	1
Montreal.....	333	77	Toronto.....	81	66
Sorel.....	181	1	Welland.....	10	-
Galt.....	16	1	Weston.....	12	3
<u>Machine Shop Workers</u>					
Sherbrooke.....	30	2	Sorel.....	294	4
Hull.....	10	1	Galt.....	44	3
<u>Sheet Metal Workers</u>					
Montreal.....	157	25	Barrie.....	5	-
<u>Foundry Workers</u>					
Orillia.....	7	1			
<u>Welder & Flame Cutters</u>					
Sorel.....	27	2	Kingston.....	11	1
Hamilton.....	142	36	Orillia.....	7	-
<u>Miners</u>					
Minto.....	109	73	Blairmore.....	93	3
Asbestos.....	27	1	Yellowknife.....	44	-
Rouyn.....	42	12	Whitehorse.....	46	-
Timmins.....	150	3			
<u>Bricklayers & Tile Setters</u>					
Quebec.....	38	7	Sarnia.....	29	1
<u>Carpenters</u>					
Goderich.....	117	-	The Pas.....	321	-
North Bay.....	63	3	Moose Jaw.....	92	8
<u>Plumbers & Steamfitters</u>					
Barrie.....	18	-			
<u>Routemen</u>					
Montreal.....	224	30	Ottawa.....	56	5
<u>Blasters, Powdermen & Drillers</u>					
St. Joseph d'Alma	33	1	Timmins.....	35	3

Local Occupational Shortages—Male (Cont'd)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>
<u>Auto Mechanics & Repairmen</u>					
Winnipeg.....	86	26			
UNSKILLED JOBS IN					
<u>Lumber & Lumber Products</u>					
Joliette.....	245	3	Prince George.	100	7
Kamloops.....	68	12			
<u>Metalworking</u>					
Sudbury.....	352	2			
<u>Transportation Equipment Manufacturing</u>					
Fort William...	193	3			
<u>Mining</u>					
Sudbury.....	384	1	Yellowknife...	49	-
Timmins.....	62	1	Whitehorse....	56	1
Blairmore.....	176	1			
<u>Construction</u>					
Saint John.....	158	7	Dauphin.....	83	4
St. Joseph d'Alma	191	51	Winnipeg.....	636	101
Valleyfield....	73	24	Moose Jaw....	179	17
Barrie.....	52	8	Regina.....	80	14
North Bay.....	77	12	Calgary.....	191	6
Ottawa.....	270	5	Edmonton.....	278	40
Sault Ste. Marie	99	2	Lethbridge....	52	0
<u>Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities</u>					
Toronto.....	87	23	Port Arthur...	98	-

.....

In determining the occupations and areas to be included in the foregoing table, National Employment Service data on job vacancies notified by employers, and applications filed by job seekers, first were examined. Where vacancies exceeded applications by fifty or more in any one occupational group, the occupation and area or areas affected were included in a preliminary listing. These data, however, tend to give a better picture of the supply side of the labour market than of the demand side, for most job seekers find it to their advantage to use

the facilities of the Employment Service when out of work because of the availability of unemployment insurance. There is not the same incentive for employers to list their job vacancies. Reference, therefore, is necessary to a variety of qualitative material, including reports of interviews with industrial executives by Department of Labour representatives and statements submitted regularly by local Employment Office managers. This results in refinements to the preliminary list, in the process of which some occupations and areas may be deleted and others, for which the early statistical evidence was less conclusive, may be added.

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SURPLUSES—MALE

October 1, 1951

SKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED OCCUPATIONS

<u>Area</u>	<u>Appli- cations Listed</u>	<u>Vacan- cies Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Appli- cations Listed</u>	<u>Vacan- cies Listed</u>
<u>Seamen</u>					
Vancouver.....	107	2			
<u>Primary Textile Workers</u>					
St. Hyacinthe....	31	4	Valleyfield.....	39	3
Shawinigan Falls	59	1	Peterborough....	56	-
<u>Secondary Textile Workers</u>					
Montreal.....	510	11	Toronto.....	738	23
Victoriaville....	50	-	Winnipeg.....	124	11
<u>Loggers & Bushmen</u>					
Chilliwack.....	118	-	New Westminster.	119	3
Courtenay.....	168	7	Port Alberni....	106	1
Duncan.....	292	9	Vancouver.....	380	10
Nanaimo.....	439	2			
<u>Sawmill & Planing Mill Workers</u>					
Courtenay.....	35	-	New Westminster.	86	7
Duncan.....	30	2	Vancouver.....	184	7
Nanaimo.....	48	2			
<u>Cabinetmakers & Woodworkers</u>					
Victoriaville....	29	-	Owen Sound.....	38	1
<u>Boot & Shoe Workers</u>					
Montreal.....	146	7	Quebec.....	87	3

Local Occupational Surpluses—Male

Skilled and Semi-Skilled occupations (Concl'd)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Appli- cations Listed</u>	<u>Vacan- cies Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Appli- cations Listed</u>	<u>Vacan- cies Listed</u>
<u>Printing & Publishing Workers</u>					
Montreal.....	111	2			
<u>Sheet Metal Workers</u>					
Oshawa.....	66	-			
<u>Welders & Flame Cutters</u>					
Windsor.....	125	-			
<u>Foundry Workers</u>					
Oshawa.....	66	-			
<u>Blacksmiths</u>					
Windsor.....	139	-			
<u>Electricians</u>					
Montreal.....	106	2			
<u>Automobile Workers</u>					
Windsor.....	349	-			
<u>Carpenters</u>					
St. John's.....	113	-	Toronto.....	231	4
Charlottetown...	25	-	Windsor.....	88	-
Sydney.....	103	1	Chilliwack....	40	1
Yarmouth.....	29	-	New Westminster	195	2
Drummondville...	29	-	Penticton.....	40	-
Montreal.....	232	33	Vancouver.....	587	20
Prescott.....	40	-			
<u>Painters, Construction & Maintenance</u>					
Toronto.....	168	4	Vancouver.....	143	2
<u>Cranemen & Shovelmen</u>					
Chilliwack.....	27	-	Nanaimo.....	77	1
Duncan.....	77	1			

Local Occupational Surpluses—Male

UNSKILLED OCCUPATIONS

<u>Area</u>	<u>Appli- cations Listed</u>	<u>Vacan- cies Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Appli- cations Listed</u>	<u>Vacan- cies Listed</u>
<u>Textiles (Primary & Secondary)</u>					
Drummondville	197	-	Sherbrooke.....	82	3
Granby.....	42	-	Valleyfield....	30	1
St. Hyacinthe	36	1	Cornwall.....	29	-
<u>Lumber & Lumber Products</u>					
Drummondville	38	-	Nanaimo.....	219	8
Victoriaville	32	2	New Westminster	347	2
Owen Sound...	63	-	Port Alberni...	60	1
Chilliwack...	43	-	Vancouver.....	453	38
Courtenay....	142	25	Victoria.....	122	-
Cranbrook....	268	14			
<u>Stone, Clay & Glass Products</u>					
Wallaceburg..	38	-			
<u>Metalworking</u>					
Montreal.....	133	15	Parry Sound....	27	-
Brantford....	178	8	Sarnia.....	124	3
Galt.....	50	6	Toronto.....	281	21
Hamilton.....	155	1	Wallaceburg....	31	-
London.....	64	1	Welland.....	60	-
<u>Transportation Equipment Mfg.</u>					
New Glasgow..	38	-	Windsor.....	889	-
Leamington...	38	-			
<u>Mining</u>					
New Glasgow..	45	-	Sydney.....	58	18
<u>Construction</u>					
St. John's...	118	-	Prescott.....	54	1
Halifax.....	141	-	Sarnia.....	52	5
Sydney.....	94	3	Toronto.....	273	38
Levis.....	36	-	Welland.....	33	-
Quebec.....	235	71	Windsor.....	185	-
Shawinigan Falls	52	-	Vancouver.....	285	67
<u>Longshoremen</u>					
St. John's...	323	-	Quebec.....	134	-
Halifax.....	454	-	Shawinigan Falls	52	-
Saint John...	441	-	New Westminster	109	-

The foregoing table lists the areas in which there were, at October 1, excesses of job applications over job vacancies for male workers in skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled occupations. The basis on which the table was built up is as follows:

If the number of wage and salary workers in the area is	The area was listed if the excess of applications over vacancies was
over 100,000	100 or more
50,000 to 100,000	75 or more
25,000 to 50,000	50 or more
under 25,000	25 or more

The table was then adjusted on the basis of other information, including reports from local Employment Service Offices. Clerical and service occupations were not included and certain other occupational groups were excluded because they are not specific (e.g. foremen, apprentices, other unskilled workers).

CURRENT LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS
(Preliminary Data)

Item	1951		Percentage Change		
	Date	Amount	From Previ- ous Month	From Same Month Last Year	To Date From Same Period Last Year
<u>Manpower</u>					
Live Applications for jobs at N.E.S..	Sept.27	130,978	+ 3.0	- 1.6	- 27.8
Per cent of labour force.....	Sept.27	2.4	2.3x	2.5x	-
Per cent of paid workers.....	Sept.27	3.4	3.3x	3.7x	-
Live Claims for benefit, U.I.C.....	Oct. 1	83,140	+ 2.8	+ 4.9	- 18.8
Per cent of insured population....	Oct. 1	2.9	2.8x	2.8x	-
Per cent of live applications for employment.....	Oct. 1	63.5	63.6x	59.6x	-
Amount of benefit payments(\$000).....	Sept.	3,457	- 5.9	-10.1	- 26.3
Index of employment (1939=100).....	Aug. 1	184.3	+ 0.4	+ 6.8	+ 8.3
Immigration.....	July	19,636	+ 1.1	+192.0	+125.9
<u>Earnings and Income</u>					
Total labour income (\$000,000).....	June	825	+ 4.3	+18.7	+ 17.1
Average weekly salaries & wages.....	Aug. 1	\$ 50.14	0.0	+11.1	+ 9.4
Average hourly wages (mfg.).....	Aug. 1	\$ 1.19	+ 0.7	+14.1	+ 11.2
Average hrs. worked per week (mfg.)..	Aug. 1	41.3	- 1.0	- 2.8	- 0.5
Average weekly wages (mfg.).....	Aug. 1	\$ 49.19	- 0.3	+11.1	+ 10.6
Cost-of-living index (av.1935-39=100)	Sept.1	189.8	+ 0.5	+11.8	+ 10.5
Real weekly wages (mfg. av. 1946=100)	Aug. 1	107.8	- 0.8	- 0.9	+ 0.3
<u>Industrial Production</u>					
Total (Av. 1935-39=100).....	August	204.3	- 1.8	+ 7.2	+ 11.0
Manufacturing Index.....	August	209.2	- 2.0	+ 5.1	+ 10.3
Durables.....	August	241.4	- 3.8	+ 7.0	+ 16.2
Non-durables.....	August	190.4	- 0.6	+ 3.7	+ 5.9
<u>Industrial Relations</u>					
Strikes and lockouts-days lost.....	September	105,235	-52.1	+180.6	- 48.7


(x) These figures are the respective percentages for the previous month and for the same month last year.

LABOUR MARKET

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH BRANCH

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NOVEMBER
1951

Volume 8

Number 11

CANADIAN LABOUR MARKET

Economics & Research Branch

Department of Labour

authorized by

Hon. Milton F. Gregg, V.C.
Minister

Arthur MacNamara, C.M.G.,
L.L.D., Deputy Minister

This is a confidential report on current labour market conditions for the use of government officials only. Any comments on its contents should be addressed to the Director of this Branch. Public information covering labour matters is provided in the Labour Gazette, the official publication of the Department of Labour.

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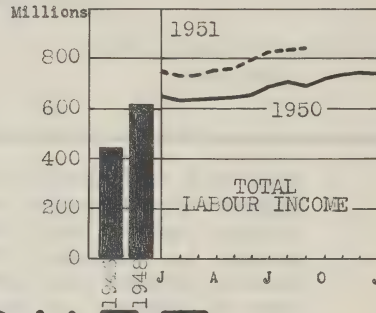
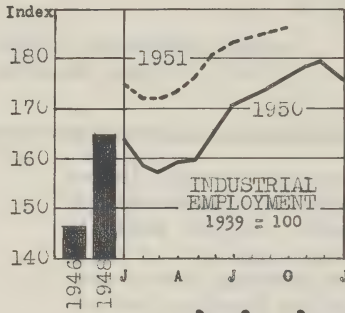
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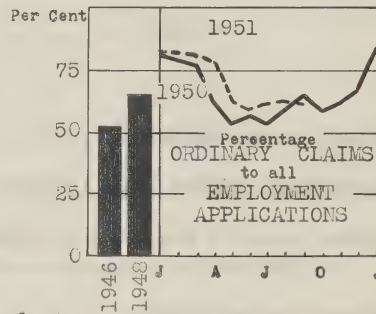
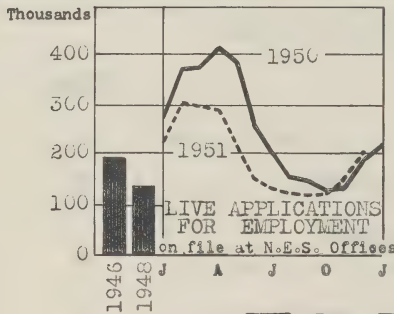
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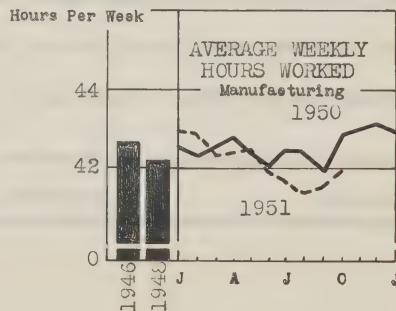
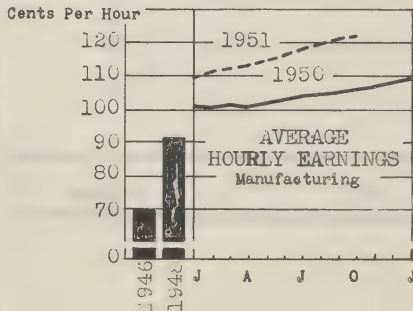
LABOUR



MARKET



TRENDS



CURRENT LABOUR MARKET

Prior to October, cutbacks in consumer durable goods output and in residential construction activity had been occurring at a time when production activity in the major seasonal industries of Canada was moving towards its seasonal peak. Defence production also was increasing steadily, so that in total employment continued to rise and labour supplies, being enlarged at an unusual rate through a heavy volume of immigration, were relatively fully employed. Although no overall manpower shortage existed, labour needs outstripped available supplies for numerous skilled and semiskilled occupations and even temporarily for some unskilled workers.

In recent weeks, however, most of the major seasonal industries have begun their usual reductions of production and employment. At the same time, consumer buying has remained cautious, despite rising incomes, and no significantly sharp gains in overall defence production have occurred. In the labour market, therefore, the balance has begun to shift from a situation of virtually full employment with numerous shortages of workers to one of a slight overall labour surplus with few shortages except in skilled metalworking and engineering fields and with growing local surpluses.

Changes now occurring in the labour market can be more clearly seen when the situation in individual areas is examined. The following table summarizes the area labour market situation across the country as at November 15, 1951, and compares it with the situation at November 1 and October 1, 1951.

<u>Labour Market Groupings</u> (1)	<u>Number of Areas</u>		
	<u>Nov. 15</u>	<u>Nov. 1</u>	<u>Oct. 1</u>
1. Substantial Labour Surplus.....	-	-	3
2. Moderate Labour Surplus.....	6	3	2
3. Slight Labour Surplus.....	56	38	20
4. Balanced Labour Market.....	111	121	131
5. Marked Labour Shortages.....	5	16	18

(1) For definitions of groupings, see key map on pages 16 and 17.

Extensive seasonal reductions of employment now are underway throughout Canada. In agriculture, employment has already dropped sharply with harvesting coming to an end. During the months of September, October and November, farm employment usually drops by about 225,000 on the basis of the last five years' experience. Although many of the people affected withdraw from the labour market, while others take jobs in logging, construction and some manufacturing industries, a considerable number of them become unemployed and this number grows throughout the winter months.

Employment in the construction industry also has begun its seasonal drop. On the basis of the last five years' experience, this decline amounted to about 35,000 during the months of September, October and November from the peak of 380,000 at the end of August, 1951. Although some of these workers may take logging and manufacturing jobs, at least for part of the winter, most of them will be out of work until construction work picks up again next spring.

Other seasonal employment declines, involving thousands of workers, now are taking place in such manufacturing industries as canning and perserving, carbonated beverages, clothing, consumer durable goods, building materials, and non-ferrous metals. Workers released from these industries will add to the number unemployed in the coming months.

On the other hand, an important seasonal increase of employment in the logging industry now is taking place. Logging employment usually rises by about 50,000 during September, October and November. With most of these workers being drawn from farming jobs and some coming from construction and fishing, a portion of the workers becoming seasonally unemployed will find alternative work.

In total, a seasonal increase in the number of people looking for work will occur to the extent of about 175,000 above the low point of 128,000 reached late last August. A reduced level of consumer buying and residential construction, as compared with last year, will increase further the level of unemployment reached this winter. Department store sales were again off in October by 3% over a year ago, in value, after an 8% year-to-year decline in September. Since prices have risen considerably over the year, the drop in sales volume was even greater. In addition, stocks of consumer goods on hand at department stores were 26% greater in value at October 1 this year as compared with the same date in 1950. Over the year, department store sales are down to the greatest extent for furs, men's clothing, piece goods, linens and domestics, smallwares, home furnishings, furniture, major appliances, radios, household hardware, and sporting goods. With stocks on hand considerably above last year's level in almost every case, production and employment in the industries producing these consumer goods are not likely to start picking up again at least for the next few months.

Housing starts in Canada during the five months from June to October this year totalled 33,600, a decline of 35% from the level reached during the same period of 1950. In October of this year, housing starts were only 50% as numerous as in the same month last year. Under construction at October 31, 1951, were 55,200 dwelling units compared with 70,000 at the same time a year ago.

RECORD TOTAL OF NEW JOBS IN SIGHT FOR 1951

The number of new jobs opening up because of industrial expansion in 1951 will soon surpass the 1948 record of about 16,000. The peak set in 1948 was due to the heavy back-log of demand for goods which was built up over six years of war. The current boom is largely the result of heavier buying set off by the Korean war and the requirements of defence and defence-supporting industries.

At the present time, there has been a considerable recession in employment in the automotive and household appliance manufacturing industries, which has wiped out employment gains made through industrial expansion. Current industrial construction contracts are largely for resource development the expansion of production of strategic material such as petroleum, base metals and chemicals. Expansion underway in the electrical apparatus industry, for instance, is substantial, but is not for consumer goods so much as for the production of electronic equipment.

In terms of employment, the rate of industrial expansion has varied greatly between various manufacturing industries, as illustrated in the table below. For instance, up to October, 1951 the rate in petroleum and non-metallic mineral products industries was proportionately three times as large as that of manufacturing industry as a whole. Iron and steel and textile industries have provided the greatest numbers of new jobs, but the rate of expansion was about the same as the over-all average.

Industry	Number of New Jobs (1)	Percentage of Reported Employment(2)
Chemical products.....	675	1.4
Electrical apparatus.....	1,747	2.7
Food and beverages.....	1,636	1.2
Iron & steel products.....	3,012	1.7
Miscellaneous products.....	181	0.9
Non-ferrous metals.....	407	0.8
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,143	4.0
Paper products.....	1,390	1.7
Petroleum products.....	569	5.2
Rubber products.....	40	0.2
Textile products.....	2,447	1.4
Tobacco products.....	50	0.6
Transportation equipment.....	1,475	1.1
Wood products.....	825	0.9
CANADA Total.....	15,597	1.4

(1) Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour.

(2) Employment and Payrolls, D.B.S. August 1, 1951.

OCTOBER LAY-OFFS HEAVIEST IN AUTOMOBILES AND TEXTILES

Non-seasonal lay-offs in Canadian manufacturing industries in October were the highest for any month in the year except August. October lay-offs were concentrated in the automotive and parts, and textile industries. Lay-offs in other consumer durable goods industries were lighter. In the textile industry, a large amount of short time also is being worked. In part, these losses in employment represent a levelling off from gains made dating back to the start of the Korean war.

The one bright spot in the automotive industry in October was the rehiring of 950 Ford of Canada employees at Windsor. At the same time, 1,600 other Windsor automotive assembly and parts workers were displaced, meaning a net loss during the month of 650 jobs. The Chrysler Corporation of Canada released 800 workers for an indefinite period; six supplier or feeder plants in the area separated 553 workers indefinitely, and 276 men for about 10 days. In addition, although not included in the monthly total, Walker Metal Products sent 400 workers home for about five days.

The Studebaker Corp. of Canada, at Hamilton, released 400 workers for about two months, while Nash Motors of Canada, Ltd. temporarily closed down operations at Toronto, affecting about 275 workers. At Chatham, the International Harvester truck division laid off 150 employees, probably for at least four months.

Employment conditions in the textile industry are reflecting poor business which is not entirely seasonal in nature. The most significant feature of employment conditions is the large amount of short-time being worked; an estimated 5,000 Quebec textile workers were employed from two to four days a week, and in Ontario short time also was heavy. For example, at least 2,700 textile workers in Sherbrooke were reported to be working a short week, and the reports indicate that conditions are not improving to the extent usually expected at this time of year.

Industries turning out household appliances have been forced to cut back production and employment because of reduced sales levels. There were 420 separations in this group in October compared to 800 in September, and about 1,300 in each of July and August. Thus about 4,000 workers have been released from their jobs, mostly for indefinite periods, since July, when the first heavy lay-offs took place. The Dominion Electrohome Industries at Kitchener laid off 200 workers--100 in the electronics division, and 100 in the woodworking division. The Radio Valve Co. Ltd. at Toronto, separated 109 workers for an indefinite period.

Employment conditions in British Columbia were back to normal by the end of October. Employment for workers in the shingle mills, which are in the midst of a seasonal slump, has been so erratic in the past several years, that many of them are seeking jobs in other industries.

Lay-offs due to lack of orders accounted for about 80 per cent of the total in October, and those due to shortages of materials about 7 per cent. The remaining 13 per cent were due to a variety of reasons. These included a lay-off of 400 at National Steel Car in Hamilton due to a production change; 95 in a biscuit factory at Sorel which is moving to Montreal; 75 at Atlas Steels in Welland due to changes in production; and the closure of several wood products plants, mainly in British Columbia, which went out of business.

Lay-offs because of material shortages were very light in recent months compared to those caused by lack of orders. The recent slump in consumer durable goods manufacturing has eased the demand for certain types of steel that have been in very tight supply. The Canadian Car and Foundry Co. Ltd. at Fort William laid off 100 workers temporarily because of a material shortage, although the specific material was not reported. Page-Hersey Tubes has had several lay-offs because of steel shortages and in October laid off 23 men. Another small lay-off of 13 men from Rheem Canada Ltd. at Hamilton, manufacturing steel drums, was reported.

Reported Non-Seasonal Lay-offs in Manufacturing by Industry, October, 1951

	Reported Lay-offs (1) During October, 1951		Employment at August 1, 1951 (2)	
	Number of Plants	Number of Workers	Number	Change from last Year
Iron and steel products..	14	768	178,100	+ 13.9
Food and beverages.....	2	120	133,150	+ 2.1
Transportation equipment..	14	2,984	131,900	+ 18.1
Clothing.....	4	539	94,100	+ 4.7
Wood products.....	7	237	92,500	+ 1.5
Textile products.....	6	397	74,400	+ 5.9
Electrical apparatus.....	9	550	65,150	+ 12.1
Non-ferrous metal prod...	1	30	51,800	+ 15.7
Non-metallic mineral prod.	1	20	28,500	+ 7.6
Leather products.....	4	227	27,600	- 4.4
Miscellaneous products...	1	20	19,900	- 0.4
Other (3).....	-	-	217,300	-
TOTAL	63	5,892	1,114,400	+ 8.0

(1) As reported by National Employment Service offices.

(2) Source: Employment and Payrolls Branch, D.B.S.

(3) Employment in the six industries in which no non-seasonal lay-offs were reported in October, 1951.

DEFENCE CONSTRUCTION IN CANADA

(May to October 1951)

Millions of dollars

300

250

200

150

100

50

0

CANADA

Total Value

Value of
work outstanding

Payments

Millions of dollars

40

30

20

10

0

MARITIMES

60

50

40

30

20

10

0

QUEBEC

100

80

60

40

20

0

ONTARIO

80

70

60

50

40

30

20

10

0

PRAIRIES

25

20

15

10

5

0

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
YUKON AND N.W.T.

May June July Aug. Sept. Oct.

1951

May June July Aug. Sept. Oct.

1951

REGIONAL LABOUR MARKET

Applications on File with M.E.S. at November 1

REGION	NUMBER	% WAGE & SALARY WORKERS	% LABOUR FORCE	CHANGE FROM	
				OCT. 1, 1951	NOV. 1, 1951
Newfoundland	2,700	4.0	2.2	+ 900	- 600
Maritimes	14,200	4.6	3.2	+ 1,300	- 2,800
Quebec	43,200	4.2	3.0	+ 8,300	- 2,200
Ontario	53,800	3.9	3.1	+ 9,600	+15,500
Prairie	19,200	3.3	1.8	+ 5,700	- 1,400
Pacific	22,400	6.3	5.2	- 1,300	-
CANADA	155,500	4.2	3.0	+24,500	+ 8,500

ATLANTIC During October, the upward trend in employment in the Atlantic region continued, and the demand for manpower in the primary industries and construction remained at high level, quickly absorbing workers released from agriculture, including potato pickers from the Maine fields and farm labour returning from Ontario. Farm help shortages persisted in some areas and are expected to continue, since workers available are attracted by the higher wages offered by other industries.

The demand for woods workers appears to be slightly higher than it was last year. Although the demand for rough lumber has eased somewhat, employment offered by the flourishing pitwood industry likely will offset any slackening of employment in lumbering operations. There were about 1,100 job vacancies recorded by National Employment Service offices throughout the region at the end of the period, with no serious shortage of woods workers in any area. Experienced loggers, however, remain relatively scarce, and employers are reluctant to take on and train inexperienced workers.

Fishing and fish processing throughout the region are generally stable, with some areas showing improved conditions over the previous month. A heavy run of small fish in the Bay of Fundy resulted in a record level of employment in sardine canneries in New Brunswick. The beginning of the herring season along the Nova Scotia South Shore meant job opportunities for inshore fishermen and processing plant workers, who have been experiencing a relatively poor year so far. The record haddock catch landed by Prince Edward Island draggers will be processed for export. In Newfoundland, catches have been about average, while markets appear to be slightly firmer and prices better than last year and earlier in 1951.

Although some of the smaller coal mines in the region continued on a part-time basis during the month, the larger mines were operating at capacity. Except in the Minto area, where employers were still seeking

about 100 experienced hand-pick miners, labour supplies were adequate to meet all requirements.

An important factor contributing to the generally favourable employment conditions in the region has been the steady improvement in manufacturing. The Sydney steel plant, currently, at the highest employment levels in its history, is working at top capacity. In New Glasgow, work began on a new order for "gondolas" for the Canadian Pacific Railway. A large defence contract for ammunition boxes necessitated expansion of a plant in the Saint John area which, when completed, will provide job openings for a number of additional workers. The manufacture of heating equipment and farm implements experienced the usual seasonal slackening. Shipbuilding in the Halifax and Saint John areas maintained a steady pace during October, with relatively little change in the fairly high level of employment. Key skills remain scarce in Halifax, however, and deliveries of materials have been uncertain.

Construction activity continued at high levels throughout the region, with bricklayers, plumbers, plasterers and electricians very scarce in a number of areas.

QUEBEC Job applications with National Employment Service offices in the Quebec region at the end of October continued to run slightly below the level of a year ago, while job vacancies notified by employers were about 20 per cent above the comparable year-ago level. As these data suggest, employment conditions in the Quebec region continued to be more favourable, on the whole, than they were a year ago. There was still, however, extensive short-time work as well as temporary lay-offs in a number of industries, particularly textiles.

Despite large crops and a scarcity of farm help, harvesting has been completed throughout the region. Bad weather reduced the size of the sugar beet crop and, consequently, the number of workers required from other parts of the region to harvest it.

The termination of harvest work and the seasonal slackening of activity in construction, sawmilling, fishing and fish processing were releasing increasing numbers of workers for woods employment. While the supply of woods workers this winter is not expected to be sufficient to fill all the job vacancies now on file with the N.E.S. on behalf of woods employers, the operators expect to be able to meet their cutting quotas. Heavy summer cutting and the possibility of extended cutting seasons probably account for this optimism.

Special skills and experienced workers remain in demand by the mining industry in Quebec. The need for mine labourers, however, has slackened, due principally to ample supplies of immigrant mine workers and to the usual seasonal changes in some phases of the industry.

In manufacturing, total employment was at a higher level in October this year than during the same month last year. The anticipated manpower shortages arising out of defence expenditures have not materialized, although particular skills have been, and remain, difficult to obtain. To a considerable extent, the conversion to a partial defence economy has resulted in increasing pools of available labour in manufacturing centres of Quebec, as in Ontario. Consumer goods industries have been hit by reduced demand for their products, a result of consumer resistance to high and rising prices and of government regulation of credit, leading to high inventories and reduced production schedules. Several thousand workers have been laid off or placed on short work weeks on this account. In many cases defence contracts, although substantial in dollar value, have only postponed production and staff cuts, particularly in the manufacture of textile products. Other industries similarly affected have been those producing electrical appliances, furniture, footwear and leather goods.

Food processing plants and packinghouses stepped up activity during the period, in preparation for Christmas trade. The non-ferrous metals industries continued capacity production, while users of steel experienced some material shortages. The desire to advance work as far as possible before weather conditions dictate the cessation of outside activity is expected to lead to a further increase in the already high level of shipyard employment in the region.

Favourable weather during October permitted the continuation of high-level construction activity and employment in most areas. In a number of instances, specific skills were still scarce; and uncertain deliveries of structural steel, plumbing and electrical supplies hampered progress on some projects. The outlook for the construction industry remains bright, but a number of proposed projects have been postponed until spring.

Wholesale and retail trade in the Quebec region has felt the original impact of curtailed consumer demand, which was reflected back on the manufacturing industries involved. In addition, however, trading establishments are likely--and apparently expect--to experience further business slackening as the income effects of extensive short-time work and indefinite lay-offs in these same industries become apparent. Preparations for the Christmas rush do not seem to have begun as early as in former years.

ONTARIO During October, the effect of declines in agriculture, construction and some lines of food processing were added to the slackened demand for labour in many consumer goods industries. These factors outweighed the increasing requirements of pulpwood operators and defence supporting industries, as indicated by the growing number of workers who registered with the National Employment Service. Job applications increased by almost 10,000 during the month.

The year-to-year increase in non-agricultural employment declined from 8 per cent in July to 6 per cent in September, and there are indications that this trend has continued. In the past two months, substantial to slight reductions in employment occurred in electrical apparatus, motor vehicles and parts, textiles, men's clothing, leather products, iron castings and railway rolling stock. Some lay-offs were seasonal in nature, but employment in the majority of these industries was lower than last fall, when buying and production of civilian goods were increasing in anticipation of shortages.

Present trends in employment are, in part, the result of rising manufacturers' inventories, and these in turn, reflect earlier levels of production and current demand. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, inventory volume rose slowly during the last quarter of 1950 and the first quarter of 1951 and then increased rapidly until, at the end of July, total volume was about 14 per cent above the 1950 average level. Consumer goods industries, which hold almost two-thirds of all manufacturing inventories, have contributed well over half the value increase during the past year; during August, the rate of increase in this group appeared to be declining. Although increasing industrialization has made necessary some increase in inventories, it is apparent that production in many industries has outstripped demand; some liquidation is necessary before returning to previous levels of employment and a normal work week.

As a result of increasing government expenditure and a seasonal upswing in demand, greater activity in some industries was apparent during October. Increased production enabled furniture firms in Kitchener and Toronto to return to a five-day week. There is greater optimism in the textile trade as a result of substantial defence contracts, reduced prices and declining retail inventories.

Mild weather during the month made possible a high level of employment in the construction industry. The expansion of steel capacity, hydro development, military construction, the plant expansion of defence and defence-supporting industries, have brought the value of construction contracts to \$344 million for the first eight months of the year and have resulted in a 13 per cent year-to-year increase in construction employment. Despite the demand for construction labour, however, some surpluses have occurred in urban centres, chiefly as a result of the lag in residential building.

Unfavourable weather has altered the prospective fall farm income in the prairie provinces. Ultimate production of wheat will exceed that of any year since 1928, according to latest estimates, but the heavy snowfall during October delayed, and in some cases prevented the completion of harvesting operations. Reports

indicate that about one-third of the crop is under snow and likely will remain unharvested until spring. The freezing weather also caused extensive damage to sugar beet and potato crops in south-eastern Alberta.

The disappointing harvest conditions retarded the usual fall impetus to business. Wholesale and retail trade, into which buyer resistance had already penetrated, were less optimistic regarding the prospects of activity this fall.

Another effect has been an accelerated movement of workers into the forest industries, which are the chief source of demand for labour at this time of year. In the Lakehead district alone 3,000 were added to the payrolls of pulpwood operators during September and October. A further 5,000 workers could be absorbed before the peak employment level is attained early in December. Smaller but significant increases in the seasonal demand for mill and woods workers occurred at Yorkton, Prince Albert and in south-west Alberta.

This year, pulp companies are optimistic regarding proposed production targets because of the heavy summer cut and because the poor harvest in many northern areas has made more farm workers willing to accept woods work. N.E.S. offices and representatives of Ontario firms recruiting woods labour have had good results, particularly in Northern Saskatchewan.

Construction activity continued at a reasonably high level despite the unfavourable weather and most lay-offs that occurred resulted from the cessation of highway construction. Employment in building construction has been buttressed by the large volume of defence work now underway, notably the provision of housing accommodation at airfields and army camps. Since many of these projects must be completed before spring, many contractors are holding their crews together, in some cases by paying for time lost through bad weather.

Material shortages prevented any further expansion of employment in the manufacturing of aircraft and prefabricated huts in Fort William. In Winnipeg, however, some additional job opportunities were created in textile mills and clothing firms by defence contracts totaling \$1,150,000.

The mining industry showed increasing activity during the month. There was a heavy demand for mining labour in the Alberta coal fields and in the Yellowknife area, but it is notable that the emphasis has turned increasingly toward experienced hard-rock miners and certificated coal miners. For some time labour requirements of the industry have been met by promoting semi-skilled workers to skilled positions and absorbing immigrants into the less skilled jobs but this program has reached its limit in many mines, and skilled workers are now needed.

PACIFIC

The resumption of logging operations after a long summer shut-down resulted in a temporary, contra-seasonal upswing in employment during October and early November. An extensive back-to-work movement in the logging areas on Vancouver Island was sufficient to cause a decline in the total number of workers seeking employment through the National Employment Service. Elsewhere in the region, job opportunities declined as fishing and harvesting operations neared completion and construction activity slackened. N.E.S. offices in Vancouver and other interior points also experienced increasing registrations of workers from the prairie provinces and eastern Canada.

Although the season had not ended, the majority of fishing boats ceased operations for the year, and employment in canneries dropped. Despite the failure to locate the albacore tuna run, income from fishing this year has been high. Salmon fishing has been particularly successful, the catch exceeding last year's by over one-third. For the remainder of the year activity in the industry will be limited chiefly to herring fishing.

Employment in the construction industry continued to decline as many contracts reached the completion stage. Work on the Alcan project and the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company expansion will continue throughout the winter, but the weather will prohibit much of the outside work, and substantial reductions in crews will be necessary. In addition, the low level of housing construction activity in Vancouver and other urban centres contributed to the surpluses of carpenters and unskilled construction workers that appeared during October.

The construction of mills, bunkhouses and other mining facilities for the many base metal developments of the region is being rushed to completion before winter, and the demand for mining labour is rising. Since the tunnelling job at Kitimat is continuing to absorb hard-rock miners, the scarcity of this skill has become acute. The difficulty has been partially overcome by the increased volume of immigrants, but because of language difficulties and unfamiliarity with Canadian work methods, immigrants are chiefly employed as unskilled or semi-skilled workers. Further expansion is limited by the supply of competent men.

LOCAL LABOUR MARKET CONDITIONS NOVEMBER 1, 1951

LABOUR MARKET GROUPS ¹	Number of Areas					
	CANADA	ATLANTIC	QUEBEC	ONTARIO	PAIRIES	PACIFIC
1. Substantial Labour Surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Moderate Labour Surplus	3	-	3	-	-	-
3. Slight Labour Surplus	38	8	10	12	1	7
4. Balanced Labour Market	121	19	27	41	23	11
5. Marked Labour Shortages	16	-	3	8	5	-

¹For definition of groupings, see key to map on following page.

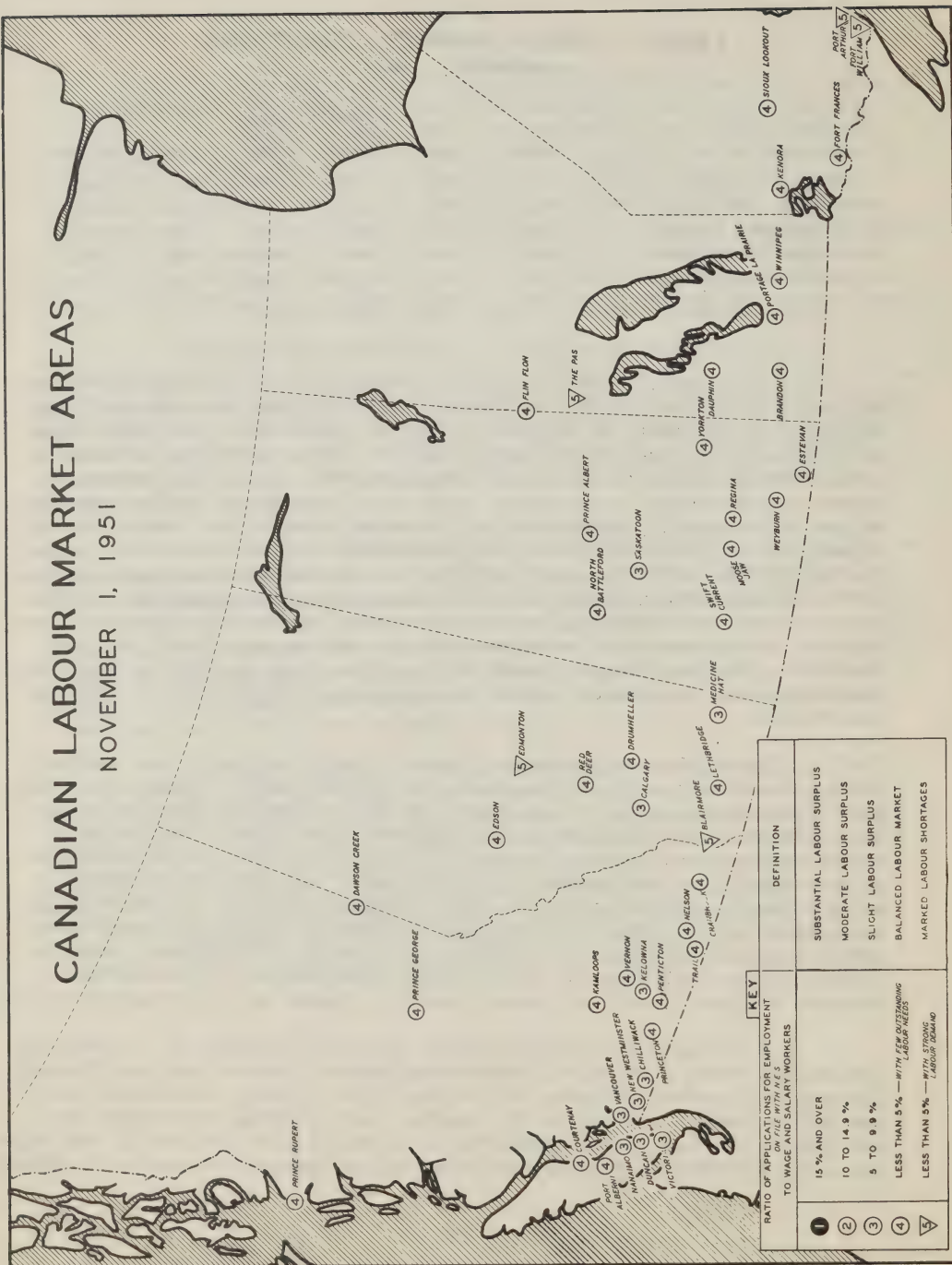
The upturn in total job applications this year began five weeks earlier than it did in 1950, and by the end of October the rise had been 28,400, or 22 per cent, as against 13,900, or 10 per cent last year. Seasonal factors were relatively unimportant in the early stages of this increase, except in British Columbia logging areas. Here, the protracted forest closure during an unusually long, dry, forest-fire period kept the volume of temporarily unemployed on a seasonal upswing for longer than in former years. In Ontario, and less prominently in Quebec, however, where the bulk of the early increase occurred, the causes were non-seasonal layoffs from manufacturing industries, particularly those producing consumer goods. Among the individual regions, excluding the Pacific where the conditions already mentioned have obscured the year-to-year trend picture, the upturn this year began 7 weeks earlier than last year in the Atlantic; 5 weeks earlier in Quebec; 8 weeks in Ontario; at about the same time in the Prairies.

During October, seasonal forces clearly took hold, and active job applications rose in all regions. On a local basis, however, individual increases were not, in most cases, of sufficient magnitude to cause many changes in the local area groupings set forth above. The tendency toward heavier unemployment, however, is clear from the changes that show up periodically in the numbers of localities in the various groups. Largely due to seasonal shifts in the employment pattern, 14 more localities showed slight labour surpluses by November 1. Twelve of these moved upward from the "shortages" and "balanced" groupings, reflecting greater numbers of job applications. The balance moved downward from the "substantial surplus" group as forestry activity picked up in British Columbia.

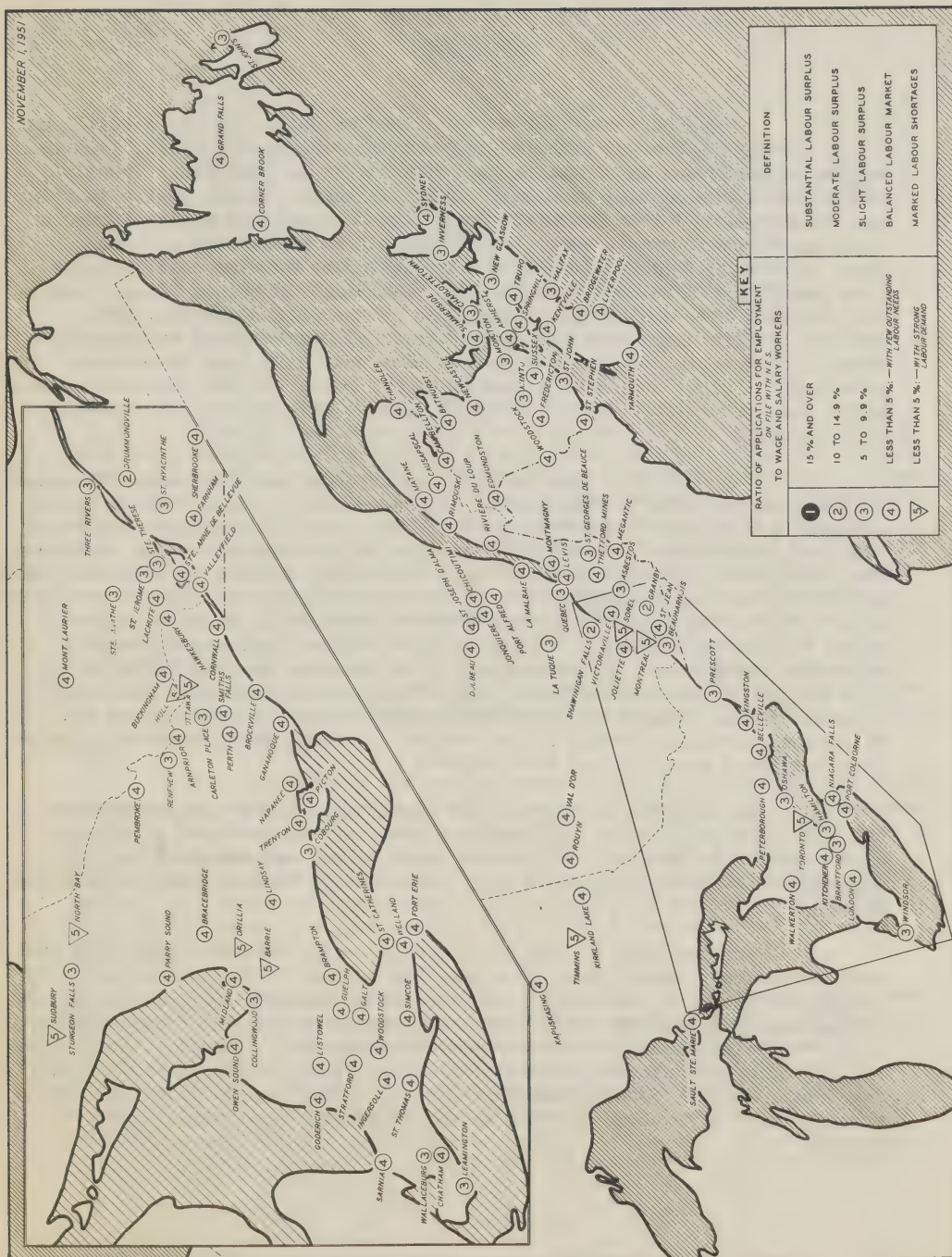
The slightest increase during the month occurred in the Atlantic localities, where a relatively stable employment picture persisted through the month. Seasonal releases from agriculture, fishing and construction, swelled manpower surpluses in St. John's, Charlottetown, Inverness, New Glasgow and Moncton; while high-level activity in iron and steel, coal mining, fish processing, logging and construction reduced the surplus in Sydney.

CANADIAN LABOUR MARKET AREAS

NOVEMBER 1, 1951



KEY	RATIO OF APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT TO WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	DEFINITION
1	15% AND OVER	SUBSTANTIAL LABOUR SURPLUS
2	10 TO 14.9%	MODERATE LABOUR SURPLUS
3	5 TO 9.9%	SLIGHT LABOUR SURPLUS
4	LESS THAN 5% — WITH PER OUTSTANDING ABOVE NEEDS	BALANCED LABOUR MARKET
5	LESS THAN 5% — WITH STRONG LABOUR DEMAND	MARKED LABOUR SHORTAGES



In Quebec, the effects of reduced consumer demand, credit controls and the failure of defence contracts to take up the slack, have been reflected much more in shortened work weeks than in lay-offs. There is, therefore, a substantial volume of under-employment in the region that is not reflected in job applications data. In October, the seasonal exodus from agriculture, construction, fishing and fish processing and other forms of seasonal manufacturing were augmented by non-seasonal lay-offs from textiles, furniture, footwear and electrical appliance firms. Asbestos, Granby, Ste. Agathe, St. Georges de Beauce, St. Hyacinthe, Ste. Therese, Shawinigan Falls and Three Rivers all experienced sufficiently large increases in job applications to move them into less favourable groupings. Slight surpluses disappeared, at least for the time being, in Levis and Port Alfred, bringing the employment situations in those areas into balance.

Lay-offs from manufacturing employment were much more pronounced in areas in the Ontario region, and seasonal changes added impetus to the increasing volume of job seekers. While the overall situation in Toronto remained relatively favourable at Nov. 1—job applications still represented just over 3 per cent of total wage and salary workers in this area—there was fairly extensive short-time work, and unemployment was rising at a quite rapid rate as the usual trend toward urban job-hunting by rural workers began to show up. Through October, slight labour surpluses appeared in Carleton Place, Hamilton, Leamington, Prescott and Sturgeon Falls; while in a number of other localities—including Chatham, Cornwall, Galt, Gananoque, London, Niagara Falls, Orillia, Owen Sound, St. Catharines and Wallaceburgh—rising levels of job seekers indicate less favourable groupings for these areas in the near future.

In the Prairie region, the slackening of seasonal activities eased the generally tight employment situation, and a slight labour surplus appeared in Calgary. All other local labour markets remained in approximate balance, although a much more relaxed balance than at previous dates.

The recovery of logging activity, while not as rapid or as general as had been anticipated, provided the impetus to reduce the level of job applications in the Pacific region, and probably would have had a more pronounced effect on the total picture in the region had not other industries—especially construction—begun their seasonal releases. By November 1, the employment situation had undergone marked improvement in Chilliwack, Courtenay, Duncan, Nanaimo and Port Alberni. All localities in the region were, at that date, concentrated in the "balanced" and "slight surplus" groups.

LOCAL SHORTAGES AND SURPLUSES

NOVEMBER 1, 1951

In many localities across Canada, shortages and surpluses of specific occupations have persisted side by side throughout the past summer and fall. In others, there have been either shortages or surpluses of particular skills. The following analysis and tables are intended to locate current shortages and surpluses, to indicate their general causes and to assess the impact on them of current labour market developments.

Although the seasonal increase in available manpower, together with non-seasonal staff cuts-in consumer goods manufacturing, had filled many local shortages and eased others, there were still a number of localities in which demand for specific occupations at November 1 substantially exceeded local supply. In most cases, manpower suitable to meet this demand has not been available in adjoining areas, either. But the impact of releases of labour, seasonal and non-seasonal, on the overall shortage picture is illustrated in the number of occupations and localities shown in the accompanying list. Where there were shortages of one or more of 23 occupations in each of 73 local areas at October 1, these numbers had dropped to 17 and 64, respectively, by November 1. On the other side of the picture, there were at November 1 noteworthy surpluses of one or more of 25 occupations in each of 52 localities, as against 25 and 44, respectively, a month earlier.

Occupationally, the most pronounced changes in the labour shortage picture during October involved farm hands, loggers and bushmen, metalworkers, and construction labour. Where the demand for farm hands substantially exceeded the supply in 15 localities at October 1, only four of those areas showed any significant demand a month later; and this demand was not as strong as it had been. One area in Quebec—St. Hyacinthe—showed a shortage of sugar beet harvesters at November 1 that was not apparent at October 1.

The strong seasonal demand for loggers and bushmen brought seven additional localities onto the shortages list at November 1, raising the total number of areas experiencing shortages of woods workers to 40. As indicated by the statistics of job vacancies and job applications, the newly-listed localities account for about one-quarter only of the fairly substantial increase in demand for loggers in the areas shown; the balance of the increase arose in localities already listed. In this occupational group in particular, however, these data do not necessarily reflect the

true conditions in the various areas, since woods operators often file standing orders for manpower with nearby N.E.S. offices and select workers from those referred, meanwhile continuing to hire workers who present themselves at the camps without going to the N.E.S. In the Lakehead district, especially, and in some parts of Quebec, the data on applications and vacancies present an exaggeration of the demand-supply picture in respect of loggers and bushmen.

The tight situation of the past few months relative to metal-working skills eased considerably through October. Of the ten localities where machinists, toolmakers and die setters were scarce at October 1 only four remained on the list at November 1; one Ontario area—Fort Erie—was added. Other machine shop skills remained scarce in only one of the four localities listed at October 1; sheet metal workers were short in only one area at November 1; while foundry workers, welders and flame cutters do not appear at all at November 1. Construction labour was in strong demand, with little supply, in 14 localities at October 1. By November 1, only five of these areas remained on the shortages list, while two areas in the Prairie region had been added.

By locality, occupational shortages were fewer in all but the Quebec and Pacific regions. In the former, the still growing demand for loggers added several local areas to the list, while shortages in other lines disappeared in fewer localities. The result was a net increase, from 22 to 25 areas. In the Pacific region, the number of localities experiencing shortages remained the same as at October 1, although only Prince George was listed at both dates. Kamloops and Whitehorse were dropped during October, while Courtenay and Vancouver were added.

In the Atlantic region, disappearing shortages of farm help removed Charlottetown, Summerside and Woodstock from the list; while the supply of construction labour became more plentiful in Saint John. Growing demand for loggers added Edmundston to the list. The easing of shortages of metalworking skills in Ontario removed several localities from the November 1 list, but here, too, the expanding demand for woods workers caused temporary shortages in other areas, resulting in a net decline of three to the current total of 16 localities. The most pronounced reduction in the number of local areas listed took place in the Prairie region as farm work, in particular, terminated. Nine of the 19 localities listed at October 1 are missing from the November 1 compilation, while only one area was added.

Of the eleven localities added to the list of occupational surpluses at November 1, six were in the Quebec region, two in Ontario, two in the Prairies and one in the Atlantic. In the Pacific region, there were three fewer areas in which noteworthy occupational surpluses appeared at November 1, as loggers were re-absorbed into woods employment. The most significant changes took place in the supply of loggers and bushmen, woodworkers, carpenters, unskilled lumber and lumber products workers and unskilled construction workers. In the first two groups and the last but one,

prominent surpluses in the Pacific region disappeared; while in the rest, surpluses became much larger and more frequent. Although surpluses of printing and publishing tradesmen, sheet metal workers and electricians were not heavy enough to warrant their being listed again at November 1, increasing supplies of structural iron and steel workers, miners and bricklayers brought these new occupational groups to the list. The most pronounced increases in supplies of construction skills occurred in Quebec localities; but supplies of construction labour increased more markedly in areas of the Ontario region.

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES -- MALE

November 1, 1951

<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>
<u>Engineers</u>					
Toronto.....	113	47			
<u>Draftsmen</u>					
Fort William.....	30	-			
<u>Sales Personnel</u>					
Halifax.....	114	49			
Hamilton.....	115	54			
<u>Farm Hands</u>					
St. Hyacinthe....	84	-	Edmonton.....	97	10
Ottawa.....	92	-	Lethbridge.....	150	12
Brandon.....	48	8			
<u>Loggers & Bushmen</u>					
Corner Brook.....	291	25	Dolbeau (2).....	818	-
Halifax.....	307	14	Hull.....	173	1
Campbellton.....	249	7	Joliette.....	140	-
Edmundston.....	50	1	Jonquiere.....	140	-
Fredericton.....	74	3	La Tuque.....	2,424	-
Chandler (1).....	923	6	Matane.....	597	3
Chicoutimi.....	1,599	2	Mont Laurier.....	321	-

(1) Includes Gaspe and New Richmond. (2) Includes Roberval.

Local Occupational Shortages — Male (Cont'd)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>
<u>Loggers & Bushmen (Cont'd)</u>					
Montmagny.....	94	1	Arnprior.....	571	-
Montreal.....	88	8	Bracebridge.....	112	5
Port Alfred.....	150	3	Kapuskasing.....	1,128	1
Quebec.....	1,262	1	Kirkland Lake....	163	2
Rimouski.....	2,029	1	North Bay.....	199	5
Rouyn.....	621	1	Ottawa.....	131	1
St. Agathe.....	81	-	Pembroke.....	870	10
St. George de			Sault Ste. Marie.	212	-
Beauce.....	463	-	Sudbury.....	184	2
St. Joseph d'Alma	166	4	Timmins.....	346	-
Shawinigan Falls	1,072	-	Fort William.....	755	-
Sherbrooke.....	85	3	Fort Arthur.....	5,455	4
Three Rivers....	124	1	Winnipeg.....	172	95
Val d'Or.....	463	2			

Machinists, Toolmakers & Die Setters

New Glasgow.....	34	2	Fort Erie.....	25	-
Montreal.....	118	77	Weston.....	32	-
Sorel.....	180	-			

Machine Shop Workers

Sorel.....	296	3
------------	-----	---

Sheet Metal Workers

Montreal.....	172	36
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Miners

Minto.....	95	55	Lethbridge.....	104	3
Rouyn.....	42	14	Yellowknife.....	32	-
Val d'Or.....	72	6	Courtenay.....	50	-
Timmins.....	90	6	Vancouver.....	108	15

Carpenters

Rimouski.....	77	8	Prescott.....	117	15
Val d'Or.....	39	5	The Pas.....	317	1
North Bay.....	31	5			

Local Occupational Shortages — Male (Concl'd)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>
<u>Plumbers & Steam Fitters</u>					
Barrie.....	30	-			
<u>Routemen</u>					
Montreal.....	153	31			
<u>UNSKILLED JOBS IN:</u>					
<u>Lumber & Lumber Products</u>					
Edmonton.....	81	31	Prince George....	46	21
Edson.....	54	11			
<u>Metalworking</u>					
Sudbury.....	150	1			
<u>Mining</u>					
Val d'Or.....	51	9	Blairmore.....	162	2
Sudbury.....	150	-	Yellowknife.....	48	-
Timmins.....	52	13			
<u>Construction</u>					
St. Joseph d'Alma	222	62	Moose Jaw.....	119	32
Sault Ste. Marie.	89	6	Edmonton.....	163	32
Brandon.....	55	13	Lethbridge.....	54	12
The Pas.....	30	-			
<u>Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities</u>					
Toronto.....	96	30	Port Arthur.....	118	1

In determining the occupations and areas to be included in the foregoing table, National Employment Service data on job vacancies notified by employers, and applications filed by job seekers, first were examined. Where vacancies exceeded applications by fifty or more in any one occupational group, the occupation and area or areas affected were included in a preliminary listing. These data, however, tend to give a

better picture of the supply side of the labour market than of the demand side, for most job seekers find it to their advantage to use the facilities of the Employment Service when out of work because of the availability of unemployment insurance. There is not the same incentive for employers to list their job vacancies. Reference, therefore, is necessary to a variety of qualitative material, including reports of interviews with industrial executives by Department of Labour representatives and statements submitted regularly by Local Employment Office managers. This results in refinements to the preliminary list, in the process of which some occupations and areas may be deleted and others, for which the early statistical evidence was less conclusive, may be added.

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SURPLUSES — MALE

November 1, 1951

<u>Area</u>	<u>Appli- cations Listed</u>	<u>Vacan- cies Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Appli- cations Listed</u>	<u>Vacan- cies Listed</u>
-------------	--------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-------------	--------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

Seamen

Vancouver.....	134	2
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Primary Textile Workers

Granby.....	113	-	Shawinigan Falls	34	2
St. Hyacinthe...	41	4	Valleyfield.....	38	3
St. Jean.....	30	4	Peterborough....	59	-

Secondary Textile Workers

Farnham.....	26	-	Cornwall.....	30	-
Montreal.....	706	13	Toronto.....	683	9
Victoriaville...	65	-	Winnipeg.....	161	14

Loggers & Bushmen

Prince George...	31	-	Vancouver.....	145	9
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Sawmill & Planing Mill Workers

Vancouver.....	167	-
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Cabinetmakers & Woodworkers

Owen Sound.....	29	3
-----------------	----	---

Local Occupational Surpluses -- Male (Cont'd)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Appli- cations Listed</u>	<u>Vacan- cies Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Appli- cations Listed</u>	<u>Vacan- cies Listed</u>
<u>Boot & Shoe Workers</u>					
Montreal.....	212	18	St. Georges de		
Quebec.....	108	2	Beauce.....	28	-
			Shawinigan Falls	27	-
<u>Welders & Flame Cutters</u>					
Windsor.....	116	-			
<u>Foundry Workers</u>					
Oshawa.....	59	-			
<u>Structural Iron & Steel Workers</u>					
New Glasgow....	114	3			
<u>Blacksmiths</u>					
Windsor.....	139	-			
<u>Automobile Workers</u>					
Leamington.....	30	-	Windsor.....	272	-
<u>Mines</u>					
New Glasgow....	57	-			
<u>Bricklayers & Tile Setters</u>					
Toronto.....	102	-			
<u>Carpenters</u>					
St. John's.....	208	10	St. Jerome.....	38	-
Kentville.....	27	-	Shawinigan Falls	39	-
Sydney.....	94	12	Niagara Falls..	26	-
Yarmouth.....	46	-	Toronto.....	270	6
Moncton.....	89	17	Windsor.....	79	-
Drummondville..	29	-	Winnipeg.....	199	6
Montreal.....	281	64	Lethbridge.....	43	4
Quebec.....	175	12	Chilliwack.....	35	-
St. Anne de			Vancouver.....	589	20
Bellevue.....	29	-	Victoria.....	123	3

Local Occupational Surpluses — Male (Cont'd)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Appli- cations Listed</u>	<u>Vacan- cies Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Appli- cations Listed</u>	<u>Vacan- cies Listed</u>
<u>Painters, Construction & Maintenance</u>					
Montreal.....	224	8	Toronto.....	286	-
Quebec.....	89	1	Winnipeg.....	147	3
Shawinigan Falls	27	-	Vancouver.....	266	-
<u>Food & Tobacco Products</u>					
Leamington.....	43	-	Toronto.....	131	7
<u>Textiles (Primary & Secondary)</u>					
Drummondville...	158	-	Sherbrooke.....	80	5
Granby.....	36	-	Valleyfield....	33	-
St. Hyacinthe...	37	-	Carleton Place.	41	1
St. Jerome.....	26	-			
<u>Lumber & Lumber Products</u>					
Victoriaville...	39	5	New Westminster	175	-
Owen Sound.....	51	-	Vancouver.....	424	16
Duncan.....	88	-	Victoria.....	56	2
<u>Stone, Clay & Glass Products</u>					
Wallaceburg.....	43	-			
<u>Metalworking</u>					
Montreal.....	211	11	Sarnia.....	51	-
Brantford.....	145	-	Toronto.....	399	13
Galt.....	89	1	Wallaceburg....	33	-
Hamilton.....	172	-	Welland.....	78	-
London.....	94	-			
<u>Transportation Equipment Manufacturing</u>					
New Glasgow.....	69	-	Leamington.....	71	-
Chatham.....	74	-	Windsor.....	628	-
Hamilton.....	145	-			
<u>Mining</u>					
New Glasgow.....	45	-			

Local Occupational Surpluses — Male (Concl'd)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Appli- cations Listed</u>	<u>Vacan- cies Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Appli- cations Listed</u>	<u>Vacan- cies Listed</u>
<u>Construction</u>					
St. John's.....	183	-	Chatham.....	28	-
Halifax.....	120	12	Collingwood....	29	-
New Glasgow....	42	5	Hamilton.....	118	16
Sydney.....	70	2	Niagara Falls..	55	-
Levis.....	28	-	Prescott.....	118	-
Montreal.....	259	40	Sarnia.....	41	9
Quebec.....	283	117	Toronto.....	367	13
St. Hyacinthe...	27	-	Windsor.....	206	2
St. Jerome.....	49	13	Prince Albert..	42	6
Shawinigan Falls	77	-	New Westminster	67	-
Three Rivers....	82	3	Vancouver.....	322	26
Brantford.....	30	1	Victoria.....	62	6

Longshoremen

St. John's.....	301	-	Quebec.....	176	-
Halifax.....	439	-	Duncan.....	34	-
Saint John.....	456	-	New Westminster	129	-

The foregoing table lists the areas in which there were, at November 1, excesses of job applications over job vacancies for male workers in skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled occupations. The basis on which the table was built up is as follows:

If the number of wage and salary workers in the area is

over 100,000
50,000 to 100,000
25,000 to 50,000
under 25,000

The area was listed if the excess of applications over vacancies was

100 or more
75 or more
50 or more
25 or more

The table was then adjusted on the basis of other information, including reports from local Employment Service Offices. Clerical and service occupations were not included and certain other occupational groups were excluded because they are not specific (e.g. foremen, apprentices, other unskilled workers).

CURRENT LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS
(Preliminary Data)

Item	1951		Percentage Change		
	Date	Amount	From Previ- ous Month	From Same Month Last Year	To Date From Same Period Last Year
<u>Manpower</u>					
Live Applications for jobs at N.E.S..	Nov. 1	155,508	+18.7	+ 5.8	- 25.9
Per cent of labour force.....	Nov. 1	2.9	2.4x	2.8x	-
Per cent of paid workers.....	Nov. 1	4.0	3.4x	4.0x	-
Live Claims for benefit, U.I.C.....	Nov. 1	99,797	+20.0	+10.5	- 17.4
Per cent of insured population....	Nov. 1	3.4	2.9x	3.2x	-
Per cent of live applications for employment.....	Nov. 1	64.2	63.5x	61.4x	-
Amount of benefit payments (\$000)....	October	3,902	+12.9	+ 9.3	- 24.8
Index of employment (1939=100).....	Sept. 1	185.0	+ 0.4	+ 6.3	+ 8.1
Immigration.....	August	17,236	-12.2	+230.8	+137.0
<u>Earnings and Income</u>					
Total labour income (\$000,000).....	July	832	+ 0.8	+18.2	+ 17.3
Average weekly salaries and wages....	Sept. 1	\$50.50	+ 0.7	+14.3	+ 10.0
Average hourly wages (mfg.).....	Sept. 1	\$ 1.21	+ 1.3	+15.5	+ 11.7
Average hrs. worked per week (mfg.)..	Sept. 1	41.5	+ 0.2	- 1.0	- 0.5
Average weekly wages (mfg.).....	Sept. 1	\$50.05	+ 1.5	+14.4	+ 11.1
Cost-of-living index (av.1935-39=100)	Oct. 1	190.4	+ 0.3	+11.5	+ 10.6
Real weekly wages (mfg. av. 1946=100)	Sept. 1	109.1	+ 1.0	+ 2.3	+ 0.5
<u>Industrial Production</u>					
Total (Av. 1935-39=100).....	Sept.	207.7	+ 1.2	+ 1.6	+ 10.0
Manufacturing Index.....	Sept.	214.7	+ 2.0	+ 0.1	+ 9.2
Durables.....	Sept.	255.0	+ 4.9	+ 1.8	+ 14.6
Non-durables.....	Sept.	191.1	- 0.2	- 1.1	+ 5.2
<u>Industrial Relations</u>					
Strikes and lockouts-days lost.....	October	49,318	-53.1	+60.3	- 46.1

(x) These figures are the respective percentages for the previous month and for the same month last year.

LABOUR MARKET

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH BRANCH

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BAROMETRICS FILE " 11

DECEMBER
1951

Volume 8

Number 12

CANADIAN LABOUR MARKET

Economics & Research Branch

Department of Labour

authorized by

Hon. Milton F. Gregg, V. C.
Minister

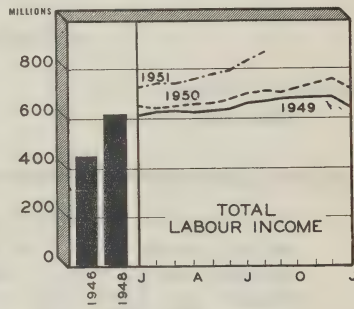
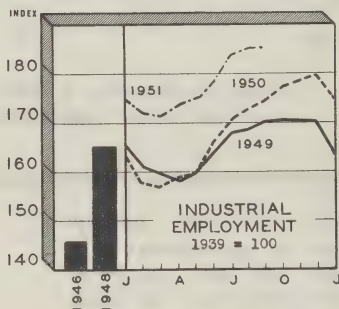
Arthur MacNamara, C.M.G.,
L.L.D., Deputy Minister

This is a confidential report on current labour market conditions for the use of government officials only. Any comments on its contents should be addressed to the Director of this Branch. Public information covering labour matters is provided in the Labour Gazette, the official publication of the Department of Labour.

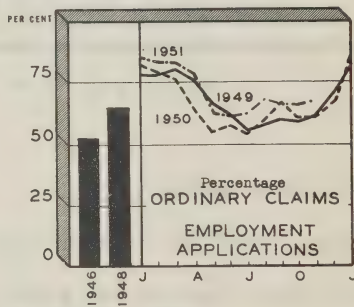
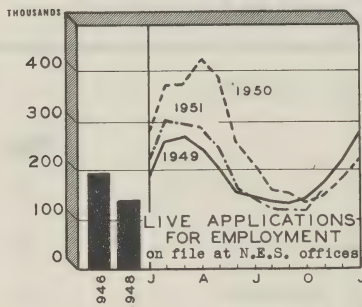
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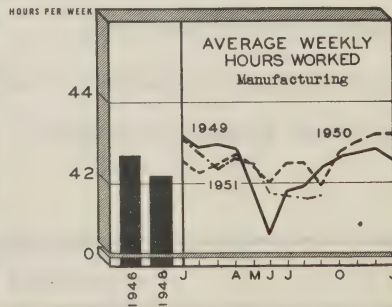
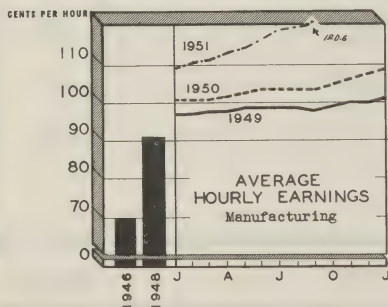
LABOUR



MARKET



TRENDS



CURRENT LABOUR MARKET

A development which may be of particular significance for labour market conditions in 1952 is the recent increase in department store sales. During November, sales by Canadian department stores were 4 per cent greater in value than those of a year ago. Although this does not indicate an increase in the actual volume of consumer buying through department stores, since prices of most of the consumer goods involved have increased over the year by at least this much, it is the first year-to-year gain in the total value of sales since last June. More recent sales data covering December indicate that this increase over the year has continued.

The impact of this rise in sales on production and employment in various consumer goods industries depends in part on the volume of goods on hand at department stores. Latest data indicate that in relation to monthly sales, these stocks are being reduced. Last June, stocks on hand were sufficient to cover sales for four months at the rate then prevailing. By the end of October, stocks were only sufficient to meet slightly more than two months' sales at the current volume, although in total value stocks were slightly higher than at the end of June.

This increase in department store sales, if continued, may be the first indication of some strengthening of consumer buying. To date, however, there is little evidence that major consumer goods such as home furnishings, furniture and electrical appliances have been affected. Increased department store sales during November were confined largely to clothing, food and sporting goods, with a very small gain being recorded in other consumer non-durable fields. Marked decreases continued for consumer durable goods.

In the United States, the physical output of major consumer durable goods has been rising slowly since last July, with all goods except furniture sharing in this increase. To date the stimulation of consumer buying in the United States is reported to have been primarily due to extensive promotions of goods at special prices. In general, however, the same economic developments influencing consumer buying in the United States—rising levels of personal incomes, of business investment, of government expenditures on defence, and of savings—have been occurring in Canada. Accordingly, this United States development, if continued, may herald a resumption of consumer buying in Canada in the not too distant future.

Meanwhile, labour surpluses have continued to mount across Canada. Workers registering at N.E.S. offices increased by about 15,000 during each week in December to total 267,000 at the end of the month. This was about 40,000 greater than a year ago and amounted to about five per cent of the civilian labour force and seven per cent of all wage and salary workers (including those without jobs and seeking work).

The number of people losing one or two days' work each week because of reductions in production continues to climb steadily. At the end of November, 33,000 workers were claiming short-time unemployment insurance benefits, 20,000 more than a year earlier. Almost all of these claims were being made in Ontario and Quebec. Another indication of the increase in the number of people experiencing a short work week is given by estimates based on the sample Labour Force Survey of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For the week ending November 3, 1951, an estimated 303,000 paid workers in non-agricultural industries worked from 15 to 34 hours. Last year, the comparable figure was 223,000.

Relative to the total number of wage and salary workers in each region, the labour surplus currently is heaviest in British Columbia (11 per cent) and ranges from 5 to 7 per cent in other regions. A more detailed summary of the local labour market picture as at mid-December, 1951, follows.

<u>Labour Market Groups (1)</u>	<u>Number of Areas</u>		
	<u>Dec. 15</u>	<u>Dec. 1</u>	<u>Nov. 1</u>
1. Substantial labour surplus.....	5	1	-
2. Moderate labour surplus.....	20	13	3
3. Slight labour surplus.....	83	75	38
4. Balanced labour market.....	70	87	121
5. Marked labour shortages.....	-	2	16

(1) For definition of groupings, see key to maps, pages 18 & 19.

At December 15, the five local labour market areas in which job applications comprise 15 or more per cent of estimated wage and salary workers were Port Alfred and St. Jerome in Quebec, Chilliwack, Kelowna and Penticton in British Columbia. In Port Alfred, the end of navigation on the Saguenay released seamen and dock workers for the winter; slackness in footwear, textiles and woodworking occasioned most of the surplus in St. Jerome. The end of outside activity in farming, construction and maintenance, seasonal slackening in dairies, packing houses and canneries, and the closure of interior logging operations due to heavy snow, with consequent shut-downs among smaller sawmills that are unable to stockpile logs, have contributed largely to the substantial surpluses in Chilliwack, Kelowna and Penticton.

Rising unemployment has remained a feature of the unemployment situation in Toronto. At December 13, job applications in the greater area represented just under five per cent of estimated wage and salary workers there. Although the rate of increase in job applications has slackened considerably over the weeks since that date, largely on account of successive declines in the number of female applications, the ratio at the end of December had risen to slightly over five per cent. The principal factors in this situation have been the usual seasonal phenomena, including an influx of workers seeking factory employment for the winter, together with a quite general slackness in consumer durables and semi-durables manufacturing.

TEN THOUSAND NEW JOB OPPORTUNITIES IN PLANT EXPANSION CARRYOVER

The outlook for industrial expansion in 1952 appears promising as already 9,600 new jobs are slated to open up because of 1951 investment. The carryover of work this year is almost 25 per cent higher than the carryover in 1950.

New jobs in 1951 already have set a new record. The preponderance of large projects, however, in which investment is very high in relation to resultant employment, has kept the employment increase down to 30 per cent more than 1950, compared to the contract investment increase of 200 per cent.

The carryover of work into 1952, or in the case of some very large projects into 1953, is largely concentrated in the transportation equipment (aircraft), chemical products, and wood products industries.

There are 2,250 new jobs slated in the chemical industry when projects currently planned or under way are completed. The Canadian Chemical Co. Ltd., a subsidiary of the Celanese Corp. of America, is building a new plant at Edmonton, that will employ 700 workers when completed in 1953. Canadian Industries Ltd. is commencing the construction of a huge nylon plant near Brockville, Ontario, that will employ 600 workers when completed in the fall of 1953. There are many other large projects under construction in the chemical industry.

In transportation equipment manufacturing, the new Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co. Ltd. engine plant near Montreal soon will be completed and will employ 1,000 workers at capacity. Lucas-Rotax Ltd. will employ 600 workers in a new aircraft parts plant at Ajax, Ontario, which will be completed in the late spring of 1952. The Cockshutt Aircraft Ltd. plant at Renfrew, will employ about 400 by July 1952. The Weatherhead Co. of Canada Ltd. is completing a plant extension worth several millions which will employ 250 additional workers producing aircraft parts by January 1952.

The British Columbia plywood industry is carrying out major expansions. MacMillan & Bloedel Ltd. is completing work on a \$2 million plywood mill near Vancouver, to employ 225 workers, and is completing an expansion program at Port Alberni which will require another 100 workers. British Columbia Forest Products Ltd. is completing a \$2 million plywood mill near Victoria, which will employ 200 workers.

Other large projects being carried over from 1951 include the \$15 million Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. expansion project which includes a new fertilizer plant at Kimberley, which will employ 150 in November, 1952, and an extension to the zinc refinery will employ about

50 new workers in June, 1952. MacMillan & Bloedel Ltd. is doubling the capacity of the pulp mill at Nanaimo, which will employ 150 workers in 1953.

Although information on capital investment is not yet complete, it indicates that the heavy volume of carryover into 1952 was about \$230 million, or over 50% of the value of contracts started during the year. About 100 projects are involved, with an average investment of slightly over \$2 million per project.

ESTIMATED INCREASE IN MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
AS A RESULT OF PLANT EXPANSION (1)

- Fourth Quarter, 1951 -

Area	Name of Company	Industry	Number of New Employees
<u>Quebec</u>			
Mount Royal	North American Cyanamid Ltd.	Chemical Products	50
<u>Ontario</u>			
Simcoe	Leamington Tobacco Sales Corp. Ltd.	Tobacco Products	50
Toronto	Cdn. General Electric Co. Ltd. (Royce Works)	Electrical Apparatus	400
	Copeland-Chatterson Ltd.	Paper Products	10
	Dominion Colour Corp.	Chemical Products	30
	Thermos Bottle Co. Ltd.	Misc. Manufacturing	30
Windsor	Duplate (Canada) Ltd.	Non-metallic Mineral Prod.	30
<u>Prairie</u>			
Winnipeg	Cdn. Tool & Die Works	Iron & Steel Products	8
	Fairfax Bread Company	Food & Beverages	6
	Redboine Sheet Metal Industries, Ltd.	Iron & Steel Products	15
Port Arthur	Vulcan Machinery & Equipment, Ltd.	Iron & Steel Products	6
Moose Jaw	British American Oil Company, Ltd.	Petroleum Products	45
<u>Pacific</u>			
Prince Rupert	British Columbia Packers	Food & Beverages	30-40

(1) All employment information contained in the table has been confirmed by direct contact with the firm concerned.

SLIGHTLY FEWER NON-SEASONAL LAY-OFFS IN NOVEMBER

Non-seasonal lay-offs in Canadian manufacturing industries in November reflected a continuation of separations taking place in the consumer durable goods and textile industries because of a shortage of orders. Lay-offs from automotive firms were lighter, but other separations were more widespread, accounting for a total of about 5,400 workers laid off in November, compared to 5,900 in October.

By cause, the distribution of November lay-offs was as follows: lack of orders, 69%; lack of materials, 9%; and other reasons, 22%.

November was the first month since May that at least one automotive assembly plant did not lay-off any workers indefinitely. Parts plants released 895 men, but 800 of these were temporary lay-offs in the McKinnon Industries Ltd. foundry at St. Catharines. This company is completing a large new foundry at St. Catharines, and the men were laid off mainly because of the move to the new plant. This lay-off occurred in advance of the time for which it was scheduled, as an injunction secured against the company forced a closure of the old foundry at November 1.

Because of the slump in auto output, Duplate Canada Ltd. at Oshawa, manufacturing safety glass, released 200 workers; while the Dunlop Tire & Rubber Co. Ltd. tire division at Toronto, let go 300 workers. In this analysis, these firms are classified in the glass and rubber industries, respectively, and not in the automobile parts industry. There were other closures in the automobile industry besides lay-offs due to lack of orders. The Ford Motor Co. of Canada was completely closed down because of a strike, which carried on into the first two weeks of December. General Motors of Oshawa laid-off 5,000 production workers for at least ten days because of the annual re-tooling and production change programme. This type of lay-off recurs annually in the automotive industry and is considered normal. Consequently this lay-off is not included in the accompanying statistics.

A resume of cumulative separations in the automotive industry since May of this year, reveals that about 7,500 workers had been indefinitely released up to the end of November. Reported employment in the industry showed a drop from May 1 to October 1 of 6,800 workers. (1)

The textile industry released at least 1,700 workers during November, and a much larger number are working part-time. The number of short-time unemployment insurance claimants at October 31 in Canada was 28,600 compared to 11,300 at the same time in 1950. The bulk of these claimants

Source: (1) Employment and Payrolls Branch, D.B.S.

are workers in the textile industry. The 14,000 claimants in Quebec and 11,000 in Ontario constituted 90 per cent of the total.

In the consumer durable goods industries, and particularly amongst electrical apparatus firms, lay-offs were high in comparison with previous months. The two largest lay-offs involved 105 workers at the Canadian General Electric Co. at Toronto, and 211 at the R.C.A. Victor Co., Montreal. Frigidaire Products, Canada, Ltd. at Leaside released 100 workers. Although Kelvinator of Canada Ltd. only released an additional 25 men in November, employment in the firm is down to 200 compared to 650 several months ago.

Cumulative indefinite lay-offs from firms producing electrical apparatus totalled 3,700 from May 1 to the end of November.

A drop in sales of Canadian cigarettes has resulted in the release of 320 workers from processing firms. So far the Rock City Tobacco Co. Ltd. at Quebec separated 100; Imperial Tobacco Co. at Montreal 200; and the Tuckett Tobacco Co. laid off 10 men at Montreal and 10 at Hamilton.

Reported Non-Seasonal Lay-offs in Manufacturing
by Industry, November, 1951

Industry	Reported Lay-offs (1) During November, 1951		Employment at September 1, 1951 (2)	
	Number of Plants	Number of Workers	Number	Change from last year %
Iron and steel products...	7	448	178,200	10.6
Transportation equipment..	5	1,070	132,500	18.6
Automobiles & parts.....	3	895	52,484	- 3.4
Clothing.....	6	294	95,000	2.0
Wood products.....	5	283	92,600	1.2
Textile products.....	14	1,423	73,450	1.5
Non-ferrous metal prod....	4	110	51,800	12.8
Chemical products.....	1	10	50,750	9.3
Non-metallic mineral prod.	12	215	28,300	6.8
Rubber products.....	1	300	21,200	5.4
Tobacco products.....	4	321	5,500(4)	-
Electrical apparatus.....	12	916	64,700	9.5
Other (3).....	-	-	320,500	-
Totals.....	64	5,390	1,114,500	6.2

- (1) As reported by National Employment Service offices.
- (2) Source: Employment and Payrolls Branch, D. B. S.
- (3) Employment in the six industries in which no non-season lay-offs were reported in November, 1951.
- (4) Does not include 3,690 workers on strike.

REGIONAL LABOUR MARKET

Applications on File with N.E.S. at December 1

REGION	NUMBER	% WAGE & SALARY WORKERS	% LABOUR FORCE	CHANGE FROM	
				NOV. 1, 1951	DEC. 1, 1951
Newfoundland	2,900	3.4	2.7	+ 200	- 400
Maritimes	17,900	5.7	4.3	+ 3,700	- 2,600
Quebec	56,500	4.9	3.8	+13,300	+ 1,300
Ontario	72,900	5.1	4.1	+19,100	+26,200
Prairies	27,100	4.6	2.6	+ 7,900	- 3,400
Pacific	30,700	8.6	7.1	+ 8,300	+ 600
CANADA	208,000	5.3	4.0	+52,500	+21,700

ATLANTIC In the Atlantic region, the employment picture during November was one of increasing job applications, reflecting the seasonal slackening in agriculture, construction and some manufacturing. The gradual release of workers, beginning in October, gained momentum with the advent of winter. The level of employment, although reduced from the previous month, was higher than the same period last year and the outlook for the winter is one of optimism. Good prices for pulpwood are encouraging self-employment for agricultural workers supplementing their farm income. The end of the potato harvest, the chief cash crop in Prince Edward Island, released workers for woodwork in Anticosti Island and New Brunswick.

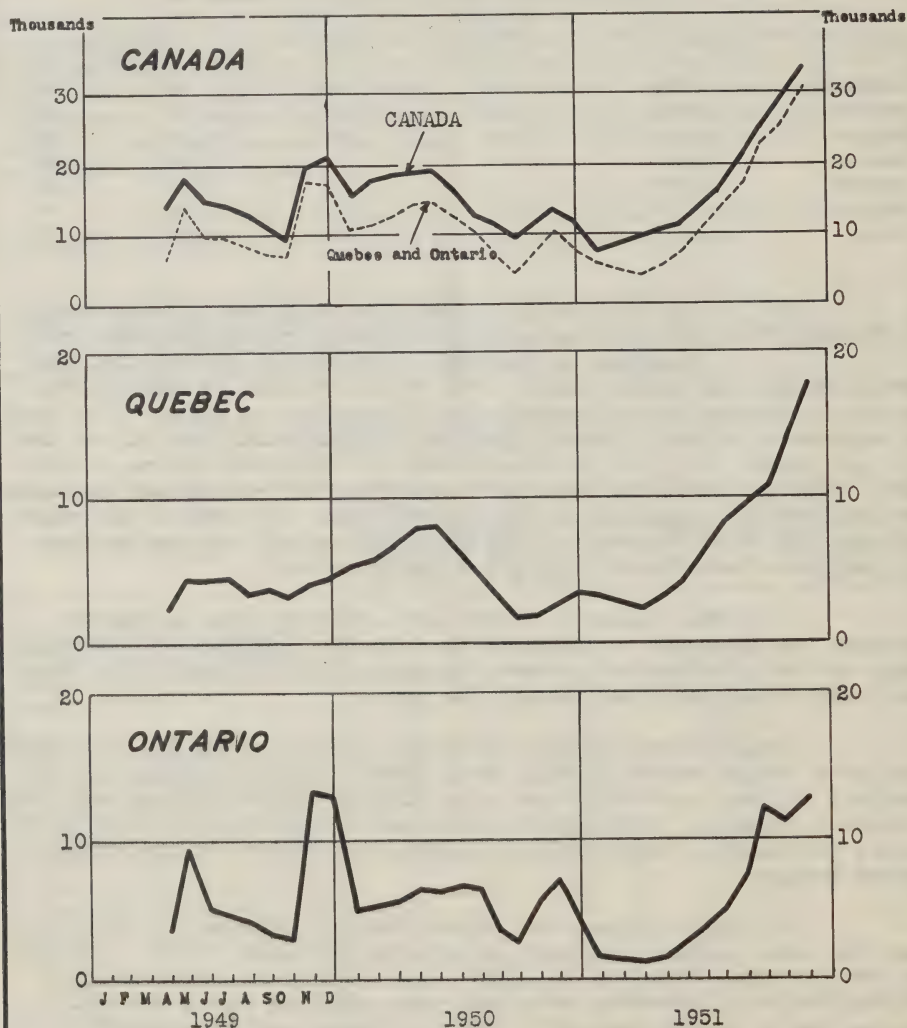
The opening of winter port activity along the Eastern Seaboard kept seasonal unemployment from reaching any serious proportion. Water and rail transportation were opening up, and the demand for seamen and longshoremen continued through the month.

Construction activity, although holding up well and with bright prospects for the winter in many areas, showed signs of tapering off as road and highway construction and some building projects became completed. A gradual release of construction labour and carpenters, beginning in October, increased in tempo during November, contributing to the growing labour surplus.

Extensive pulpwood and lumber cutting continued but the demand for woods workers slackened as camps became fully staffed. The market for pit props continued to improve and activity in lumber and pulp cutting compared favourably with last year. Milling employment will create jobs to absorb some of the surplus labour pool when saw-mills open up after the freeze-up.

Fishing and fish processing plants throughout the region were generally stable, some areas showing improvement over the previous month.

Short-time Claims for Unemployment Insurance[▲]



▲ Filed by persons working fewer days than the number of days in the normal work week, for the same employer.

Food plants, however, were less active, as indicated by increased registrations of food processing workers with the National Employment Service. In the Halifax area, fish catches were average; whereas along the Nova Scotia South Shore the fish run was small. Lobster, however, the most important fishery in the Yarmouth area, will boost employment and income as the season gets under way in December. While the end of deep sea fishing brought about lay-offs in several localities, a heavy run of small fish kept processing plants along the Fundy shore of New Brunswick working full time.

Base metal mines in Newfoundland and all mines in the Cape Breton area and on the mainland of Nova Scotia continued to operate steadily. Coal production in Minto is the highest in the history of the area and there appears little likelihood that the shortage of hand pick coal miners will disappear.

A heavy volume of production and sustained employment appears likely to be maintained this winter in the primary iron and steel industry. Material shortages continued to delay shipbuilding but have not had any adverse effects on the employment level. Extensive ship repair work at Saint John, Liverpool and Halifax will assist in minimizing unemployment for the winter. Most manufacturing plants in the region were operating at peak capacity, although heating equipment and agricultural implements experienced the usual seasonal slackening. The only shortage of labour in the region was among certain skilled trades in the Halifax area.

QUEBEC The month of November saw an acceleration of the seasonal release of workers from agriculture, fishing, railway maintenance, shipbuilding, quarrying, construction and some phases of manufacturing in the Quebec region. By the end of the month there were over 13,000 more active job applications filed with offices of the National Employment Service in the region than there had been at the beginning, a rise that took the current level slightly higher than was last year's at the same time. Seasonal lay-offs were augmented by further staff cut-backs in consumer goods manufacturing—primarily in textile products, clothing, leather products, rubber products, and furniture and appliances—and shortened work weeks became still more common in the textile and leather industries during the period. The full impact of these adverse tendencies is obscured in the statistical picture by continuing hirings for aircraft production, the winter tourist season and woods work.

The most prominent feature of the November labour market in Quebec was the sustained demand for bush workers, despite the large numbers already employed in the woods. There was also, however, a continuing demand for experienced miners, both in the metallic mining areas of north-western Quebec and in the asbestos districts of the Eastern Townships;

while shortages of skilled machinists, toolmakers, die setters and machine shop workers persisted in heavy industrial centres. Expanded vocational and apprenticeship training programs may be needed to help meet the demand for these skills.

In addition to the usual seasonal staff cuts in meat packing and dairy products, and to the unseasonably low levels of activity and employment in textile and leather products, reduced consumer demand for cigarettes brought lay-offs to the tobacco products industry in Montreal and Quebec City. At the same time, the seasonal pick-up in the staff requirements of retail trading establishments was slower than in previous years. On the other hand, the aircraft industry continued to expand gradually; while the booming pulp and paper industry set new production records and expansion of facilities is planned, including a mill in Quebec City, to involve an estimated cost of \$1.5 million, and a dormant mill in the Chicoutimi area is to be re-opened shortly, at a cost of over \$1 million.

During November, the normal slackening of outside work and **ONTARIO** a further decline in the manufacture of some consumer goods swelled the volume of full and part time unemployment. Reductions occurred in the production of auto parts, textiles, electrical appliances, radios, furnaces and hardware, and the resulting lay-offs, together with the release of workers from construction, transportation and food processing caused a substantial rise in the number of job applications filed with the National Employment Service. An increase of 19,000 during the month brought the total to 72,900 at the beginning of December, over 50 per cent higher than the year-earlier level. In addition, over 12,000 workers were claiming partial unemployment insurance benefits because of short time.

Non-seasonal lay-offs in the country as a whole affected over 5,000 workers for the second successive month. Well over half of these were in Ontario, chiefly in the electrical apparatus, textile and transportation equipment industries. Lower levels of production in most instances were the result of high inventories and reduced demand, aggravated in some lines by increased imports.

Geographically, the impact of these developments was greatest in the areas in which the manufacture of textiles and consumer durables predominates, notably Windsor, Oshawa, Kitchener, London, Cornwall and Galt. In other areas steadily increasing production on government contracts, industrial development or construction for the armed forces offset to some extent the seasonal increase in unemployment. The following table summarizes the changes that have taken place in the labour market areas of Ontario:

<u>Number of Areas</u>		
	<u>Dec. 1</u>	<u>Nov. 1</u>
Substantial Labour Surplus.	nil	nil
Moderate Labour Surplus....	5	2
Slight Labour Surplus.....	27	19
Balanced Labour Market.....	28	32
Marked Labour Shortages....	1	8

Moderate labour surpluses developed in three additional areas, and eight more areas had slight labour surpluses. In slightly less than half the number of labour market areas the supply and demand for labour was in approximate balance at the beginning of December. Toronto remained in this last category despite substantial lay-offs among the hard goods industries.

It is to be expected that areas of labour surplus will become more numerous in the coming months; seasonal unemployment in this region generally rises until early in February. The extent of the rise and the rapidity of the upswing in the spring depend very largely on the rate of progress on defence contracts and the liquidation of the abnormally large inventories of durables and semi-durables.

Lower levels of production appear to have checked the rise in inventories. The value of manufacturer's inventories of consumer goods, which rose by about one-third during the spring and summer, increased by less than one per cent during October, while the dollar value of shipments continued to rise. This levelling-off process may indicate that further lay-offs will not be necessary. At the same time the continued high level of farm and labour income indicates a steady and perhaps a stronger future consumer demand.

The steady expansion of defence production will bolster the demand for labour. The Hon. C.D. Howe stated in November that expenditure on defence, presently running at about \$70,000,000 per month, may approach a monthly rate of \$125,000,000 by 1953. A large part of these expenditures is going into the electrical apparatus industry, in which recent lay-offs have been heavily concentrated. Government expenditures in the industry will probably increase by 20 per cent in the first quarter of 1952.

Outside the consumer manufacturing industries the demand for labour is strong. Employment in aircraft firms is steadily expanding. The number of workers engaged in bush work reached a peak early in December, exceeding last year's total by about 1,500. Though the number of unemployed construction workers is greater this year than last, the record

level of construction contract awards, together with the recent easing of housing credit terms, indicate an early upswing in construction activity.

PRAIRIE Snow and freezing temperatures had their usual effect on the level of activity in the Prairie region during November. Since agriculture constitutes 44 per cent of the regional economy, in terms of manpower, the close of harvesting operations has a greater proportional effect here than in other parts of the country. Of the thousands released, some were absorbed into logging operations and others withdrew from the labour force or moved to the Pacific region, but there were many who contributed to the numbers seeking urban employment for the winter. Additional activities which closed partially or completely included road construction, railway maintenance and rural electrification programs.

As a result of these developments, job applications at N.E.S. offices increased sharply during the month. The total, however, was considerably lower than that of last year. At the end of November there were 27,100 registrations, and on the basis of past experience this number may be expected to exceed 40,000 before spring. By how much it exceeds this figure depends on several factors, of which the income received by farmers is probably the most important.

The wheat crop of the Prairie provinces, now placed at 531 million bushels, is the major item in what promises to be a record income year for western farmers. Preliminary estimates place the gross value of field crops at over one billion dollars, 40 per cent greater than last year's preliminary total. However, a substantial part of this income is represented by unthreshed grain (about 30 per cent, chiefly in Saskatchewan and Alberta), and the full realization of the production estimate depends on the extent to which the grain escapes injury from long exposure to the weather. The resulting delay in grain marketing, and the consequent interruption in the flow of income into the area, has been further aggravated by the late harvest, which shortened the normal fall period of grain movement and caused congestion at storage points. At the same time, the high proportion of grain that requires drying has reduced the flow of grain through terminals. As a result, the amount of wheat marketed up the middle of November was 10 per cent lower than last year, despite the record crop.

Two alternative sources remain to the farmer to augment his fall income. The first of these is the net surplus in the 1950-51 wheat pool, amounting to \$105 million. The distribution of final payment cheques was begun in October and was to be completed before Christmas. At the same time, legislation was passed in December which made it possible for a farmer to borrow up to \$1,000 on the security of unharvested grain. These

sources will contribute to the maintenance of the relatively high level of business activity that the region presently enjoys.

Employment in manufacturing have been relatively well maintained, particularly in the Lakehead district. Demand for newsprint exceeds possible production, and plans are being made for expansion. Delays in re-tooling and a scarcity of skilled workers has prevented any further expansion of employment in aircraft and shipbuilding firms. Because of the absence of any large scale furniture or appliance manufacturing, the fall in consumer demand for durables and semi-durables has had less effect in this region than in Ontario. However, its effect on clothing and fur industries has been only partially offset by government contracts, with the result that considerable numbers have been laid off or put on short time.

PACIFIC During November, production in the Pacific region recovered from the dislocations caused by the long summer drought, and resumed its normal pattern. Residual effects were apparent in the sale of dairy herds because of the poor hay crop, and the continued shutdown of smaller sawmills because of log shortages. These factors, together with a number of strikes, contributed to an increase in unemployment during the month, but on the whole the rise in the number of job seekers could be attributed chiefly to seasonal influences. The close of the packing and canning season, the slowdown in construction and the interruption of some interior logging operations by heavy snow were the main causes of the upturn in unemployment.

Although the domestic market for lumber is somewhat slack, shipments to the United Kingdom are far behind schedule. In an attempt to build up depleted log inventories before the winter shutdown, logging camps on Vancouver Island and the coastal mainland were operating at capacity. Snowfall here had comparatively little retarding effect during the month. With the exception of key skills, demand for labour was light, because the long period of unemployment this summer and the impending winter shutdown reduced the amount of labour turnover. Some small sawmills remained closed, but all the larger firms were on normal production schedules. Shingle mills, however, shut down earlier than usual this year, reflecting the sharp decline in housing construction.

About 850 workers in Vancouver, and many in other parts of the province were directly or indirectly affected by a strike of brewery workers. The strike began on October 24 and terminated December 7. Workers employed in the distribution of beer in many centres were laid off pending the resumption of deliveries.

These influences are reflected in the number of job applications at National Employment Service offices, which increased from 22,450 to 30,680 during the month. It is notable that the level of applications

is about the same as that of last year, while the labour force has increased by 10,000. The year-to-year increase in employment in the region is the result of both current and past industrial expansion. Important employment increases have taken place in shipbuilding, transportation and pulp mills. Defence contracts for ships, the extension of the PGE railway and the completion of two pulp mills have been chiefly responsible for an increase of 4,500 in employment in these three industries. Expansion currently in progress has resulted in an increase of 2,800 in building construction. The largest programs now underway are the Alcan project (employing about 2,500 men); a pulp mill at Elk Falls (800); hydro developments at Jones Lake, Campbell River and Waneta (Consolidated Mining & Smelting project); doubling the capacity of the Columbia Cellulose mill at Prince Rupert; and base metal developments in many parts of the region. The expansive influence of these projects have been partly offset by the decline in home building.

A considerable part of the increase in employment has been made possible through immigration. During the first nine months of this year over 9,600 immigrants entered the province, a substantial increase over the same period last year. Many of these, notably Dutch families, replaced those who left farms to enter industry; other groups were brought over for specific jobs in the mining and pulp and paper industries; still others have been engaged in such work as track and highway maintenance and construction. At the moment, the seasonal slackening of activity has reduced the capacity of the region to absorb immigrants, but from all indications, the demand for this type of worker will increase in the spring.

LOCAL LABOUR MARKET CONDITIONS

DECEMBER 1, 1951

Area Groupings ¹	Number of Areas					
	CANADA	ATLANTIC	QUEBEC	ONTARIO	PRAIRIES	PACIFIC
1. Substantial Labour Surplus	1	-	-	-	-	1
2. Moderate Labour Surplus	13	-	5	5	-	3
3. Slight Labour Surplus	75	15	22	27	3	8
4. Balanced Labour Market	87	12	16	28	25	6
5. Marked Labour Shortages	2	-	-	1	1	-

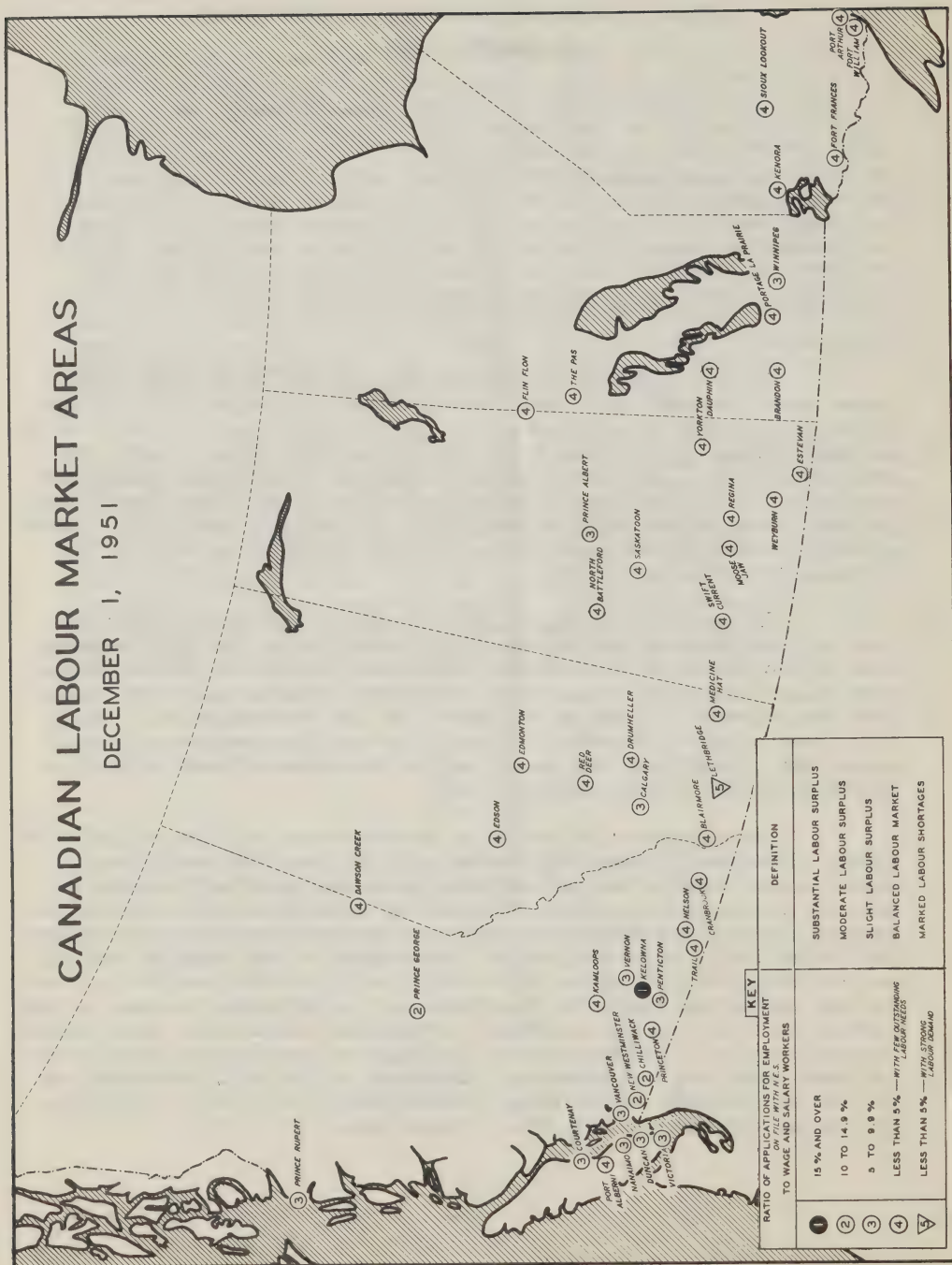
¹For definition of groupings, see key to map chart on following pages.

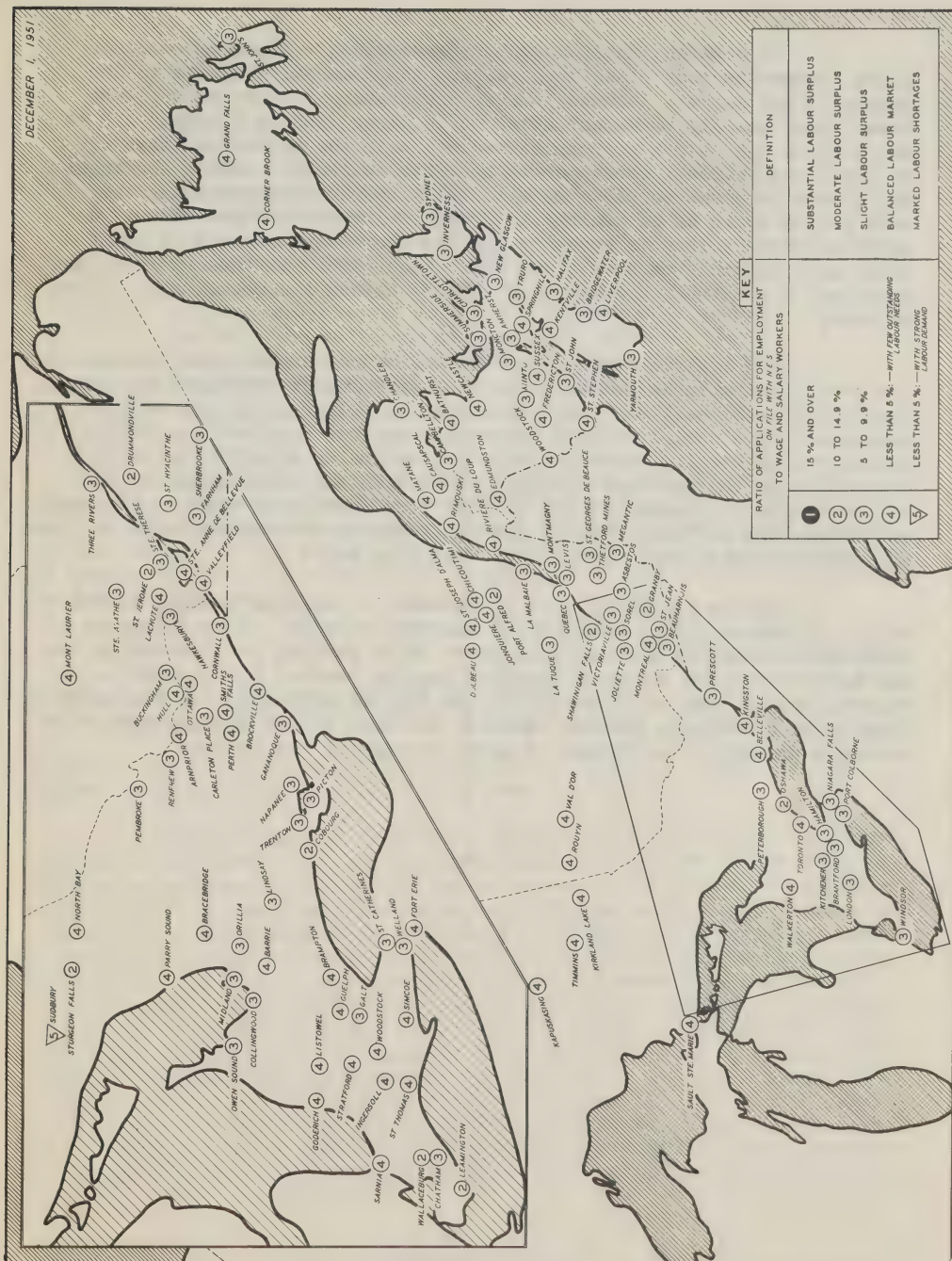
By the beginning of December, half of all local labour market areas showed manpower surpluses, although the great majority of the surpluses were in the "slight" category. This contrasts with 23 per cent of all local areas in the three "surplus" groups at November 1 and 14 per cent at October 1. The local labour markets in which labour demand and supply continued in a state of approximate balance still were more numerous than those in any other category, but the tendency was clearly toward greater numbers of "surplus" areas. This is likely to be the case for the next two or three months.

In the Atlantic region, the strength of demand for woods and dock workers tempered the impact of the forces behind the usual seasonal rise in the number of job seekers. Employment conditions in that region were still quite favourable, as is the winter outlook, due to strong markets for pulpwood, pit props and lumber, to the expectation of a fairly high level of winter construction work, to capacity operations in coal mining and primary iron and steel, and to the volume of work on hand in shipbuilding and railway rolling stock.

The employment situation in the Quebec region also reflects the impact of seasonal forces, aggravated still by unsettled conditions in most consumer durable and semi-durable goods manufacturing industries. Manpower surpluses increased further during November in many textile and leather centres, and additional numbers of workers were placed on reduced work schedules in those industries. Bush camps, winter tourist resorts and the continually expanding aircraft industry were responsible for most hirings during the month, but these were not in sufficient numbers to prevent a sharp increase in the number of "surplus" localities, which doubled between November 1 and December 1. Shortages of metalworking skills for the heavy machinery and armaments industries, while still persistent and raising the question of extending training facilities, were overshadowed by growing surpluses in most other occupations.

DECEMBER 1, 1951





In Ontario, while more non-seasonal lay-offs from consumer goods industries took place in November, the seasonal increase in the number of job seekers assumed greater proportions. There were almost three times as many "surplus" areas at December 1 as at November 1. As well, there has been a pronounced reduction in the number and severity of local occupational shortages in the Ontario region. While shortages still pose problems for some metalworking industries especially, they were not so acute or so general at December 1 as at earlier dates. A major occurrence late in November was the short-term lay-off of about 5,000 auto assembly workers at Oshawa. About 1,800 of these workers are expected to continue on indefinite lay-off beyond the recall date of the majority.

The Prairie region employment picture remained, at December 1, the most favourable in Canada. Local labour markets continued in approximate balance in well over three-quarters of all areas in the region. Sustained high-level farm cash income and defence construction activity, together with booming woods activity and expanding aircraft and ship production in the Lakehead district, have been the predominant factors in preventing the number of job seekers from increasing more rapidly and in keeping the current level of job applications with the National Employment Service below that of the same time last year.

In the Pacific region at December 1, Kelowna was the only locality in Canada with a substantial manpower surplus. This situation arose with the end of a relatively short fruit packing and processing season and the delayed start of interior logging pending the freeze-up. Seasonal reductions in construction and fishing activity, and the unsettled state of shingle markets, account for most of the growing number of moderate and slight surpluses in areas throughout the region.

LOCAL SHORTAGES AND SURPLUSES

DECEMBER 1, 1951

In many localities across Canada, recent seasonal employment shifts and non-seasonal employment interruptions have eliminated many shortages and modified others. In other localities, surpluses have been created where shortages had existed or aggravated where they already existed. The following analysis and tables are intended to locate current shortages and surpluses of note, to indicate their general causes and to assess the impact on them of current labour market developments.

Considerably fewer localities in Canada showed occupational shortages at December 1 than at earlier dates, while the number and extent of local manpower surpluses showed a decided increase at that date. Recent changes in the number of local labour market areas and occupational groups in which there have been shortages and surpluses are summarized in the following tabulation:

	<u>Dec. 1/51</u>	<u>Nov. 1/51</u>	<u>Oct. 1/51</u>
Number of areas with occupational shortages	48	62	73
Number of occupations with local shortages	19	17	23
Number of areas with occupational surpluses	112	52	44
Number of occupations with local surpluses	29	25	25

Seasonal factors have been chiefly responsible for both the reduction in the number of shortage areas and the increase in the number of surplus areas between November 1 and December 1. A further sharp reduction in local occupational shortages is likely to occur soon, as more seasonal workers are released from farming, fishing, food processing, construction, railway maintenance and inland navigation, and as the demand for loggers and bushmen eases with the advancing season. While not all local shortages of woods workers will be met, those that persist through the winter will be less acute. A noteworthy change during November in the demand-supply situation relative to woods workers was the very sharp drop in the number of job vacancies for loggers filed with National Employment Offices in the Lakehead district. Where there were over 6,000 vacancies recorded at November 1, there were only about 500 in the district at December 1. There also was a pronounced easing of demand for loggers and bushmen in northern areas of the Ontario region, and in the Atlantic region.

Among manufacturing occupations, shortages of machinists, tool-makers, die setters, machine shop hands and sheet metal workers persisted in a few centres, all but one in Ontario and Quebec; but in the main there was considerably less demand for these workers than at earlier dates, although no notable surpluses have developed. Shortages of coal and hard rock miners, both skilled and unskilled, were somewhat reduced in most regions by December 1, but the change was least noticeable in the Prairie region. There was, at the beginning of December, stronger demand for engineers in Toronto and for clerical and sales personnel in Halifax, Moncton, Hamilton, London and Windsor. The usual seasonal demand for sales clerks was not particularly apparent in other centres than these, having been retarded and reduced in many localities by sluggish retail activity due to the extent of short-time work and lay-offs.

During November there was the usual seasonal rise in seamen, loggers and bushmen, sawmill and planing mill hands, food processing workers, carpenters, painters, unskilled woods and construction workers and longshoremen seeking alternative employment. Only in the case of unskilled construction workers have heavy increases been registered in the Prairie region, where manpower surpluses at December 1 still were relatively few and light. Marked surpluses of unskilled construction workers appeared in 62 localities in Canada at December 1, as against 24 localities a month earlier.

With little improvement in the textile industry's inventory and order position, surpluses of textile workers became more general and more substantial, especially in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. Surpluses of leather workers remained relatively unchanged in Montreal and Shawinigan Falls, but increased in Quebec City, St. Georges de Beauce and Toronto, due to a spreading slackness, only partly seasonal, in the manufacture of footwear. In metalworking skills, there were only a few scattered surpluses, chiefly in larger centres. Reduction of activity in shipyards, machine shops and construction gave rise to an increase of available machinists and toolmakers in Vancouver during November. A few more foundry workers were seeking employment in Oshawa as a result of a large temporary lay-off of auto assembly workers there; while the court-ordered shut-down of a large foundry in St. Catharines created a surplus of foundry workers in that area pending the resumption of the firm's foundry operations in a new plant. More welders and flame cutters were available for employment in Toronto and Vancouver at December 1, but the surplus of this trade appeared to be easing off in Windsor. Surplus skilled auto workers also appeared to be fewer in the Windsor area by the beginning of December, although the much greater surplus of unskilled auto workers remained unchanged. The substantial surplus of skilled auto assembly workers in Oshawa was due to a short-term lay-off that occurred late in November. However, not all of the 5,000 workers temporarily laid off were expected to be recalled at the resumption of work. Reports as to the number to remain on indefinite lay-off range from a company estimate of 400-450 to a union estimate of 1,800.

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES -- MALE

December 1, 1951

<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>
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Engineers

Toronto.....	129	45			
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Clerical Personnel

Halifax.....	461	219	Windsor.....	207	163
Moncton.....	106	69	Lethbridge.....	59	22
Sudbury.....	78	20			

Sales Personnel

Hamilton.....	108	83	London.....	357	51
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Farm Hands

Lethbridge.....	152	33			
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Loggers & Bushmen

Campbellton.....	166	5	Rimouski.....	1,344	-
Fredericton.....	90	7	Riviere du Loup.	196	10
Causapscal.....	57	-	Rouyn.....	618	8
Chandler (1).....	861	4	St. Georges de		
Chicoutimi.....	1,118	5	Beauce.....	475	4
Dolbeau (2).....	922	-	St. Joseph d'Alma	210	5
Hull.....	204	12	Shawinigan Falls	1,054	2
Joliette.....	120	1	Val d'Or.....	620	1
Jonquiere.....	53	-	Kapuskasing.....	405	8
La Tuque.....	2,266	1	Kirkland Lake...	157	8
Levis.....	50	2	Pembroke.....	96	15
Matane.....	579	3	Sudbury.....	73	9
Megantic.....	63	-	Port arthur.....	353	2
Mont Laurier.....	355	-	The Pas.....	74	1
Port Alfred.....	87	7	Winnipeg.....	189	123
Quebec.....	615	1			

Sawmill & Planing Mill Workers

Dauphin.....	106	-			
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(1) Includes Gaspé and New Richmond. (2) Includes Roberval.

Local Occupational Shortages — Male (Cont'd)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Vacancies Listed</u>	<u>Applications Listed</u>
<u>Machinists, Toolmakers & Die Setters</u>					
Halifax.....	36	1	Fort Erie.....	27	-
Hull.....	101	4	Ottawa.....	72	4
Sorel.....	133	2			
<u>Machine Shop Workers</u>					
Sorel.....	293	5	Ottawa.....	51	3
<u>Sheet Metal Workers</u>					
Montreal.....	52	22	Timmins.....	36	11
<u>Miners</u>					
Val d'Or.....	44	6	Lethbridge.....	98	2
Blairmore.....	83	2	Courtenay.....	50	-
<u>Carpenters</u>					
St. Joseph d'Alma	60	24			
<u>Routemen</u>					
Montreal.....	111	45			
<u>Transportation (except seamen)</u>					
Gaspe.....	50	-			
<u>UNSKILLED JOBS IN:</u>					
<u>Lumber & Lumber Products</u>					
Edmonton.....	118	74	Edson.....	93	11
<u>Metalworking</u>					
Sudbury.....	37	-			
<u>Transportation Equipment Mfg.</u>					
Chatham.....	237	76			
<u>Construction</u>					
Lethbridge.....	59	21			

In determining the occupations and areas to be included in the foregoing table, National Employment Service data on job vacancies notified by employers and applications filed by job seekers, first were examined. Where vacancies exceeded applications by fifty or more in any one occupational group, the occupation and area or areas affected were included in a preliminary listing. These data, however, tend to give a better picture of the supply side of the labour market than of the demand side, for most job seekers find it to their advantage to use the facilities of the Employment Service when out of work because of the availability of unemployment insurance. There is not the same incentive for employers to list their job vacancies. Reference, therefore, is necessary to a variety of qualitative material, including reports of interviews with industrial executives by Department of Labour representatives and statements submitted regularly by Local Employment Office managers. This results in refinements to the preliminary list, in the process of which some occupations and areas may be deleted and others, for which the early statistical evidence was less conclusive, may be added.

LOCAL OCCUPATIONAL SURPLUSES — MALE

December 1, 1951

Area	Appli- cations Listed	Vacan- cies Listed	Area	Appli- cations Listed	Vacan- cies Listed
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SKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED OCCUPATIONS

Seamen

St. John's.....	54	-	Sorel.....	25	-
Halifax.....	65	1	Owen Sound.....	29	-
La Malbaie.....	51	-	Vancouver.....	181	7

Food & Tobacco Products

Montreal.....	119	1	Vancouver.....	114	1
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Primary Textiles

Drummondville.....	42	-	Sherbrooke.....	111	-
Granby.....	143	-	Sorel.....	32	-
Lachute.....	25	-	Valleyfield.....	42	-
Montmagny.....	64	-	Victoriaville...	48	-
St. Hyacinthe.....	48	-	Cornwall.....	25	-
Shawinigan Falls..	44	-			

Local Occupational Surpluses — Male (Cont'd)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Appli- cations Listed</u>	<u>Vacan- cies Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Appli- cations Listed</u>	<u>Vacan- cies Listed</u>
<u>Secondary Textiles</u>					
Montreal.....	963	15	Galt.....	40	-
Victoriaville.....	72	11	Toronto.....	787	8
Cornwall.....	27	-	Winnipeg.....	221	3
<u>Loggers & Bushmen</u>					
Corner Brook.....	29	-	New Westminster..	73	-
St. John's.....	129	-	Prince George....	105	4
Truro.....	38	-	Vancouver.....	225	4
Chilliwack.....	32	-			
<u>Sawmill & Planing Mill Workers</u>					
Springhill.....	26	-	Prince George....	34	6
New Westminster..	103	-	Vancouver.....	354	2
<u>Cabinetmakers & Woodworkers</u>					
Granby.....	45	-	Kitchener.....	99	-
Victoriaville.....	37	-	Owen Sound.....	38	1
<u>Rubber Goods</u>					
St. Jerome.....	49	-			
<u>Boot & Shoe Workers</u>					
Montreal.....	208	19	Shawinigan Falls.	26	-
Quebec.....	158	1	Toronto.....	114	3
St. George de Beauce	90	-			
<u>Machinists, Toolmakers & Die Setters</u>					
Vancouver.....	167	27			
<u>Foundry Workers</u>					
Oshawa.....	80	-	St. Catharines...	168	-
<u>Structural Iron & Steel Workers</u>					
New Glasgow.....	36	-			

Local Occupational Surpluses — Male (Cont'd)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Appli- cations Listed</u>	<u>Vacan- cies Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Appli- cations Listed</u>	<u>Vacan- cies Listed</u>
<u>Welders & Flame Cutters</u>					
Toronto.....	128	-	Vancouver.....	124	1
Windsor.....	93	-			
<u>Automobile Workers</u>					
Leamington.....	32	-	Oshawa.....	3,781	-
Lindsay.....			Windsor.....	182	-
<u>Miners</u>					
Inverness.....	27	-	Springhill.....	39	-
<u>Bricklayers & Tile Setters</u>					
St. Anne de Bellevue.....	26	-	Toronto.....	166	4
<u>Carpenters</u>					
St. John's.....	262	34	Montreal.....	653	9
Charlottetown...	37	2	Quebec.....	254	6
Summerside.....	43	-	St. Hyacinthe..	57	-
Amherst.....	34	-	St. Jerome.....	69	-
Bridgewater.....	28	-	St. Therese....	40	7
Kentville.....	42	-	Sherbrooke.....	81	7
New Glasgow.....	39	5	Thetford Mines..	38	-
Sydney.....	84	-	Three Rivers...	140	6
Yarmouth.....	88	-	Valleyfield....	26	-
Bathurst.....	37	-	Victoriaville..	51	-
Fredericton.....	26	-	Barrie.....	26	-
Moncton.....	154	14	Brantford.....	44	-
Saint John.....	57	-	Hamilton.....	154	2
Buckingham.....	26	-	Kitchener.....	52	-
Chicoutimi.....	26	-	London.....	78	1
Drummondville...	62	-	Niagara Falls..	45	-
Granby.....	29	-	Oshawa.....	58	4
Hull.....	85	-	Owen Sound.....	26	-
Joliette.....	68	4	Pembroke.....	81	18
Jonquiere.....	26	-	Peterborough...	43	-
La Malbaie.....	27	-	Prescott.....	26	-
Levis.....	62	15	St. Catharines..	58	2
Montmagny.....	34	-	Sarnia.....	54	1

Local Occupational Surpluses — Male (Cont'd)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Appli- cations Listed</u>	<u>Vacan- cies Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Appli- cations Listed</u>	<u>Vacan- cies Listed</u>
<u>Carpenters (Cont'd)</u>					
Toronto.....	609	-	Kelowna.....	35	-
Windsor.....	105	-	Nanaimo.....	50	-
Port Arthur.....	58	8	Nelson.....	34	1
Winnipeg.....	440	-	New Westminster	312	-
Prince Albert...	36	-	Penticton.....	29	-
Regina.....	64	-	Prince Rupert..	31	-
Yorkton.....	33	-	Trail.....	32	-
Calgary.....	213	-	Vancouver.....	908	1
Edmonton.....	385	24	Vernon.....	26	-
Lethbridge.....	74	-	Victoria.....	171	1
Chilliwack.....	85	-			

Painters

Montreal.....	723	-	London.....	54	-
Quebec.....	179	-	Ottawa.....	75	-
St. Hyacinthe...	30	-	Toronto.....	519	-
Shawinigan Falls	61	-	Winnipeg.....	256	-
Three Rivers....	73	1	New Westminster	62	-
Hamilton.....	100	-	Vancouver.....	377	

Plumbers & Steamfitters

Vancouver.....	101	-
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UNSKILLED OCCUPATIONS

Food & Tobacco Products

Moncton.....	172	-	Galt.....	47	-
Joliette.....	46	1	Leamington.....	73	-
Montreal.....	118	4	Picton.....	30	-
Valleyfield.....	34	-	Toronto.....	137	4
Chatham.....	41	-	Vancouver.....	140	-

Textiles (Primary & Secondary)

Drummondville...	250	-	Sherbrooke.....	97	1
Granby.....	52	-	Three Rivers...	74	1
Montmagny.....	63	-	Carleton Place.	28	-
St. Hyacinthe...	57	-	Cornwall.....	32	-
St. Jerome.....	26	-			

Local Occupational Surpluses — Male (Cont'd)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Appli- cations Listed</u>	<u>Vacan- cies Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Appli- cations Listed</u>	<u>Vacan- cies Listed</u>
<u>Lumber & Lumber Products</u>					
Saint John.....	28	-	Duncan.....	53	-
Buckingham.....	53	-	Kelowna.....	35	-
Megantic.....	42	-	Nanaimo.....	25	-
Rimouski.....	28	-	New Westminster.	357	-
Riviere du Loup.	54	-	Penticton.....	26	-
Victoriaville...	61	1	Prince George...	76	7
Hawkesbury.....	56	-	Vancouver.....	633	2
Owen Sound.....	114	-	Vernon.....	34	-
Sturgeon Falls..	54	-	Whitehorse.....	62	-
Walkerton.....	37	-			

Stone, Clay & Glass

Asbestos.....	30	-	Wallaceburg.....	29	-
Thetford Mines..	34	-	Medicine Hat....	31	-

Metalworking

Montreal.....	248	3	Owen Sound.....	31	-
Brantford.....	173	-	Port Colborne...	27	-
Galt.....	111	2	St. Catharines..	159	-
Gananoque.....	37	-	Toronto.....	478	-
Hamilton.....	215	-	Wallaceburg.....	37	-
London.....	179	1	Welland.....	116	2
Niagara Falls...	37	-			

Transportation Equipment Mfg.

New Glasgow.....	46	-	Leamington.....	92	-
Hamilton.....	141	-	Windsor.....	630	-

Mining

Inverness.....	36	-	Kapuskasing.....	30	0
New Glasgow.....	36	-			

Construction

St. John's.....	278	49	Sydney.....	83	2
Charlottetown...	35	6	Yarmouth.....	49	-
Halifax.....	203	7	Moncton.....	160	68
Liverpool.....	44	-	Beauharnois.....	39	-
New Glasgow.....	48	-	Buckingham.....	29	-

Local Occupational Surpluses — Male (Concl'd)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Appli- cations Listed</u>	<u>Vacan- cies Listed</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Appli- cations Listed</u>	<u>Vacan- cies Listed</u>
<u>Construction (Cont'd)</u>					
Chicoutimi.....	60	-	Oshawa.....	67	-
Granby.....	25	-	Ottawa.....	168	2
Hull.....	60	-	Owen Sound.....	41	-
La Tuque.....	26	-	Perth.....	28	-
Levis.....	49	-	Peterborough....	47	-
Montmagny.....	32	-	Prescott.....	220	-
Montreal.....	570	16	St. Catharines..	87	1
Quebec.....	466	3	Sarnia.....	66	-
St. Hyacinthe...	80	-	Smith Falls.....	32	2
St. Jean.....	77	2	Toronto.....	769	2
St. Jerome.....	95	-	Walkerton.....	26	-
St. Therese.....	63	-	Welland.....	99	-
Shawinigan Falls	101	6	Windsor.....	216	-
Thetford Mines..	77	-	Port Arthur.....	40	-
Three Rivers....	163	2	Brandon.....	44	-
Barrie.....	50	1	Winnipeg.....	581	15
Brantford.....	68	1	North Battleford	45	1
Chatham.....	84	1	Prince Albert...	73	-
Collingwood.....	43	-	Regina.....	103	-
Galt.....	34	-	Saskatoon.....	157	-
Hamilton.....	236	3	Yorkton.....	43	1
Hawkesbury.....	63	-	Edmonton.....	179	23
Lindsay.....	32	-	New Westminster.	144	-
London.....	120	4	Penticton.....	27	1
Midland.....	32	-	Vancouver.....	488	3
Niagara Falls...	119	1	Victoria.....	73	-

Longshoremen

St. John's.....	314	-	Quebec.....	217	-
Halifax.....	417	-	Duncan.....	27	-
Saint John.....	477	-	New Westminster.	111	-

Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities

Quebec.....	77	-
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The foregoing table lists the areas in which there were, at December 1, excesses of job applications over job vacancies for male workers in skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled occupations. The basis on which the table was built up is as follows:

If the number of wage and salary workers in the area is

The area was listed if the excess of applications over vacancies was

over 100,000

100 or more

50,000 to 100,000

75 or more

25,000 to 50,000

50 or more

under 25,000

25 or more

The table was then adjusted on the basis of other information, including reports from local Employment Service Offices. Clerical and service occupations were not included and certain other occupational groups were excluded because they are not specific (e.g. foremen, apprentices, other unskilled workers).

CURRENT LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS
(Preliminary Data)

Item	1951		Percentage Change		
	Date	Amount	From Previ- ous Month	From Same Month Last Year	To Date From Same Period Last Year
<u>Manpower</u>					
Live Applications for jobs at N.E.S.	Nov. 29	207,996	+33.8	+ 11.6	- 23.4
Per cent of labour force.....	Nov. 29	3.8	2.9x	3.6x	-
Per cent of paid workers.....	Nov. 29	5.4	4.0x	5.1x	-
Claimants for benefit, U.I.C.....	Dec. 1	153,651	+54.0	+ 23.1	- 14.9
Per cent of insured population....	Dec. 1	5.4	3.5x	4.5x	-
Per cent of live applications for employment.....	Dec. 1	73.9	64.2x	67.0x	-
Amount of benefit payments (\$'000)...	November	5,107	+30.9	+ 22.1	- 22.6
Index of employment (1939=100).....	Oct. 1	186.5	+ 0.6	+ 5.3	+ 7.8
Immigration.....	Sept.	13,228	-23.3	+163.0	+139.4
<u>Earnings and Income</u>					
Total labour income (\$'000,000).....	August	848	+ 1.8	+ 16.5	+ 17.2
Average weekly salaries & wages.....	Oct. 1	\$51.59	+ 1.8	+ 12.4	+ 10.2
Average hourly wages (mfg.).....	Oct. 1	\$ 1.22	+ 1.0	+ 15.7	+ 12.1
Average hrs. worked per week (mfg.)..	Oct. 1	41.9	+ 1.0	- 2.3	- 0.7
Average weekly wages (mfg.).....	Oct. 1	\$51.03	+ 2.0	+ 13.0	+ 11.3
Cost-of-living index (av.1935-39=100)	Nov. 1	191.2	+ 0.4	+ 12.0	+ 10.7
Real weekly wages (mfg. av. 1946=100)	Oct. 1	110.9	+ 1.6	+ 1.3	+ 0.6
<u>Industrial Production</u>					
Total (Av. 1935-39=100).....	October	212.6	+ 2.1	+ 0.9	+ 9.0
Manufacturing Index.....	October	219.4	+ 2.5	- 1.0	+ 8.0
Durables.....	October	259.9	+ 1.6	+ 1.4	+ 12.9
Non-durables.....	October	195.8	+ 3.2	- 0.8	+ 4.5
<u>Industrial Relations</u>					
Strikes and lockouts-days lost.....	November	38,315	-22.3	- 22.6	- 45.3

(x) These figures are the respective percentages for the previous month and for the same month last year.

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